Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

VOL. LXIX. No. 8. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1906. FOR RATES SEE PAGE 7.

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Directory for Buyers.

This list gives the names of representative manufacturers, importers and large dealers in chemicals, drugs, oils, paints, dyestuffs, fertilizers, naval stores and allied trades. It also includes the names of manufacturers of machinery pertaining to these industries. Complete addresses can be obtained from the advertisements, an alphabetical list of which appears on page 5.

Kindly mention the Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter when writing to its advertisers.

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Harrison Bros. & Co., Phila.
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Kaestner & Co., Chicago.
Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Co., Chicago.

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Kaestner & Co., Chicago.

Steam Jacket Kettles.

Thos. Burkhard, Brooklyn.
H. W. Dopp Co., Buffalo.
Kaestner & Co., Chicago.
D. R. Sperry & Co., Batavia, Ill.
F. J. Stokes Mach. Co., Phila.

Tanks.

Wm. Graver Tank Works, Chicago.
L. O. Koven & Bro., N. Y.
F. C. Wilson & Co., Chicago.

Vacuum Drying Machines.

H. W. Dopp Co., Buffalo.
Norman Hubbard's Sons, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kaestner & Co., Chicago.
F. J. Stokes Mach. Co., Phila.

Vacuum Pans.

Thos. Burkhard, Brooklyn.
H. W. Dopp Co., Buffalo.
D. R. Sperry & Co., Batavia, Ill.
F. J. Stokes Mach. Co., Phila.

Alphabetical Index to Advertisements.

Acker Process Co. 51
Acme Oil Co. 6, 33
Albany Chemical Co. 50
American Camphor Refining Co. 4
American Can Co. 23
American Chemical Co. (The) 55
American Coal Products Co. 52
American Color Co. 14
American Cotton Oil Co. 18
American Linseed Co. 18
American Tool & Machine Co. 23
Ammonia Company of Philadelphia (The) 49
Arabol Mfg. Co. (The) 14
Arnold Hoffman & Co. (Inc.) 4, 55
Atlantic Refining Co. 6
Atlas Refinery 20
Austen, Dr. Peter T. 56
Avery Chemical Co. 55
Baker & Bro., H. J. 36
Baltimore Chrome Works 51
Barker Bros. ..... —
Barrett Mfg. Co. 16, 56
Bartlett & Snow Co. (The C. O.) ..... —
Battelle & Renwick 4
Beggs & Co., E. J. 50
Belknap (E. S.), McSherry & Moran Co. 13
Berlin Aniline Works 1
Bihn & Wolff Co. 13
Billings, Clapp Co. ..... —
Binney & Smith Co. 13
Bischoff & Co., C. 45
Blackwell, Geo. G., Sons & Co. (Ltd.) 49
Boehringer & Soehne, C. F. 35
Borne, Scryser Co. 2
Bowdlear & Co., W. H. 1
Bradley, A. J. 23
Bredt & Co., F. 54
Briggs & Co., John 14
Brode & Co., F. W. 20
Burkhard, Thomas 23
Burr, Edwin H. 37
Bush & Co., W. J. (Inc.) 36
Cabot, Godfrey L. 13
Calculagraph Company 21
Caldwell & Son Co., H. W. ..... —
Campbell, P. F. 23
Canfield Oil Co. (The) 28
Carbondale Chemical Co. 51
Castner Electroytic Alkali Co. 4
Cawley, Clark & Co. 56
Chiris, Antoine 37
Chrystal, Chas. B. 14
Church & Dwight Co. 55
Clair, J. C. 23
Clark Co. (The Fred G.) 28
Cochrane Chemical Co. 54
Columbia Chemical Co. ..... —
Conewango Refining Co. (The) 28
Contact Process Company 50
Continental Color & Chemical Co. 17
Cooper & Co., Chas. 1
Crew Levick Co. 29
Currie & Co., Charles Earle 14
Curtius, T. M. 4
Davidson, Julius 19
Davis Lead Co. (The) 16
Day, J. H., Co. ..... —
De Ronde & Co., A. 55
Devoe Mfg. Co. 6
Devold, Peder ..... —
Diamond Soda Works 56
Dickinson Co. (The Albert) 36
Dixon Crucible Co., Joseph 56
Dodd & Co., A. W. 1, 56
Dodge & Olcott Co. 37
Dopp Co., H. W. ..... —
Dreyer Co., P. R. 36, 37
Duggan, E. F. 19
Emery Manufacturing Co. 30
Erie Railroad 20
Erkenbrach Co., Geo. A. ..... —
Eschmann & Co., J. 21
Evans Sons, Lescher & Webb (Lim.) ..... —
Fassbender & Co., E. 4
Fergusson Bros. 49
Finkell-Hachmeister Chemical Co. 56
Flach, Jos. ..... —
Fratelli, Foti ..... —
Freedom Oil Works Co. ..... —
French & Co., Samuel H. 13
Fries Bros. 36
Fritzlin, J. 4
Fuerst Bros. & Co. 44
Gabriel & Schall ..... —
Galena Signal Oil Co. 2
Gardiner & Percy Co. 22
General Chemical Co. 48
German Kali Works ..... —
Germania Refining Co. 30
Globe Chemical Co. 50
Grasselli Chemical Co. 50
Graver Tank Works (Wm.) 26
Gulf Refining Co. 29
Haines, E. H. 11
Harrison Bros. & Co. (Inc.) 14
Harshaw, Goodwin & Fuller Co. 38, 56
Iecia Compressed Gas Co. 53
Heller, Hirsch & Co. 54
Heller & Merz Co. 54
Herrmann & Co., Morris 15
Hewitt & Bros., C. B. 39
Heyden Chemical Works (The) 35
Hill's Son & Co., Edward 13, 48
Hollingsworth & Peterson 55, 56
Holzman Bros. 21
Hopkins & Co., J. L. 37
Hubbard's Sons Machine Wks (Norman) 23
Hutchinson, D. W. 37
Hymes, Sol 39
International Smokeless Powder & Chem. Co. 50
Illinois Central R. R. 23
Isdahl & Co. 36
Island Petroleum Co. (The) 28
Jackson, Luis 25
Jarecki Chemical Co. (The) 55
Jenkins Bros. 56
Jobbins, Wm. F. 39
Job, Elbert & Co. (Inc.) 19, 20
Kaestner & Co. 23
Kalion Chemical Company 49
Kendall & Flick 16
Kessler & Co. 56
Kinsey & Johnston 13
Klipstein & Co., A. 44
Koechl & Co., Victor 38
Koenigswarter & Ebell 55
Koven & Bro., L. O. 25
Lampel, Bruno ..... —
Lamson & Bro., John 14
Lazenby Color Card Co. (The John) ..... —
Lee & Co., James 49
Lehn & Fink 1
Leonard & Co., Geo. H. 1
Lewis, John D. 54
Limbert & Company, J. N. 1
Linder & Meyer 50
Link-Belt Engineering Co. ..... —
Lister's Agricultural Chemical Works 52
Lobee Pump & Machinery Co. 22
Louisville Cotton Oil Co. 10
Maas & Waldstein Co. 4
Macneal's Varnish & Color Works 14
Magnus & Lauer 37
Manufacturers' Paraffine Co. 29
Martin (L.) & Wilckes Co. 13
Marx & Rawolle 16, 39
Masury, Young & Co. 35
Masury & Son, John W. 13
Mathieson Alkali Works 4
McKesson & Robbins 35
Melchoir, Armstrong & Dessau 56
Merck & Co. 47
Merrimac Chemical Co. 1
Metz & Co., H. A. 38
Meyer & Co., Heinr. ..... —
Michigan Alkali Co. 48
Michigan Carbon Works ..... —
Miller's Oil Refining Works ..... —
Moore, E. J. 21
Moritz & Pincoffs ..... —
Muller & Co., H. C. 55
Muralo Co. (The) 56
Myers, William S. 52
Naegely & Co. 31
National Aniline & Chemical Co. 4, 34, 36, 51
National Lead Co. 12
National Whiting Co. 16
New Can Co. (Inc.) 11
New England Gas & Coke Co. (The) 52
New Jersey Zinc Co. 15
New York Shellac Co. 36
Nitrate Propaganda 52
Nulsen, Klein & Krausse Mfg. Co. 1
N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. 25
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works 35
Ozone-Vanillin Co. 36
Pacific Coast Borax Co. 34
Paragon Refining Co. 30
Parke, Davis & Co. 34, 39
Paterson, Boardman & Co. 56
Peek & Velsor 56
Penn Refining Co. (Ltd.) 34
Penna Salt Mfg. Co. 50
Perth Amboy Chemical Works ..... —
Petroleum Iron Works Co. (The) 25
Pfizer & Co., Chas. 56
Philadelphia Clay Co. (The) 13
Philippine Products Co. 20
Pierce Co., F. O. 13
Pine Products Co. 22
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. 16
Planten & Son, H. ..... —
Point Mining & Milling Co. 1
Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co. 35
Pratt Mfg. Co. 32
Procter & Gamble Co. (The) 19, 39
Pure Oil Co. 29
Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Co. 25
Redfield, R. S. 25
Riker, J. L. & D. S. 46
Robinson & Co., W. A. 20
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. 38
Rogers & Pyatt 4
Ross & Son, Chas. 41
Roure-Bertrand Fils 37
Sadtler & Son, Samuel P. 21
Salle & Co., H. 36
Salmon & Co., Hamilton H. 52
Schall, Dr. Eugen ..... —
Schieffelin & Co. 35
Schoellkopf, Hartford & Hanna Co. 34
Schultz & Cie, Roger 39
Schutz & Co. 34
Seaboard Air Line Railway 23
Seaver & Co. 13
Segaller, Phil. 4
Selling Company, The 51
Shepard & Co., T. P. 40
Sholes Co., the Charles E. 51
Schriver & Co., T. 23
Siegle Company, G. 14
Simmer, Max D. 21
Smith & Nichols 4
Smit & Zoon, A. 36
Soehne, Daniel Gros. ..... —
Solvay Process Co. (The) 50, 51, 55
Southern Cotton Oil Company 20
Sozio & Andrioli 37
Sperry & Co., D. R. 27
Squibb & Sons, E. R. ..... —
Standard Oil Co. 2, 6, 33, 41, 54
Stillwell Laboratory (Inc.) 21
Stokes Machine Co., F. J. 25
Stocker & Son, J. W. ..... —
Stoothoff, J. A. 54
Stotz, John T. 36
Sun Company 30
Sun Oil Company (The) 30
Swan & Finch Co. 20
Tartar Chemical Co. 44
Taylor, Edward R. 56
Thompson & Bedford Co. 2
Taylor Co., The George F. 13
Thompson & Co., F. A. 52
Thomson Chemical Co. 54
Thurston & Braidich 54
Tidewater Oil Co. 24
Toch Brothers 17
Todd Co., Ltd., A. M. ..... —
Trinity Cotton Oil Co. 18
Uhlich & Co., Paul 10
Ungerer & Co. 36
Union Casein Co. (The) 10
Union Petroleum Co. 30
Union Sulphur Co. (The) 4
United Alkali Co. (The) ..... —
United States Smelting Co. (The) 11
Vacuum Oil Co. 6
Veraldi, F. 37
Vis & Co., P. 19
Waddell & Co., R. J. 56
Walton, P. M. ..... —
Warner Chemical Co. (The) 39
Waters Pierce Oil Co. 3
Waterville Foundry & Mfg. Co. 23
Watt & Son, James 22
Waverly Oil Works 38
Webb & Sons, A. L. 1
Webb & Sons, James A. 1
Weeks, A. J. 50
Wetherill Co. (The S. P.) 3
Whitall & Co., J. W. ..... —
White Co., T. & S. C. 38
White, J. W. 23
Whittaker, W. H. 16
Wiarda & Co., John C. 42
Wick Dept., Standard Oil Co. 41
Williams & Co., C. K. 15
Wilson & Co., F. Cortes 37
Wing & Evans (Inc.) 50, 51
Winkler & Bro., Isaac 55
Winterbourne & Co., S. 56
Wolf & Co., Jacques 56
Wood Products Co. 1
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R. R. 26
Young, Frank L., & Kimball 15

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WANT COLUMN (page 21).

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MACHINERY INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, page 23.

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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 19, 1906.

CONTENTS.

Markets.	Page.
Paint Market	11
Oil Market	19
Naval Stores Market	22
Petroleum Market	28
Drug Market	35
Chemical Market	49
Fertilizer Materials Market	52
Dye Market	54

For complete table of contents of this issue see page 22.

QUININE PROSPECTS MORE FAVORABLE ON HIGHER BARK UNIT.

The expectations that the Amsterdam cinchona bark sale would result in a higher unit have been realized, the average value being four and three-eighths Dutch cents, against four Dutch cents at the previous sale. A feature of the event was the fact that nearly all, or, as our Amsterdam correspondent cabled, ninety-four per cent. of the heavy offerings, amounting to 12,258 packages, were disposed of. The following table shows the results of the Amsterdam sales during recent years:—

DUTCH CENTS.

	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
First	4.00	6.15	6.25	6.45	7.50	7.25
Second ...	4.37	6.55	6.60	8.20	8.00	7.50
Third	...	6.30	7.50	7.65	8.60	9.00
Fourth ...	...	5.95	6.90	7.25	8.65	10.00
Fifth	...	6.00	6.40	6.20	7.25	10.50
Sixth	...	5.80	6.30	6.55	6.10	9.00
Seventh ..	...	5.75	6.25	6.90	5.00	7.60
Eighth	...	5.55	6.75	7.45	6.80	8.25
Ninth	...	5.20	6.45	7.45	6.05	7.75
Tenth	...	4.75	6.30	7.35	6.25	7.75

The advance in bark is believed to have been prompted by the keener buying interest, occasioned by the low level of quinine makers' stocks, and the check to heavy shipments from Java. With the announcement of the result of the sale, local dealers awaited with confidence its favorable influence on quinine, but up to this writing no change had been made in maker's schedule, under which bulk is quoted at eighteen cents. In some quarters it was believed that manufacturers would be justified in maintaining a twenty cent basis, while more conservative views considered that an advance of one cent, following that of last week, would be fairly representative of the higher bark value. The demand retains its active extent on consuming inquiries, and fresh speculative interest was aroused by the prospect of an advance based upon the outcome of the bark auction. Stocks in second hands are light for this season, and holders are disposed to maintain a firmer stand at makers' prices. Any later details of moment will be found in our market report on another page.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE ADVANCES SHARPLY.

Contrary to general expectations prices for spirits of turpentine began to soar during the week and the Savannah market touched sixty-nine cents per gallon, the official price, followed by a like rise here to seventy-two cents per gallon for machine barrels in yard. The sharp upward turn in the market has been attributed to the decidedly small receipts at Savannah, due in part to heavy rains in the turpentine belt and scarcity of labor, which interrupted the movement of naval of stores, and also to the near approach of the end of the present season. It is also noted that the stock at Savannah shows a marked reduction compared with that at the same time last year. The scarcity of labor in the turpentine belt is causing a great deal of anxiety to the producers, and conditions in this respect are becoming worse this year than they were last year. Added to this is the scarcity of cars, and indications point to increased annoyance from this cause, as the difficulties in the transportation of naval stores is growing worse.

The conditions governing the market for rosins are regarded as very favorable to higher prices, notwithstanding the fact that prices have recently shown some weakness, due to the common grades being in the season of expected heaviest receipts and also due to the fact that the lower grades constitute about ninety per cent. of the total receipts. Owing to the steady demand, however, and the absorbing of receipts from day to day, particularly of the lower grades, no further declines in prices in the near future may reasonably be expected.

The subjoined table shows the highest and lowest quoted prices for each month since January, 1902, and also the highest and lowest points touched in each year from 1902 to date of writing. The figures are based on the closing quotations each successive week:—

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

	1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.	H.	L.
Jan....	61½	55	68	59¾	54	53	68	66½
Feb....	66½	66¼	67½	63½	55½	53	72	68½
March..	69	65½	64	58½	64¼	61	..	..
April...	62½	49½	58½	57	66	57	..	..
May....	50	49	59	57	76	60	..	..
June...	52	59½	57½	56	81	62	..	..
July....	53	50	57	56¼	63	60	..	..
Aug....	58	52	57½	56	64	62	..	..
Sept....	60	50	56	55¼	68½	64½	..	..
Oct.....	62	59½	56	54½	72½	69	..	..
Nov....	60½	59½	54½	50	71½	63	..	..
Dec....	60	59	53	50½	68	63½	..	..
Year...	69	49	68	60	81	53	71	66½

THE STRENGTH OF CARNAUBA WAX.

Buyers who have maintained their faith in a check to the strong tendency of the market for carnauba wax with the developments of the new crop have evidently realized by this time that their waiting tactics have gained little, if any, advantage to them, for the market continues to reflect a full measure of stability and what arrivals have been received of new wax have gone into ready consumption at firm to advancing prices. The demand has lately assumed an activity that shows that the relatively high level of values has had practically no effect in curtailing the consumption, and the earlier theories of the availability of substitutes now seem to be exploded. It has been stated that the crop was of fairly normal proportions, but it is unusually late in reaching the principal shipping ports. One local dealer advises us that cable inquiries for new wax in Brazil have failed to elicit replies, and in another quarter it was said that on any inquiry for one thousand bags scarcely one-quarter of the quantity was offered. The primary markets have lately manifested a stronger tone, which is reflected to some extent by the European markets. Cable advices reported that at an auction in Liverpool on Thursday all of the No. 3 wax available there was disposed of at considerably higher rates, and Hamburg is said to be above the parity of local quotations. A recent arrival here of 292 bags from Brazil was all sold before shipment, and the keenness of buying interest is likely to dispose of other lots en route or destined for early shipment. Spot stocks are light and held in few quarters. The market is almost depleted of No. 2 wax and for this grade forty cents was said to have been declined for shipment. Very little No. 1 wax is to be found, and forty-nine cents is apparently an inside quotation. The lower grades are in better supply but are firmly maintained at thirty-two cents for No. 3 and at thirty-three cents for north country.

THE POTASH SITUATION.

With the near approach of the time when the German potash syndicate will name their new prices for contracts, covering the various potashes for delivery during the ensuing year, interest by the trade becomes manifest. Recent advices from Germany stated that the German Agricultural Council, which occupies an advisory position to the government in agricultural matters, voted unanimously at its annual convention on the 8th inst. in favor of imposing an export duty on potash, in order to prevent the sale of German potash in America at ruinous prices. The action was caused by trouble with the potash syndicate, which declined to consider the new works, demanding admission, with large allotments. In reference to this report, little interest has been shown, as the Agricultural Council have taken up a like movement during preceding years and in each case the German syndicate made satisfactory agreements with the independent mine owners to take over their product. Cables received here from the syndicate note that all differences with the independent mine owners have been adjusted, consequently the German Agricultural Council have withdrawn their movement looking toward the imposition of an export tax.

It is expected that the German potash syndicate will announce their new contract prices during the coming week and, according to the belief of leading merchants in the local trades, no change in prices will be made. Nothing of a definite character, however, is known. The syndicate, as usual, will only book contracts with buyers during two weeks, beginning on the day when the new prices are announced. At the close of the two weeks no further contracts will be booked by the syndicate at the new prices, and further orders will be subject to the usual advance in quotations following the close of the contract period.

JANUARY PETROLEUM STATISTICS.

The opening month of the new year in the northern petroleum producing States, according to the reports of the several pipe lines, showed no material change from the months preceding, the production showing steady decline, and the stocks a considerable decrease; the amount of oil in possession of the pipe lines at the close of the month having dropped below 16,000,000 barrels. The exhibit made by the pipe lines' reports was, therefore, decidedly bullish, but there was no immediate effect, such as the producers hoped would follow further strengthening of the statistical situation. The decrease in production during the month of considerably over one hundred thousand barrels is regarded as confirming the conviction which has been entertained for some months that there is no prospect of an increase in production, even though field operations should increase. The belief now appears to be gaining that the productions in the older fields will continue to decrease and that the stocks of high grade oils will continue to be drawn upon at an average rate which will finally witness the absorption of the entire surplus. It is probable, of course, that with the increased activity in development work expected during the late spring and summer months the drain upon the stocks will diminish, but it is not believed that the production can be increased to an amount equal to the average deliveries of the past year. Should the deliveries (consumption) during the current year show an increase—and an increase is confidently expected—it is probable that the decrease in supplies above ground will equal that of the past year. Under present conditions there appears to be no incentive to the operators in the fields to extend their operations, the results having for some time been of a most discouraging character, and unless they can be induced to seek new fields in as yet untried sections, there is no prospect of increasing the production. It is questionable if a moderate increase in the price of the product would prove sufficient inducement to extend drilling work, as efforts to discover new pools or fields have for a long time proved unavailing, resulting in serious losses to the bolder operators. Even efforts to establish extensions to what has heretofore been regarded as defined territory have rarely resulted in better than a few edge wells. The extensions established of late have been unimportant, and although a few gave promise of showing important results they have not justified the earlier expectations. The conviction appears unavoidable that the older petroleum producing sections of the country are in their decadence. Some, however, contend that with the price of the higher grades advanced to what the drillers claim a fair price under present conditions, and this they place at two dollars per barrel for Pennsylvania crude, a stimulus would be given to development work which would result in an important increase in production, and possibly in the discovery of new and important fields, as the drillers would then extend their operations to sections at present regarded as unpromising, but never tested. A spurt of activity stimulated by higher prices, however, would prove short lived unless further encouraged by better results than have attented this class of development work during the past year.

The total production in the Northern producing States during the month of January amounted to 3,559,169 barrels, showing a decrease, as compared with the production during the month preceding, of 127,101 barrels. The total was made up of 2,223,928 barrels of the Pennsylvania grades and 1,335,241 barrels of the Lima grades, the former showing a decrease of 100,548 barrels and the latter a decrease of 26,553 barrels. The deliveries during January reached a total of 4,359,617 barrels, showing a decrease of 42,119 barrels. The total deliveries were composed of 2,374,247 barrels of the Pennsylvania grades and 1,985,370 barrels of the Lima grades, the former showing a decrease of 75,927 barrels and the latter an increase of 33,808 barrels. The stocks in possession of the pipe lines at the close of the month amounted to 15,784,635 barrels, showing a shrinkage during the month of 319,724 barrels. The total stocks comprised 3,371,785 barrels of the Pennsylvania grades and 12,412,850 barrels of the Lima grades, the former showing a decrease of 131,613 barrels and the latter a decrease of 188,111 barrels.

The production in the State of Kansas and in Oklahoma and Indian Territories during January reached a total of 1,472,214 barrels, showing a decrease of 37,111 barrels as compared with the production during the month preceding. The deliveries during January amounted to 539,088 barrels, showing a decrease of 145,554 barrels. The decrease in deliveries proves a very discouraging feature as the stocks are accumulating at a rapid rate, and the producers had received encouragement to expect a rapid increase in the demand for their product. The stocks at the close of the month amounted to 14,268,040 barrels, showing additions during January of 933,205 barrels.

In Texas and Louisiana the production during January amounted to 1,850,600 barrels, showing a decrease of 62,700 barrels. The deliveries during January reached a total of 2,541,201

barrels, showing an increase of 1,441,208 barrels. The stocks of crude at the close of the month were estimated at 18,737,000 barrels, showing a decrease during the month of over 600,000 barrels.

In the following table are given the total production and consumption in the older producing States during the past six months as represented by pipe line runs and deliveries reported by the pipe lines, and the total for the six months, as also the total stocks in possession of the pipe lines at the close of each month:—

	Production.	Consumption.	Stocks.
August	3,980,105	4,845,437	18,772,883
September ..	3,703,497	4,361,458	18,254,771
October	3,654,662	4,969,565	17,227,113
November ...	3,518,423	4,479,620	16,622,705
December ...	3,686,270	4,401,736	16,104,359
January	3,559,169	4,359,617	15,784,635
Total	22,102,126	27,417,434	.....
Average	3,683,686	4,836,239	.....
Jan., 1905....	4,064,670	4,418,400	21,005,590

TRADE ITEMS.

(For other Trade Items see table of contents on page 22.)

The Columbia Lubricants Co. has secured judgment for $143.59 against Harris Cohen.

James McKnight has returned from a month's business trip to the West in the interests of W. J. Bush & Co.

C. R. Meridath, of the Meridath Drug Co., Fargo, N. D., was in the city last week and called on the drug trade.

News has been received of the election of William A. Harshaw, of th Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., as member of the Public Library Board o Cleveland, O.

Jas. B. McMahon, vice-president o the N. K. Fairbank Company, of Chicago, Ill., was at the home office o the American Cotton Oil Company, o this city, during the week.

The attorney General has advised the Treasury Department that no further proceedings will be directed in the contention as to duty on "casein," which the United States Circuit Court decided should be admitted free of duty.

Advices from the South note that from indications the scarcity of railroad freight cars, which bids well to increase, is beginning to hamper the shipments of naval stores. The scarcity of labor in the naval stores district is being felt more and more.

The Department of Agriculture has just issued a bulletin on the production of oil seeds in British India, based on or taken from a memorandum issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department in Calcutta, and which was printed in full in the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter of Feb. 5.

Jas. H. Welch and Ambrose L. Welch, seniors of the firm of Welch & Welch, recently dissolved by limitation, have formed a copartnership under the style of James H. & Ambrose Welch, as incorporators and commission merchants, with office in the New York Produce Exchange Building.

Among the out of town directors of the National Lead Company, who were present on Tuesday last, at the regular monthly meeting, were C. F. Wells, Walter Tufts, F. W. Rockwell, Geo. O. Carpenter, E. F. Beale, A. P. Thompson, H. M. McChesney and E. C. Goshorn. Only routine business was done.

According to advices received by Fuerst Bros. & Co., of this city, the dates of the Java quinine sales in Batavia for this year, in addition to that already held on January 17, are as follows:—February 21, March 28, May 9, June 13, July 18, August 29, October 3, November 14 and December 19

Chas. Timmins (of Leech, Neal & Co., ltd., Derby, England), wishes to express his thanks to his friends in the paint trade, etc., for their kind letters of sympathy in his late bereavement, which have been too numerous to reply to; and ask them to be so kind as to accept this intimation of his appreciation.

The protest of Thomas Irwin & Sons against the assessment of duty by the Collector on a bale of merchandise stolen on the wharf while in charge of the customs officers was overruled last week by General Appraiser Somerville for the Board of General Appraisers. The importers claimed that no duty should have been assessed on the stolen bale, and that they were entitled to a refund of the same as charged.

F. W. Gregory, president of the Palm Oil Company, Boston, has filed a voluntary petition of bankruptcy in the United States District Court. His liabilities are $100,358, while a schedule of the assets show but $1,575. Gregory formerly conducted the business concern known as the F. W. Gregory Company, at 162 High street.

David C. Link, this city, has prepared a most convenient office hanger of especial value to all interested in oleo stearine. It has a comparative table showing the highest and lowest monthly prices and sales of prime oleo stearine in New York for the years 1904 and 1905. The prices are printed in colors, highest in blue and lowest in red.

The Treasury Department has directed the Collector of Customs at the port of New York to file an appeal from the recent decision of the United States Board of General Appraisers on "synthetic camphor," which the board decided should be admitted free of duty as crude camphor under paragraph 515 of the free list of the act of July 24, 1897.

A new fertilizer company, under the firm name of the Mansfield Fertilizer Works, with their plant located at Mansfield, in the eastern section of Newton County, Ga., will turn out fertilizers to supply the above territory for the next crop. It is reported that the company intends to add a cottonseed oil mill to the plant before the next cotton crop is harvested.

The rumor comes from London that a Continental manufacturer who thought he had a successful process for manufacturing synthetic campnor, sold on contract considerable quantities of this product and now finds himself unable to make deliveries. It is presumed that the process has proven at least a partial, if not an entire failure, as he is said to have bought considerable quantities of natural camphor in the London market to fulfill his obligations.

The next meeting of the New York section of the Society of Chemical Industry will be held at the Chemists' Club, 108 W. Fifty-fifth street, on Friday evening, February 23. A symposium on the subject of Smoke and Smoke Prevention will be the propram of the evening and the following speakers will take part in the same:—Thomas Darlington, Adam De Trampe, Leonard H. White, William R. Roney, Walker Bowman, Ernest H. Foster, Oskar Nagel.

The Eastern Jobbers' Window Glass Association will hold a meeting in Philadelphia on March 6. At a recent meeting held at New York general trade conditions were discussed, and it was reported that prices are being well maintained, and that an improvement, particularly in the New England section, is noticeable. No change in prices was made, but indications are that a further rise in the market for small sizes of glass is assured because of the scarcity of supplies of these grades.

The Sulligent Cotton Oil Co. has been organized at Sulligent, Ala., with a capital stock of $40,000. The following were elected as a board of directors:—H. E. Thom, W. W. Ogden, J. L. White, W. M. Stone, W. G. Priddy, R. W. Young, J. M. Alman, W. A. Lee, T. A. Cooley, Walter Hill and A. S. Gray. W. W. Ogden was elected president, Dr. R. J. Redden vice-president and Clyde V. Matthews secretary and treasurer. The company will erect a two-press cotton oil mill at this place. The mill will be ready for the next crop of seed.

It may interest the trade to know that the Contact Process Company, who have large works at Buffalo, New York, have been made sales agents for the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, O., for the sale of their sulphuric acid. The Philip Carey Company have been manufacturing for a number of years brimstone acid 60 deg. and the Contact Process Company, in taking over this plant and becoming their sales agents, have put up concentrating apparatus, so that they can now furnish sulphuric acids in all strengths from this Cincinnati plant. As this is the only plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid in Cincinnati or vicinity, this news will probably interest the trade. The Contact Process Company is carrying full stock in Cincinnati of sulphuric acid, muriatic acid and nitric acid and ammonia and can furnish in any package desired. All communications, however, should be addressed to the Contact Process Company, Buffalo, N. Y., with reference to the prices, etc.

Notice is given that an extraordinary general meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry will be held in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 27th day of March, at the House of the Society of Arts, John street, London, W. C., with the object of considering and adopting this resolution:—"That it is desirable that the Society of Chemical Industry as now existing should be incorporated under and subject to the grant of a Royal Charter and that the Council be and hereby is authorized to take all necessary steps to procure the grant of a Royal Charter of Incorporation."

The representative of an American packing company who was in Mexico recently to establish a sales agency is quoted as saying that Mexico cannot produce enough lard for the home market, and that American lard is sold there more cheaply than the domestic. The latter statement is incorrect, for to the freight rates on the superior American tinned lard must be added the $2.75 (gold) per 100 pounds duty. The fact that the Mexican domestic product is rapidly increasing to meet the demand is indicated by the imports from the United States of $702,000 in 1902 down to $230,000 in 1904.

Robert D. Bryce, one of the oldest of the few pioneers left of the flint-glass industry, died on February 7 at the residence of his son-in-law, Percy F. Smith, at Ingram, Pa. Mr. Bryce was born on April 14, 1821, in Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1850 he and his two brothers formed a co-operative co-partnership under the firm name of Bryce, McKee & Co., with headquarters at Pittsburgh. Later the firm name was changed to Bryce, Richards & Co., and then Bryce, Walker & Co., and finally Bryce Brothers. At the organization of the United States Glass Co. the Bryce works were merged with that company. Mr. Bryce is survived by one daughter and one son.

Evans Sons, Lescher & Webb, lim., at 92 William street, this city, are well known to the trade all over the world, and have been represented in this country for many years in their special line, which will be recognized by the trade in Montserrat lime fruit juice, British lanolin and Evans' antiseptic throat pastilles. It is the intention of the new firm to increase these lines and conduct a general importing business in quantities, being in touch with the markets of the world, and with up-to-date cable facilities they are able to quote on any requirements of the drug trade. They already have some valuable foreign agencies, and with their increased facilities and spacious offices are now prepared to take up one or two others.

The long and varied experience of their New York manager, T. A. Hedley, will be of inestimable value to any firm who are desirous of introducing specialties to this country.

Anderson Fowler, of this city, died suddenly on board the steamship Republic in the harbor of Genoa last week. He sailed from New York on Jan. 26 with his wife, expecting to make a tour of Egypt and the Holy Land. He was apparently in perfect health. Mr. Fowler was born in Ireland of English parentage sixty-three years ago, the youngest of five brothers. When 21 he came to New York and entered the firm of Fowler Bros., which was engaged in the packing and provision business, and, in connection with the Anglo-American Provision Company, Mr. Fowler had charge of the exportation to Europe. Fowler Bros., limited, sold out to the Armour and Swift interests about three years ago. Since that time Mr. Fowler had been interested largely in coal and iron properties.

The Bureau of Labor is preparing a report covering the various systems of workingmen's insurance and employers' liability both in this country and abroad. The report will cover insurance against sickness, accident, disability, old age, death and unemployment. In this connection it is endeavoring to secure information concerning the existence in the United States of what are usually known as establishment funds —that is, mutual relief or insurance funds organized and maintained by the employes of an industrial establishment or relief funds supported either wholly or in part by the employers themselves. Persons possessing data of any kind relative to the existence of establishment funds in this country will please communicate with Charles P. Neil, Commissioner, Department of Commerce, Washington.

(For other Trade Items see table of contents on page 22.)

PETROLEUM NOTES.

In the Mannington district, Marion county, W. Va., the Hope Gas Co. has drilled its test on the J. W. Hess farm. The hole has filled up 2,500 feet with fluid.

On Silver run, Grant district, Ritchie county, W. Va., the States Oil Co. has completed its test on the S. A. Moats farm, and has a 35-bbl. producer in the salt sand.

In Mannington district, Marion county, W. Va., the South Penn Oil Co. has completed No. 4 on the Cook-Tennant farm, and has a 20 bbl. pumper in the Gordon sand.

In the Plum Run district, Marrison county, O., Dawson & Davis have drilled their test on the E. K. Price farm through the Berea grit and have a 5-bbl. pumper.

On Dog run, Ten Mile district, Harrison county, W. Va., the Invincible Oil Co. has completed its No. 3 on the I. N. Wilcox farm and has a 25-bbl. producer in the Gordon sand.

In the Bonds Creek district, Ritchie county, W. Va., Hall, Gold & Zanhiser have completed their No. 8 on the Joseph McGregor farm, and have a 10 bbl. pumper in the Keener sand.

In the Goose Creek district, Ritchie county, W. Va., Proper, Browse & Campbell have completed their No. 5 on the Betty White farm, and have a 10 bbl. pumper in the salt sand.

In the Fallen Timber run district, Wetzel county, W. Va., the South Penn Oil Co.'s No. 3 on the Charles Gilbert farm has filled up 1,000 feet with fluid, and will make a 10 or 15 bbl. pumper.

Near Bula, Battelle district, Monongalia county, W. Va., the South Penn Oil Co. has drilled its No. 4 on the Cook-Tennant farm through the Gordon sand and it is producing 30 bbls. a day.

In the Bonds Creek district, Ritchie county, W. Va., the South Penn Co. has drilled its No. 6 on the Morgan-Hemsworth farm through the Keener sand and has a show for a 5-bbl. pumper.

On Dog run, Ten Mile district, Harrison county, W. Va., the Invincible Oil Co. has drilled its No. 3 on the I. N. Wilcox farm through the Gordon sand, and the hole has filled up 1,000 feet with fluid.

The directors of the Standard Oil Co. last week declared a quarterly dividend of $15, absorbing $15,000,000. This compares with $10 for the previous quarter and $15 for the corresponding quarter last year.

In Oakland township, Butler county, Pa., a Butler company completed a well on the John Neff farm recently, and after it was given a shot in the 30-foot sand it is reported to be flowing at the rate of 75 bbls. a day.

In the Burgettstown development, Washington county, Pa., R. G. Gillespie has completed Nos. 2 and 3 on the Johnson farm and has two very good producers. The first is good for 75 and the last 30 bbls. a day.

On Long Drain run, Church district, Wetzel county, W. Va., the Philadelphia Co. has drilled another well on the William N. Teagarden farm into the top of the fourth sand, and the hole has filled up 60 feet with fluid.

The total production of crude oil at the Baku oil fields in December amounted to 18,265,780 poods, of which 803,000 poods were obtained from spouters. The production at Bebe-Aibat amounted to 6,402,494 poods.

In the Yellow creek district, Calhoun county, W. Va., the Lowther-Kauffman Oil and Coal Co, has completed No. 5 on the Nutter-Webb farm, located 800 feet west of No. 4 on the same farm, and has a 50-bbl. producer in the Berea grit.

A mile northeast of the Berry-Booth pool, in the edge of Belmont county, O., and north of the Harper pool, in Monroe county, J. H. Kuhns & Co. have drilled their second test on the J. B. Aiken farm into the Big Lime formation, and have a show for a 20-bbl. producer.

In the Wick pool, on Sugar creek, Meade district, Tyler county, W. Va., the Carter Oil Co. has drilled its No. 8 on the E. B. Long farm into the Big Injun sand, and has a show for a 50-bbl. producer from that level. In the same district, Browse, Proper & Campbell have completed a second test on the C. P. Myers farm and have a show for a pumper good for about 5 bbls. a day.

According to provisional figures published by the Moniteur du Petrole Roumain, the exports of petroleum products from Roumania in December were:—Crude oil, 659 tons; illuminating oil, 17,616 tons; benzine, 363 tons; total, 18,638 tons. In December, 1904, the total was 4,713 tons.

A. C. Bedford, a son of E. T. Bedford, a director of the Standard Oil Co., and Frederic B. Pratt, a brother of Charles M. Pratt, secretary of the Standard Oil Co., have been elected directors of the Portland General Electric Company. This concern controls all the lighting and power plants in Portland, Ore.

In the Island Creek field, Jefferson county, O., Blackburn & Co. have completed and shot a second test on the Church lot and have a show for a 10-bbl. pumper in the Berea grit. In the same district, Luntz & Co. have drilled their No. 3 on the William Ford farm into the sand and have a show for a fair producer.

In the Burning Springs district, Wirt county, W. Va., Emma A. Mapes has completed No. 14 on the Rathbone oil tract and has a light pumper in the first Cow Run sand at a depth of 300 feet. The Niagara Oil Co. has completed No. 21 on a part of the same tract and has a light pumper in the same formation.

On Fallen Timber run, Grant district, Wetzel county, W. Va., the Parker & Edwards Oil Co. has drilled its No. 10 on the D. B. Ice farm through the Dunkard sand, and has a show for a 10 or 15 bbl. pumper from that level. On Wyatts run, in the same district, the Kanawha Oil Co. has drilled its No. 112 on the John Mills tract through the Big Injun sand, and has a show for a 25 or 30 bbl. producer.

Alexander F. Beam, one of the pioneer petroleum dealers of Pennsylvania, died Feb. 10 at his late residence in Philadelphia after a prolonged illness, aged 74 years. At the Centennial Exposition his firm was one of the heaviest exhibitors of petroleum and its products. Mr. Beam was prominently connected with the Franklin Institute, and acted as a judge at the oil competition in 1874.

The Berea grit development, in the vicinity of Woodsfield, in Monroe county, O., the Mars Oil and Gas Co. has drilled its test on the Frank Schumacher farm into the Big Injun sand and has a show for a 15-bbl. pumper from that level. In the same district, the Traders' Oil Co. and others have drilled their tests on the J. T. Craig farm through the Berea grit and have a show for a 5-bbl. pumper.

A meeting of the California Petroleum Refineries, limited, was held recently, at which it was decided to construct a refinery of large capacity on San Luis Bay, near Avila, about two miles from Port Harford. The action was taken after several months of deliberation as to the most desirable site for the enterprise. The selection was finally made on account of its being the nearest desirable location to the Santa Maria oil fields, in which the property of the Graciosa Oil Co., a subsidiary corporation, is located.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.

The New Jersey Senate Judiciary Committee, which consists of Senators Hillery, Wakelee and Minturn, has agreed to a public hearing on the resolution which directs the Attorney-General of the State of New Jersey to institute proceedings for the forfeiture of the charter of the Standard Oil Co. and its subsidiary corporations upon the alleged violation of the common law relating to monopolies, and of the Elkins and interstate commerce laws. The date of the hearing has not yet been set, but it is expected that it will be given in the very near future.

The Suit Against the Standard Oil Co., et. al.

When it was decided to resume taking testimony in the case of the State of Missouri against the Standard Oil Co. and others, on February 12, the fact that that day was a legal holiday was entirely lost sight of. No one, besides Commissioner Sanborn and a representative of Mr. Wollman, who is the New York counsel to Attorney-General Hadley, of Missouri, was present. Mr. Wollman's representative asked that the fact be noted that the witnesses under subpoena to appear for examination had failed to put in an appearance, which was ordered by the Commissioner, who also caused an entry to be made on the records that it was a legal holiday, and that witnesses had probably remained away upon the advice of counsel.

Mr. Wollman stated to a representative of the Reporter that there would probably be no further hearings until the Supreme Court of Missouri, on which depends Judge Gildersleeve's ruling as to whether Mr. Henry H. Rogers can be compelled to answer various questions put to him by Attorney-General Hadley, which he declined to answer upon the advice of counsel. This decision is looked for in about ten days.

Attorney-General Hadley took depositions in Des Moines, Ia., last Tuesday. F. R. Northrup, formerly St. Louis manager of Scofield, Shurmer & Teagle, of Cleveland, testified that he had instructions from the Republic Oil Co. not to enter the territory of either the Waters-Pierce Co. or the Standard Oil Co. of Missouri, but not to relax the fight on independent companies.

New Corporations

The Huntley Pharmacy Co., at Watervliet N. Y., to conduct a drug store; capital $1,000. Incorporators:—C. F. Polk, W. C. Baxter, B. W. Knower, Watervliet.

The Carbolineum Wood Preserving Co. at New York to manufacture wood preservatives, paints, oils, etc.; capital, $10,000. Incorporators:—J. T. Booth, E. J. Larkin, L. V. Hulse, New York City.

The Crown Soap Co., at Syracuse, N. Y., to manufacture soaps, candles, perfume, etc.; capital, $20,000. Incorporators:—E. S. Calkins, Solvay; F. E. Ehrgood, W. A. Beattie, Syracuse; L. Stilwell, Solvay.

Innis, Speiden & Co., at New York to manufacture paints, drugs, medicines, etc.; capital, $20,000. Incorporators:—George V. Sheffield, Pompton Lakes, N. J.; Clement C. Speiden, Summit, N. J.; Maroon Speiden, Joseph C. Hamilton, New York City.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.'s Report.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., held at Pittsburgh last Tuesday, it was voted to increase the capital stock from $12,500,000 to $17,000,000. Part of the increase will be used to build a large new plant at Crystal City, Mo.

The annual report of the company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1905, gives the following comparative statement of income account:—

	1905.	1904.
Profits	$1,161,931	$937,693
Dividends	758,548	758,499
Surplus	$403,383	$179,194

The general balance sheet, with comparisons, is as follows:—

Assets—	1905.	1904.
Investments	$13,635,907	$12,530,860
Plate glass, etc.	2,787,125	2,720,137
Mat. & bank account	990,500	890,532
Cash, bills & acc'ts rec'd	4,313,497	3,710,817
Total	$21,727,119	$19,852,347
Liabilities—		
Capital stock	$12,492,600	$12,492,600
Bills & accounts payable	4,218,174	2,784,625
Ins. reserve fund	159,020	121,885
Surplus	4,856,619	4,453,236
Total	$21,727,119	$19,852,347

National Drug and Chemical Co.

The new combine of wholesale druggists in Canada has issued a circular giving reasons for uniting their interests, from which we extract the following paragraphs, which may prove of interest:—

The wholesale druggist is everywhere regarded as a necessary link in the development of the drug trade, both professionally and commercially. He is the natural channel between the source of supply and the retail druggist, and while it is possible for the latter to obtain many things first hand, no person more freely acknowledges the convenience of the middle man than the retail druggist of Canada. It is therefore necessary that both branches of the trade should be on a sound footing and co-operate with one another to their mutual advantage.

It costs the wholesale druggists of Canada over 15 per cent. of their turnover to run their business and this heavy charge is greater than the gross profit upon a very considerable proportion of their sales and should be reduced. The great expense of maintaining large staffs of traveling salesmen and the useless duplication in every branch of our business, have resulted in continued reductions in dividends on our investments, and in some cases actual loss, at the same time greatly reducing our ability to serve the retail druggist properly. It must be plain, therefore, that a reduction in our operating expenses and concentrated instead of divided efforts, will result to the great advantage of both branches of the trade.

At present 90 per cent. of the chemicals used in Canada are imported, though many of them might be made at home if the output were large enough to warrant the expense of manufacture. The united sales of the various houses now comprised in this company will be sufficient to warrant this expense in many instances. A long list of chemicals has already been compiled, which can be manufactured profitably under these new conditions, and it is hoped that a factory will be established at an early date for their production. This branch of the business will be pushed to the utmost, adding not a little to the industrial importance of the country, and still more to the advantage of the wholesale and retail drug trade.

Philadelphia Drug Trade Bowlers.

The Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Bowling League played the sixteenth series of games on February 13. Following is the record of the games played and standing of the teams at close of the sixteenth series:—

S., K. & F. CO.—WON THREE.

Players.	1	2	3	Total.
Buchanan	168	158	169	495
Miller	115	117	118	350
Benkhardt	179	157	173	509
Chapel	151	166	210	527
Donnel	172	176	216	564
Total	785	774	886	2,445

P. C. P. WHITES—WON NONE.

Players.	1	2	3	Total.
Shearer	169	173	122	464
Blinzig	116	102	137	355
Powell	125	...	180	305
Zelt	110	129	116	355
Scheetz	152	134	174	460
Blank	...	159	...	159
Total	672	697	729	2,098

P. C. P. WHITES—WON THREE.

Players.	1	2	3	Total.
Shearer	218	174	178	570
Stroup	157	190	130	477
Powell	197	142	188	527
Van Wyck	123	223	129	475
Scheetz	152	134	133	419
Total	847	863	758	2,468

P. C. P. BLUES—WON NONE.

Players.	1	2	3	Total.
Geety	128	158	140	426
Fox	155	115	...	270
Stouffer	138	190	110	438
Stevens	149	157	117	423
Worthington	140	176	168	484
La Wall	...	...	152	152
Total	710	796	687	2,193

LEE CO.—WON TWO.

Players.	1	2	3	Total.
Herron	165	169	179	513
Berk	141	155	134	430
Lindsay	165	156	161	482
Hallowell	194	188	151	533
Wright	136	159	177	472
Totals	801	827	802	2,430

WANDERERS—WON ONE.

Players.	1	2	3	Total.
Mooney	188	169	170	527
Maurice	163	140	138	441
Bolton	141	...	148	289
Hendrickson	177	169	145	482
Kuhl	205	161	152	518
Bransome	...	109	...	109
Total	874	739	753	2,366

TEAM STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
J. Ellwood Lee Company	40	8	.833
Wanderers	24	20	.545
Smith, Kline & French Company	24	20	.545
P. C. P. White	22	24	.478
P. C. P. Blue	15	33	.312
Geo. D. Feidt & Co.	13	29	.310

High one-game, Wright, 244; high three-game, Hallowell, 638; high one-game team, J. E. Lee Company, 965; high three-game team, J. E. Lee Company, 2,659.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

Montreal, Feb. 15, 1906.

A sweeping attack on the average physician of Canada was an outstanding feature of the annual meeting of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association of Canada, which met in annual convention in Montreal on Monday and Tuesday. The report embodying the criticism was brought in by L. S. Levee, Toronto, secretary-treasurer. He said, among other things, that special articles should be prepared for general distribution through the medium of the newspapers, pointing out that the position assumed by the average physician as a public benefactor was absurd and untrue. Their whole mission in life was collecting coin, the same as other businesses. There were good and bad doctors, as there were good and bad patent medicines. Bad patent medicines were, however, soon discovered and put away, while a doctor of the poor class kept on putting away his patients until at last he was put away himself.

At this point it would be opportune to observe that no less a person than the Governor-General of Canada, Earl Grey, took exception to this criticism, when addressing a meeting in McGill University. His excellency remarked that he read in the daily newspapers wonderful advertisements: "How to fool a lazy liver," "How to avoid catarrh:" in short, how to dispense with many ills. From this he judged that it would be possible to get along without ever calling in a doctor. This led him, he said, to speak in a serious tone. "I am reminded of one patent medicine, of which I recently bought a bottle and sent it to be analyzed. It was returned to me showing that it contained 40.50 proof spirit.

"I am of the opinion that laws should be made that it would be required to show what patent medicines contained. It should be set down that all drugs containing alcohol and narcotics and other potent drugs, should have the percentages of these drugs printed on the labels of bottles. If not, the shadow of the undertaker will mingle with that of the medical profession."

At the annual banquet on Monday evening Brent Good, of the Carter Medicine Company, New York, made a strong statement against a law that would compel a proprietor to publish his formula, basing his case largely on the fact that if that were done the formula could be taken by any one to any druggist, who, unless he exercised extreme care, might compound it in a manner that would not bring the desired result. The formula was private property and as such had a right to be protected. There was no good reason why a medical doctor should not be compelled to write his prescriptions in English. (Hear, hear.) The people never did and never would demand restrictive legislation, so long as these medicines continued to give them relief at a nominal cost. (Applause.)

The fairness of this statement was admitted by Senators Dandurand and Beique, who responded to the toast to the Canadian Parliament which had been proposed by Mr. Good.

Ald. Ames, M. P., responding to the toast to Parliament, expressed a hope that the American medicine proprietors would come across and employ Canadian labor, and as much as they could of Canadian ingredients. In reply to that the president said that most of them were already doing that.

F. H. Mathewson, the president of the Board of Trade and local manager of the Bank of Commerce, said that never before in Canada had business been on a sounder or better basis than at the present time. There was prosperity everywhere from Nova Scotia on the east to British Columbia in the west. Prosperity could be heard on all hands. Factories were running full time, labor was well employed, and the people seemed happy.

The concluding session of the convention was held on Tuesday, electing the following officers:—President, David Watson, of D. Watson & Co., Montreal; vice-president, J. A. Mackenzie, of Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville; secretary-treasurer, L. S. Levee, of Dr. T. A. Slocum Company, Toronto; Board of Control, chairman, J. A. McKee, of Dodds Medicines Company, Toronto; J. H. McKinnon, of Northup & Lyman Company, Toronto; T. E. Milburn, of T. Milburn Company, Toronto; W. G. Harsin, of Centaur Company, Montreal; W. J. Edmanson, of Edmanson, Bates Company, Toronto; Thomas Brady, of Wells & Richardson Company, Montreal; Henry Miles, of Leeming, Miles & Co., Montreal.

The retiring president, Mr. Miles, was elected honorary president, in place of the late Senator Fulford.

The next meeting will be held in Toronto.

Corn Oil in Marseilles.

Consul-General Skinner, in reply to inquiries, writes as follows about corn oil in Marseilles, France:—

American corn oil, while not unkuown in Marseilles, has been received thus far in small sample lots only. It has no current value, and I am told that it is not as saponifiable as either arachide or cotton oil. Soap makers value it at from 29 cents to 33 cents per 220 pounds, less than ordinary arachide oil (soap-making quality), which at this date is selling at $9.57 per 220 pounds. I am told that fairly large quantities of corn oil sometimes find a sale at Trieste, and on the English market it is currently dealt with. I have before me an English trade report dated January, which says:—"Corn oil, which to a great extent competes with cotton oil in the manufacture of soap, was scarce at the commencement of the year."

Marseilles is itself the greatest oil manufacturing center in the world and frequently exports industrial oils to the United States, so that under ordinary circumstances the opportunities for marketing corn oil in southern France are limited. The same is true of corn cake. The duty on corn oil is 15 francs ($2.90) per 100 kilos (220 pounds). Correspondence in regard to the sale of this article might be undertaken with H. Beau & Cie., 26 rue Montgrand; Bendit, Limburger & Co., 4 rue des Princes, or Gravier & Cie., 20 rue Nicolas, and Gabain Freres, 25 rue de l'Arsenal, all of Marseilles.

Trade Marks in China.

Consul-General Sammons, of Niuchwang, says it is thought that parties wanting to secure trade-marks in China, pending the treaty regulations now under consideration, against infringement by the subjects of other powers may do so by having recourse to the various consular courts. This advantage, says Consul-General Sammons, was secured by the joint efforts of the Department of State and Minister Rockhill. The Consul-General says:—

Replying to some general inquiries touching the general subject of the rights of foreign corporations in China and Japan, and as to the final disposition of the trade-mark question in the Orient, it might be found desirable for parties to communicate with the Department of State at Washington. While in Japan foreign corporations, of course, come under the local laws and regulations, the same is not true of the ports in China where the consuls exercise extraterritoriality functions. I may add that while no accepted trade-mark regulations obtain in China the Chinese officials have frequently respected foreign trade-marks on complaints being lodged with them. Recently, in this port, the Japanese officials respected a British-American tobacco trade-mark. At the same time, I believe, Japan has not yet entered into the agreement to mutually afford consular court protection to trade-marks of the two countries in connection with the efforts to

reach an agreement in the premises. England, France, Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands have already agreed to afford such protection, as has of course, America, and it is understood that to be secure against infringement the trade-marks should be registered at the seat of government of the countries that have already given or may hereafter give such protection in their consular courts in China.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Prof Wiley on Free Industrial Alcohol.

Washington, Feb. 16, 1906.

Following the hearing on the free alcohol bills which the Ways and Means Committee last week gave to more than a score of representatives of the leading trades that would be favorably affected by this desired legislation, a day was devoted to hearing Prof. Harvey W. Wiley, chief of the Division of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture. Prof. Wiley's argument in favor of free industrial alcohol was exceedingly comprehensive and was made not only from the standpoint of the Department of Agriculture but as an accredited representative of the American Chemical Society. Prof. Wiley urged the committee to broaden the scope of the proposed legislation so as to permit the use of pure grain spirits under supervision in large establishments devoted to the manufacture of such products as ether, smokeless powder and other articles in the production of which denatured spirits could not be used. In beginning his argument, Prof. Wiley said:—

"Several years ago I was directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Carlisle, to see if alcohol in a form suitable for drinking could be recovered from denatured alcohol, samples of which he submitted. I believe I succeeded in recovering a sample of alcohol which could be drunk from every sample which was submitted for that purpose. I wish, however, to say right here that I do not believe that there is any method now known, or any that is likely to be proposed, for denaturing alcohol which is of such a character that a skilled chemist may not obtain more or less alcohol in a potable form from the mixture. I want to say this because that is one of the objections which has been urged against this legislation and it is one which I think is wholly untenable. It is not a question whether a chemist, working for days and sometimes for weeks, may be able to separate the pure product from the mixture, because that is the function of the chemist. The question, it seems to me, is whether such a separation could be made in such a way as to make it a commercial success in the face of the penetentiary, which would confront the effort on all occasions.

"In the first place, no reputable chemist would undertake such a task and certainly no member of the American Chemical Society would do so, because he would understand fully that such an effort would merit and perhaps receive the condemnation of the court with appropriate punishment. Another thing which I think your committee should remember is that an immense majority of the manufacturers of this country are thoroughly honest men and obedient to the law. Not one in a hundred of them would ever make an attempt to violate a lay of this kind, so you may say that 99 per cent. of your revenues are assured and protected without any punishment at all by reason of the natural honesty of mankind.

"I want to say further that I do not believe you can denature alcohol in such a way as to make it so impotable that somebody will not drink it without purification, because there are some men so depraved that they do not hesitate to drink anything that even looks like alcohol—even pure kerosene, thinking from its appearance that it may be alcohol. I mention these points because they are urged and I will not call in question the motive which prompts their presentation against a measure of this kind. I do not wish to minimize any of these statements. I think they are all true; and yet it appears to me that granting their absolute accuracy, you can so denature alcohol that it cannot be rendered pure, but you cannot denature it in such a way that somebody will not drink it; and you cannot be certain that some manufacturer will not attempt to evade the law. Let us admit all of these points without question.

"The problem comes, is it possible in view of these facts to adopt legislation of this kind? I think it is, and because I believe the manufacturing industries of our country ought to be promoted in every possible way. I speak strongly because I speak for the farmer and because I know that the most prosperous agricultural communities are those which are situated near their own market. The more consumers you can put into this country for our agricultural products the more prosperous the farmers will be. I am not one who would oppose the seeking of foreign markets for our agricultural products. That may be well enough; but I am one who wants to seek a domestic market because every time you sell an agricultural product to a foreign country, with the exception of cotton, sugar and oil, you carry into that foreign country a part of the blood of our soil which we ought to keep at home. You can bleed a good healthy man once and even a second time and he will be all right; but if you bleed him every day and every year you will reduce him to a skeleton. So you can take away from our fertile soil some elements of fertility and send them to foreign countries a few times; but if you do it all the time you will reduce your soil to a skeleton. But if you sell our agricultural products at home, then it is possible to return to the soil those elements of fertility which have been consumed in the production of the crops. So I believe from the view point of the farmer, that it is to his interest to extend our home market and induce a large number of consumers to engage in protected activity like manufacturing in order to keep our products at home. Therefore I say that our manufacturers should be permitted to use alcohol in the arts and sciences without payment of tax."

Representative Williams inquired whether denatured alcohol when sold to the public, should not be plainly marked as poisonous, to which Prof. Wiley replied:—

"I think that would be a very good idea. It might deter a great many people from drinking it. Since these hearings began I have read of three or four people who have been drinking wood alcohol by mistake who would not have done so if it had been marked with a skull and cross bones. That reminds me that there is a soothing syrup sold here to everybody who wants it which contains a deadly poison and which has killed more infants than we can enumerate, but when it is sold in England it must be labeled 'poison' and marked with a skull and cross bones before it can be exposed for sale."

Replying to a question as to whether pure grain spirits could be recovered from a denatured mixture as cheaply as they could be manufactured from raw materials, Prof. Wiley said:—

"I think the cost of recovering pure alcohol would be a good deal greater than to manufacture grain spirits and pay the tax. You can by fractionation separate wood spirits from grain spirits, but after you have mixed them together if you undertake to distill them you will find that in the first operation you will carry over a part of each in the vapor, and that you can only thoroughly separate them by repeated distillations."

Representative Clark, of Missouri, inquired whether, in Prof. Wiley's opinion, the "temperance people" were really opposed to the pending bills or whether other interests were behind the opposition Prof. Wiley replied:—

"I suppose my distinguished friend from Missouri refers to the Prohibitionists. I am a temperance man, but not a Prohibitionist, whom I regard as a very intemperate man. These bills cannot by any possibility injure the cause of temperance, and even though the liquor dealers may favor them through some idea that by reason of the increased output of the distilleries they may be able to buy their products cheaper, I should not regard these bills with suspicion on that account. It is really refreshing now and then to take up a journal devoted to the liquor trade and find it, instead of opposing me, defending the same proposition that I am defending. I would not refuse help from my enemy in a case of extremity because I might suspect his motive in trying to save my life was for the purpose of submitting me to subsequent torture. If I were a Prohibitionist I would favor this measure and I try to make it extend to all the alcohol that is distilled because it would certainly lead to less consumption of alcohol in its present form. Here is a common ground on which we can stand with the distiller and the Prohibitionist and advocate the same measure."

Prof. Wiley then exhibited to the committee an alcohol lamp which he had caused to be constructed in the laboratory of the Division of Chemistry. He also produced a large number of samples of methylated spirits, concerning which he said:—

"I have prepared a large number of denatured samples of alcohol, starting with pure ethyl alcohol and adding the common denaturing agents, especially methyl spirits, pyridine, etc. Some of these samples have been prepared in such a way that the pure spirits might easily be recovered and therefore they could not be considered in this connection. If you denature alcohol with gasolene or kerosene, you make an ideal burning fluid ;but by simply mixing it with water you can so dilute the alcohol that the kerosene will come out. Nevertheless, kerosene is a perfect denaturing agent so long as the alcohol is strong enough to keep it in solution. I have made up denatured alcohol and then diluted it to proof, that is to 50 per cent. by volume of ethyl alcohol. That is the official strength of whisky. Then I have distilled these bodies in a still such as a moonshiner would use and then I have distilled it again to show you that the distillate is still absolutely unfit for use. I have altogether about twenty samples illustrating the processes of recovery which would be used in extracting pure alcohol from methylated spirits.

"Now, if these processes are impracticable as we have proved them to be, I do not think that this committee need fear that anybody is going to the trouble and expense of trying to obtain alcohol in this way. I think these samples will demonstrate to you the impracticability, and I may say the impossibility, of rectifying denatured alcohol."

Chairman Payne asked Prof. Wiley if he thought the French formula of 2½ per cent. of wood spirits would prove practicable in this country, to which he replied:—

"That is a very small quantity of the wood spirit. Russia uses 10 per cent. I have here a late French journal bearing on the matter, comparing the driving engines of Russia with those of the French employing denatured alcohol, which shows that the mixture employed in Russia with the largest percentage of denaturing material used anywhere in a better fuel than the French mixture, which has a much smaller quantity of wood spirits.

"As to the effect of 10 per cent. of wood alcohol as a denaturing agent on the health of persons brought in contact with it, I would say that I think the Commissioner of Internal Revenue should be required to prescribe the degree of purity of denaturing agents. Methylated spirits should have a certain degree of purity, but when you are using only 10 to 15 per cent., the wood spirits need not be so pure as if you were employing larger quantities. I think that as a rule it should take from 5 to 10 per cent. of partially refined methyl alcohol to properly denature alcohol for general use. That could be used in lamps and in the industries where alcohol is employed without any danger to the health. If you use more than that and burn it in the house you will produce more or less formaldehyde, which you do not produce when there is only a small quantity of wood spirits present. Formaldehyde is extremely irritating to the eyes and nostrils. It is the finest agent in the world for sterilization because it kills all kinds of germs and penetrates all the crevices of a room. There is nothing better in the world for the purification of a sick room and clothing than formaldehyde; but it is not a thing you want to use all the time. Therefore, you do not want the denaturing agent so strong as to produce an uncomfortable amount of formaldehyde. You can safely use up 10 per cent. without any danger whatever.

"I would be in favor of using a sufficient quantity of denaturing agent to make it quite difficult in a simple way to recover it in a condition suitable for potable purposes, but I would not put the percentage into the statute because it can be more safely left to the regulation of the Treasury Department, which could make the proper investigations and determine just what quantity and what degree of purity should be employed. In all industries where a small amount of the denaturing agent would not interfere with the process this denaturing alcohol could be used, and it could also be used for burning in lamps. You have seen what a beautiful light it makes, and if you could get alcohol for thirty cents a gallon, it would be as cheap as kerosene or gasolene at fifteen cents a gallon, and much safer than either. You know how the motor industry is growing. The farmers are not so much in favor of automobiles on the road, but they are in favor of motors in their barns, and these little engines are all built on the same principle. The farmers will come to use them on the roads as soon as the roads are suitable, and ultimately they will use them in their fields for driving machinery. The introduction of these motors on the farm is destined to come just as soon as fuel is cheap enough, but the farmer who uses gasolene around his barn is very soon going to have no barn, because he will burn it up.

"Now, as to what will become of the wood alcohol industry. It has always been the cry when a new invention has been brought out that it would diminish the demand for labor, but when was there ever such a demand for labor as there is in this country now?

"The very product that is made by the people who are opposing this measure will have an extended market by the more general introduction of cheap fuel and a new illuminating agent throughout the country. While all the wood alcohol may not be used for denaturing, I think a great deal more will be used than is indicated by the French standard, because I think that is too low. The law ought to require to be made strong enough so that no easy method could be supplied for its recovery. You would have to distill the mixture a dozen times to take out 10 per cent., while if you put in only 2 per cent., two or three distillations would get it out.

"Now, Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in favor of this measure because it is for the benefit of American agriculture and for the general good of the people. I am not one who would seek to obtain a benefit for the farmer if it were going to injure everybody else, but I believe that when agriculture is promoted the whole country is benefited and that we ought to begin first with our agricultural industries.

"Now, I want to take up another feature of this matter, which I do not think has been discussed here. I would like to see the principle of this bill extended somewhat in such a way that none of the opposition which has been offered to it could possibly stand. I should like to see the principle of this bill extended to the use of pure alcohol in certain industries where pure spirits are necessary and where no denaturing agent can be used. There are a great many industries of that kind. Of course I would want it safeguarded in a proper way, just as it can be done to-day under the present regulations, that is to say under the supervision of the Internal Revenue Bureau. A very prominent industry in this category is the manufacture of ordinary ether. Now why should ether be subject to a beverage tax? There are some ether drinkers, I will admit, but they are very few. The ether habit has been acquired by a very few people, but it is exceedingly rare. Nobody wants to drink ether, but now everybody who uses sulphuric ether has got to pay a tax on the alcohol of which it is made. Why not in a bill of this kind permit the manufacture of a product like sulphuric ether where the alcohol has entirely disappeared and where the molecules have been oxidized and changed into another product altogether? If alcohol for this purpose were free of tax you would develop the industry to a tremendous extent instead of confining it as at present to the very smallest limit. There would be a small loss of revenue because the alcohol now used in its manufacture is taxed but the extent of the industries in which ether is used would be very great under a reasonable law.

"Smokeless powder is another substance in the manufacture of which ether is largely used as a solvent, and it would also be used in the making of artificial silk and many other products. In other words, I should like to see this committee provide for the free use of alcohol in a pure state where it is necessary to have it pure, under supervision, limited in all cases to processes where the alcohol is destroyed in the course of manufacture and is not found in the finished product in the form of alcohol. It seems to me this can be done with absolute safety. Of course it would have to be done on a somewhat extended scale and where it could be supervised by the authorities of the Internal Revenue Bureau without expense to the government. It would be of immense advantage to many industries.

"There is one other thing I desire to speak of and that is the great variety of sources of ethyl alcohol. I wish, especially, to call your attention to the fact that Indian corn is not the only source. It is true that in this country almost all the alcohol used, both for manufacturing purposes and as a beverage in bottled spirits, with the exception of brandy, is made from Indian corn. Nearly one-half of our whisky is made from Indian corn. What is called cologne spirits is made from Indian corn."

At this point Chairman Payne inquired as to the source of fusel oil, to which Prof. Wiley replied that it was a by-product of the manufacture of ethyl alcohol Mr. Payne desired to know why it was "so deadly," to which Prof. Wiley rejoined that it was not deadly, but on the contrary was a rather pleasant drink, although not especially wholesome.

Representative Smith, of Michigan, then remarked that the wood alcohol industry was an important one in his State and he desired Prof. Wiley's opinion as to what would become of it if the pending bill should be passed. The witness replied:—

"I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that any witness before this committee ought to disguise his opinion. I think this bill will hurt the wood alcohol industry to some extent, and I say this with regret because some of my best friends are engaged in it and I hate to say anything that will injure them or their business, but the question before this committee is not one of friendship. It is a question of the greatest good to the public. I do believe, however, that the wood alcohol people will find an avenue for the disposal of their product. They may not be able to sell it at the prohibitive prices at which they sell it now because pure wood alcohol, that is Columbian spirits, is worth half as much today in the market as grain alcohol plus the tax. I think I paid $1.25 for the last gallon of methylated alchol I used. You have seen it here and you know how pure it can be made. The bad odors of methylated spirits are not due to wood alcohol but to the things which accompany it and have not been removed from it. When your purify methlated alcohol it becomes less and less toxic. This we have proven by injecting it into animals."

Mr. Smith inquired as to whether the price now asked for wood alcohol is largely increased because of the excessive tax on grain alcohol, to which Prof. Wiley replied that while he could only answer the question in a general way it was obvious that the tendency would be to take advantage of the tax.

Representative Clark then asked Prof. Wiley concerning the various materials that could be used in the manufacture of wood and grain alcohols, to which Prof. Wiley replied:—

"I am glad to have my attention called to that matter. I have also been asked as to whether ethyl alcohol can be made from wood. I know all about that process. I have looked it all over and was asked to give an opinion in regard to the matter, but my opinion was not of the kind that was useful to the inventor. You can make ethyl alcohol out of almost any wood product or out of straw, which is really wood, and out of corn stalks or anything that is ligno-cellulose. You convert the cellulose into sugar by an acid and then you ferment the sugar and get ethyl alcohol. Under the ordinary ways of conversion we have never been able to get more than from 1 to 1¼ per cent. of ethyl alcohol from wood material, but Prof. Clausen, of Germany, has invented a process by which, instead of using sulphuric acid, he used sulphurous acid under pressure, and he undoubtedly gets a much higher conversion into sugar than was secured by the sulphuric acid process, but I doubt if he ever gets more than 3 or 4 more per cent. at the most of ethyl alcohol out of wood. When you remember that starch will yield 50 per cent. you will see that you can never compete with it with wood producing 2 or 3 per cent. Yet they are going to make a practical trial of this invention. One of my particular friends, Prof. Long, has investigated the matter and has made a report a little more favorable than the one I have made, but still I do not look to see it a commercial success, and even if it were, it would be of no interest to the farmer because it involves the use of trees which it takes twenty-five years to grow, while you can grow a crop in four months. The farmer can grow any amount of starch and sugar that may be wanted for any purpose in the world. There is no limit, and not a pound of starch or sugar takes one element of fertility from the soil. It is a pure gift of God, and if He did not mean it to be used I suppose He would not have given it to the world. So there is no limit upon the capacity of the farmers of this country to supply the materials for making ethyl alcohol. In Europe the potato is almost the sole source of commercial alcohol. It is chemically possible to make alcohol from sweet potatoes as well as the common potato and from the yam, which is a relative of the sweet potato, from cassava and from the molasses from the beet and cane sugar. There are also many other sources which can be utilized in the manufacture of alcohol if necessary. There are vast areas in this country where the finest potatoes can be grown but which are so far from the markets that it does not pay to grow them. They can be converted into alcohol, however, and this be made to pay handsomely. In the South, the soil is sandy and is extremely well suited to the growth of these tubers. So the farmer is going to be benefited in a variety of ways. He catches the advantage coming and he catches it going. It will be useful as providing an outlet for his products and also for fuel and light.

"As to these particular bills now before the committee. I would say I have paid very little attention to them. They are probably imperfect, but I hope that you gentlemen will modify and improve them so that you can give to the manufacturers of this country this additional impetus to develop their industries. I am sorry that for a time this legislation will probably affect some of my particular friends who are in the wood alcohol business. I do not have so many friends engaged with the Standard Oil as my friends do not reach up so high as that I do not want to hurt the wood alcohol business, and I suppose that they will find an abundant outlet for all their production in a short time if not at once. They will receive no permanent injury. I believe that whatever promotes the prosperity of our people as a whole should be favored, although it may inflict some temporary damage upon a single interest, and that is the reason that I appear before you as an advocate of some measure of this kind.

"Before I close I wish to say one word about a product not yet mentioned, the output of which would be greatly stimulated by a free alcohol law. I refer to ethyl chloride. We know what ethyl chloride is and when you introduce into that a molecule of chlorine you make ethyl chloride, which is not a beverage, and which it is not possible to drink but which is a great refrigerant and which could be used by everybody, including the farmer, for domestic refrigeration at much less expense than anhydrous ammonia, which is the common refrigerant used to-day. Prof. Long says:—

" 'The degree of cold secured by it is not as low but, on the other hand, it may be re-condensed after expansion rather easily. For certain kinds of cooling this substance gives good results, and a small plant was in operation here some years ago. A record of the machine may probably be found in the Patent Office and is worth looking up. With free alcohol the ethyl chloride could be made at a less cost and would in time come into use for this purpose.' "

Representative Hill asked the witness to give his opinion as to the proper formula for a denaturing agent, to which Prof. Wiley replied that he would use about 10 per cent. of wood alcohol and about 1 per cent. of pyridine base. Mr. Hill then asked whether the use of denatured spirits manufactured upon such a formula would not soon consume the entire output of the wood alcohol industry, omitting that portion which is now exported. Prof. Wiley replied:—

"I do not know how much is exported, but I would say that with a reasonable law, which I know you gentlemen can construct, there would be in a short time a consumption of forty or fifty million gallons of ethyl alcohol in the arts and industries, which, of course, would take four or five million gallons of wood alcohol. I have no idea how rapid the increase would be but I know it would be immense."

"Could the machinery which is now employed in making refined wood alcohol be converted to the purpose of making refined grain alcohol?" asked Mr. Hill.

"It might so far as distillation is concerned," replied Prof. Wiley, "but I do not think that the machinery, aside from the stills, could be so utilized."

Medical Preparations in Hungary.

Consul-General Frank D. Chester, of Budapest, furnishes the following regarding the regulations that prevail in Hungary for the preparation and sale of drugs and medicines:—

On Aug. 29, 1903, Count Khuen-Hedervary, as Hungarian Minister of the Interior, issued an ordinance to all local authorities of Hungary proper demanding a census of all drug specialties and secret medical preparations prepared and sold throughout the kingdom, such census to be ready by Nov. 1, 1903, and licenses to be obtained from said minister without further delay.

Under section 4 of the instruction only drug stores and drug dealers may import foreign drug specialties. By section 7 licenses to prepare or sell drug specialties must be applied for through the chief officer of the local authority (mayor of city or vice-governor of county) to the Hungarian Minister of the Interior, stating the proposed method of preparation and attaching four original packages of the preparation. Expenses of examination will be borne by the applicant for the license.

Under section 20 of the instruction secret medical preparations may be prepared or sold by obtaining a license from the Hungarian Minister of the Interior under section 53 of the old health law of 1876. The amount of each medical ingredient need not be stated on the coverings of secret preparations as on those of drug specialties, but only in the census blank; on the other hand the domestic druggist's address label must be put on both kinds.

The instruction was to have gone into effect on Jan. 1, 1904, but by an order issued Oct. 15, 1903, the operation was put off until July 1, 1904; and again on June 19, 1904, the operation of the order was further suspended in order to settle many important questions arising from the taking of the census above described.

On Jan. 24, 1904, a separate order was issued to the effect that all foreign houses can import into Hungary only through domestic houses, who alone can be held responsible for the abuses punishable under the instruction. The order further provided that all foreign drugs and preparations sold in Hungary must bear inscriptions in the Hungarian language on both box and bottles.

On Nov. 13, 1903, the Hungarian Minister of Agriculture issued an order permitting the chief officer of each local authority (city and county) to issue licenses for the import of veterinary drugs and specialties. On the licenses must be given the name of the exporter, the name of the drug, and the exact amount licensed to be imported.

PAINT MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 81.

Saturday Noon, Feb. 17, 1906.

The cold snap served to check the consumption of paints for indoor work, but the movement of supplies on orders has been very satisfactory. Grinders are making preparations to meet the prospective active spring consumption, which promises to be heavy. In the dry color nothing of special interest has occurred and, as usual, at this time of the year moderate orders for spot lots and parcels for import at full prices are being booked. Paris green remains unsettled and orders are only being booked subject to a price to be named later on, owing to the uncertainties surrounding the future market for arsenic. There has been a fair accumulation of orders for mixed paints and colors in oil for spring delivery and manufacturers are making fairly large deliveries to distributers, who are looking forward to an early opening of spring.

White Lead, Zincs, Etc.

WHITE LEAD.—Since the advent of the cold and unsettled weather conditions the consumptive demand for the various lead products has slacked off, and will probably continue slow for several weeks to come. There is, however, no falling off in the demand for dry lead, stocks of which are still light with no immediate prospect of any accumulation, as grinders and other large consumers in all sections of the country are not only taking up their regular contract deliveries, but in many instances these have been increased. Though the price of the pig metal has been reduced, no change as yet has been made or is contemplated at the moment for dry lead, price for which remains steady on the basis of 6¼c. and upward, as to make, quantity and terms of sale. Corroders, dealers and grinders all report the volume of business for December and January as being far in excess of any previous year for the same period. This may be explained by the fact that not for many years has weather conditions been so favorable for all classes of outdoor work, which has been largely reflected in the increased consumption of paints. Though the consumption lead in oil, as stated above, has fallen off to some extent the past few weeks, there is more demand for spring delivery and considerable business has been booked on the basis of 7c. and upward, as to make, quantity, location and terms of sale. The usual jobbing demand prevails for foreign makes of lead in oil on the basis of 9½c. and upward, as to make, quantity and terms of sale.

RED LEAD.—Trade has been rather quiet the past few weeks, and the consumption of this oxide for outdoor work has been somewhat curtailed. Stocks, however, are not excessive, and prices are held steady on the basis of 7c. and upward, as to quantity and terms of sale. English is in fair request for spring delivery in the Southwest on the basis of 8¾c. and upward, as to grade, quantity and terms of sale, with glass makers' grades held steady at 8¼c. and upward, as to grade, quantity and terms of sale.

LITHARGE.—Deliveries upon existing contracts to the large consumers, such as the rubber, glass and shade makers, since the year opened are far in excess of those for last year for the same period. Additional sales for forward are reported on the basis of 6¾c. and upward, according to grade, make, quantity and terms of sale.

ORANGE MINERAL. — There is rather more inquiry for French goods for prompt and early spring delivery on the basis of 11¼c. for casks of special brands and 12c. for kegs and upward, as to packing and quantity, and other makes at 10¾c. and upward, as to quantity and terms of sale. German is selling fairly well for prompt, but more inquiry is reported for spring delivery, on the basis of 8½c. for ordinary, and 10c. and upward for extra grades, as to quantity, place of delivery and terms of sale. Domestic is still in light stocks, in excess of those required for regular delivery, with prices held firm on the basis of 8½c. and upward, as to quantity, less the usual discount terms.

PIG LEAD.—Early in the week the Smelting and Refining Company reduced the price $5 per ton for 50-ton lots and over, making prices for the present as follows:—St. Louis, 5.27½c. for desilverized and 5.37½c. for corroding; Chicago, 5.30@5.40c.; Cincinnati, 5.35@5.45c.; Cleveland, 5.37½@5.47½c.; Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Philadelphia and Boston, 5.40@5.50c., and New York, 5.35@5.45c. These prices may be further changed at any moment. The local market is quiet, with a fair trade on the basis of the above prices. London cables soft Spanish quiet at £15 17s. 6d.

ZINCS.—There are no signs of any falling off in the demand from grinders, who are still drawing freely upon their contracts, but in many instances these have been increased. Deliveries so far this year are far in excess of those for the same period last year, both for export and for home consumption. Prices remain firm for the various brands of the New Jersey make, for car lots, on the basis of 4⅞@5c., as to grade and terms of sale. French process makes are also selling freely, both for prompt and forward. German is quiet at 7½c. for red and 8c. for green seal.

Dry Colors.

REDS.

The demand continues to be seasonable and a fair volume of sales of spot lots and import orders for prompt and forward delivery have been booked. Spot parcels of English venetian are quoted firm at $1.15 and upward, and vermilion at 75c. and upward. American quicksilver, bulk, is quoted at 65c., and in bags at 66c., all less discounts, according to terms of sale.

BLACKS.

The demand from exporters and home consumers continues to be exceptionally good, and sales for the week amounted to a good volume. Quotations remain stationary for standard grades of commercial lamp and high-grade carbon blacks at 4½@5c. and 15@28c., respectively, less discounts, according to the terms of sale.

BLUES.

The usual quiet incident to the season dominates the market but sales for the week were fair in the aggregate. Prices remain steady for spot parcels of celestial at 4c., Chinese at 29c. and upward and prussiate at 27c. and upward. Soluble is held at 29@33c., all less discounts, according to terms of sale.

BROWNS.

Business is being confined to moderate spot lots and parcels for import at about previous prices. Spot parcels of Italian siennas, burnt and powdered, are held at 3c. and upward. American, burnt and raw, at 1½c. and upward, all less discounts, according to quantity, quality and terms of sale.

GREENS.

Paris green remains unsettled owing to the continued unsettled prices for the raw material, and makers are only booking orders on memoranda for parcels for forward delivery, subject to prices to be named later on. Chrome green remains firm under moderate sales at 11c. and upward, less discounts, according to size of order and terms of sale.

YELLOWS.

Fair sales of spot lots and parcels for import are being made. French ochers on the spot are held at 1¼c. and upward, less discounts, according to quantity, quality and seller. Spot parcels of chrome yellow remain firm at 12c. and upward, less discounts, according to terms of sale.

Mixed Paints and Colors in Oil.

The demand during the week has been active, and a large accumulation of orders for supplies for prompt and later delivery has been booked at the quoted range of prices, according to brand, size of order, etc. The call for supplies on outstanding orders continues good.

Metallic Paints.

Additional orders for supplies for spring delivery, particularly for the standard makes, have been booked. Prices remain stationary for the standard grades of brown at $19 and upward and red at $16 and upward per ton.

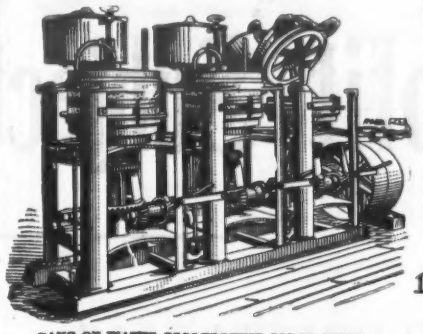
Miscellaneous.

BARYTES.—The season for booking contracts for domestic and foreign for delivery during this year is practically over. The demand for carload lots, however, continues to be very good, and buyers show a good inclination to place orders thirty to sixty days ahead. Quotations for fine milled prime white domestic remain firm at $16 and upward, and foreign at $17.50 and upward. Floated domestic and foreign is held at $17 and upward and $19 and upward, respectively, according to quality, milling and terms of sale. Off-colored domestic grades are still quoted irregular.

CHALK.—Only occasional orders for supplies for forward delivery at about current prices are being booked. Quotations for the standard grades are unchanged at $3.25 and upward per ton delivered, according to quality and terms of sale.

CHINA CLAY.—We hear of no further contract sales of importance, but business in car lots continues to be fairly good at prices quoted on the basis of $11 and upward per ton delivered,

NEW DESIGNS
MILLS and MIXERS



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according to quality and terms of sale. Spot carload lots of imported are selling at $11.50 and upward, and domestic at $7.50 and upward on the spot, according to quantity, quality and seller.

FULLER'S EARTH.—Several large contract sales covering deliveries during 1906, on the basis of 65@75c. per 100 lbs., have been booked. Car lots on the spot are selling at 80c. and upward for powdered, on the spot, according to quality and terms of sale.

PUTTY.—There continues a moderate movement of small lots into immediate consumption on the basis of current quotations. Parcels of commercial are now quoted on the basis of $1.20 and upward on deliveries of not less than ten tubs; $1.25 per 100 pounds on deliveries of five tubs or barrels, and linseed oil at $1.75@1.80, f. o. b. New York, less discounts, according to size of order and terms of sale.

TALC.—In response to limited offerings, due to the continued scarcity of supplies of the high grade of domestic, prices remain firm, but sales are moderate. Spot carload lots of domestic remain steady at $15 and upward, according to quantity and milling, and carload lots of French are held at $15@30, and Italian at $20@75 per ton, according to quality, milling and terms of sale.

TERRA ALBA.—The market remains firm, but sales continue light at quotations, owing to the small available supplies on the spot, and at the primary market. Spot parcels are held at 70c. and upward for No. 1 and 60c. and upward for No. 2, according to quantity and terms of sale. Imported is meeting with steady sales at 90c. and upward per 100 lbs., according to terms of sale.

WHITING.—Additional contract sales covering 1906 deliveries at full prices have been booked. Quotations remain fairly steady and only slight concessions on special contracts are being granted by independent manufacturers. Information regarding the renewal of an agreement by whiting manufacturers here and in the vicinity to maintain prices during the ensuing year is being kept secret, but it was learned that several large manufacturers refused to enter into an agreement with the whiting combine. Commercial No. 2 is quoted at 40c., and for standard qualities on the basis of 43c. for commercial in lots of and over 500 barrels or 75 tons, f. o. b. factory, less the usual discounts, according to terms of sale and 3c. advance for lots of 100 to 500 barrels or 15 tons for same terms.

Glues.

The cold snap has stimulated the demand and new orders and deliveries on contracts for the week amounted to a good volume. Manufacturers are quoting parcels of extra white at 18@25c., and low grades at 9@12c. and upward, according to quantity and terms of sale. The demand for fish glue liquid has increased and sales included lots of 5 bbls. and above of 50 gallons at 50c. to $1.25, according to quality, size of order and terms of sale.

Varnish Gums.

Trade in spot lots during the week has been slow and sales light for immediate consumption at current prices. Spot parcels of Batavia remain scarce and are held at 18½@20c. Parcels for later shipment from Batavia are quoted nominal at about 17½c., according to grading, etc. Offerings of hard high grades continue very light at the quoted range of prices. Kauri Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are held at 28½@32c., 20½@23c. and 13½@16c., respectively, according to the grading and terms of sale. Copal and damars remain firm but quiet.

Window Glass.

Trade in the local market since the opening of the month has been quiet, as is usual at this time of the year. Prices, however, are firm owing to short supplies of small sizes. The future is still uncertain, owing to the unsettled labor situation, and it is reported that President Faulkner, of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers, is trying to bring pressure to bear on the machine glass manufacturers to co-operate in a movement with the manufacturers of hand-made glass to shut down over the summer months. The position of the market is stronger, due, in part, to a number of hand-made glass plants going out of business. It is reported that manufacturers contemplate raising prices on glass early in March. A meeting of the Eastern Jobbers' Association will be held in Philadelphia on March 6. The Western Jobbers' Association held a meeting in Chicago recently.

If you desire to be brought in contact with concerns who offer bargains which enter into the manufacture of chemicals, drugs, paints, dyestuffs, fertilizers, naval stores, varnish, white lead, cotton oil, linseed oil, lubricating oil, etc., we would respectfully refer you to the Machinery Department of this publication, which you will find on page 23. Any special information that may be desired will be gladly furnished upon application, for we are in a position to place prospective purchasers in direct communication with the manufacturers of machinery of all kinds.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Passage of Babcock-Gallinger "Poison" Bill.

Washington, Feb. 16, 1906.

The Babcock-Gallinger "poison" bill, designed to regulate the sale of certain toxic drugs in the District of Columbia, has passed both houses and will receive the President's signature at an early date. The measure, while confined in its direct application to the district, is of far-reaching importance, as it will be accepted as a model by many of the States whose legislatures now have similar legislation under consideration. In several States pending measures have been postponed until action by Congress on the Babcock-Gallinger bill, and its passage will, therefore, be accepted as a signal for prompt action along the same lines.

The bill provides for licensing all pharmacists by a special Board of Pharmacy, the organization and supervision of which are provided for by elaborate administrative features. Two provisions of the measure are of special importance in that they are likely to be adopted without change by many States. Section 11 prohibits the sale of certain toxic drugs except upon the prescription of a physician. The text of this section is as follows:—

"Sec. 11. That it shall be unlawful for any person, by himself, or by his servant or agent, or as the servant or agent of any other person, or of any firm or corporation, to sell, furnish or give away any cocaine, salts of cocaine or preparation containing cocaine or salts of cocaine; morphine, salts of morphine or preparation containing morphine or salts of morphine; or any opium or preparation containing opium; or any chloral hydrate or preparation containing chloral hydrate, except upon the original written order or prescription of a lawfully authorized practitioner of medicine, dentistry or veterinary medicine, which order or prescription shall be dated and shall contain the name of the person for whom prescribed, or, if ordered by a practitioner of veterinary medicine, shall state the kind of animal for which ordered, and shall be signed by the person giving the order or prescription. Such order or prescription shall be, for a period of three years, retained on file by the person, firm or corporation who compounds or dispenses the article ordered or prescribed, and it shall not be compounded or dispensed after the first time, except upon the written order of the original prescriber: Provided, however, That the above provisions shall not apply to preparations containing not more than two grains of opium, or not more than one-quarter grain of morphine, or not more than one-quarter grain of cocaine, or not more than two grains of chiral hydrate in the fluid ounce, or, if a solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce: Provided, also, That the above provisions shall not apply to preparations sold in good faith for diarrhea and cholera, each bottle or package of which is accompanied by specific directions for use and caution against habitual use, nor to liniments or ointments sold in good faith as such when plainly labeled 'for external use only,' nor to powder of ipecac and opium, commonly known as Dover's powder, when sold in quantities not exceeding twenty grains: And provided further, That the above provisions shall not apply to sales at wholesale by jobbers, manufacturers and retail druggists to retail druggists, hospitals, colleges and scientific or public institutions."

The sale of an entirely different class of poisons is regulated by Section 13 of the bill, which does not prohibit transactions but prescribes the routine that must be followed in dispensing such products. This section is as follows:—

"Sec. 13. That it shall be unlawful for any person to sell or deliver to any other person any of the following described substances, or any poisonous compound, combination or preparation thereof, to wit:—The compounds of salts of antimony, arsenic, barium, chromium, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver and zinc; the caustic hydrates of sodium and potassium, solution of water of ammonia, methyl alcohol, paregoric, the concentrated mineral acids, oxalic and hydrocyanic acids and their salts, yellow phosphorus, Paris green, carbolic acid, the essential oils of almonds, pennyroyal, tansy, rue and savin; croton oil, creosote, chloroform, cantharides or any aconite, belladonna, bitter almonds, colchicum, cotton root, cocculus in-

TINNOL—A PASTE THAT STICKS

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Special attention given to rubber and paint trade.
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If for Beauty

No other white pigment yields such lastingly clear and brilliant tints as ***Zinc.***

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"French Government Decrees."

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dicus, conium, cannabis indica, digitalis, ergot, hyoscyamus, ignatia, lobelia, nux vomica, physastigma, phytolacca, strophanthus, stramonium, veratrum viride or any of the poisonous alkaloids or alkaloidal salts derived from the foregoing, or any other poisonous alkaloids or their salts, or any other virulent poison, except in the manner following, and, moreover, if the applicant be less than eighteen years of age, except upon the written order of a person known or believed to be an adult.

"It shall first be learned, by due inquiry, that the person to whom delivery is about to be made is aware of the poisonous character of the substance, and that it is desired for a lawful purpose, and the box, bottle or other package shall be plainly labeled with the name of the substance, the word 'poison,' the name of at least one suitable antidote, when practicable, and the name and address of the person, firm or corporation dispensing the substance. And before delivery be made of any of the foregoing substances, excepting solution or water of ammonia, and sulphate of copper, there shall be recorded in a book kept for that purpose the name of the article, the quantity delivered, the purpose for which it is to be used, the date of delivery, the name and address of the person for whom it is procured, and the name of the individual personally dispensing the same; and said book shall be preserved by the owner thereof for at least three years after the date of the last entry therein: Provided, however, That the foregoing provisions shall not apply to articles dispensed upon the order or persons believed by the dispenser to be lawfully authorized practitioners of medicine, dentistry or veterinary surgery: Provided, also, That when a physician writes upon his prescription a request that it be marked or labeled 'poison,' the pharmacist shall, in the case of liquids, place the same in a colored glass, roughened bottle, of the kind commonly known in trade as a 'poison bottle,' and, in the case of dry substances, he shall place a poison label upon the container: Provided further, That the record of sale and delivery above mentioned shall not be required of manufacturers and wholesalers who shall sell any of the foregoing substances at wholesale to licensed pharmacists, but the box, bottle or other package containing such substances, when sold at wholesale, shall be properly labeled with the name of the substance, the word 'poison' and the name and address of the manufacturer or wholesaler: Provided further, That it shall not be necessary, in sales either at wholesale or retail,, to place a poison label upon, nor to record the delivery of, the sulphide of antimony or the oxide or carbonate of zinc, or of colors ground in oil and intended for use as paints, or calomel, or paregoric when sold in quantities not over two fluid ounces; nor, in the case of preparations containing any of the substances named in this section, when a single box, bottle or other package, or when the bulk of one-half fluid ounce, or the weight of one-half avoirdupois ounce, does not contain more than an adult medicinal dose of such substance; nor in the case of liniments or ointments, sold in good faith as such, when plainly labeled 'for external use only'; nor in the case of preparations put up and sold in the form of pills, tablets or lozenges, containing any of the substances enumerated in this section and intended for internal use, when the dose recommended does not contain more than one-fourth of an adult medicinal dose of such substance.

"For the purpose of this and of every section of this act, no box, bottle or other package shall be regarded as having been labeled 'poison' unless the word 'poison' appears conspicuously thereon, printed in plain, uncondensed gothic letters in red ink."

The Babcock-Gallinger bill as a whole has received the indorsement of the wholesale drug trade, as its various provisions are carefully guarded so as to restrict the handling of merchandise in bulk or in original packages. The measure as it becomes a law is strongly favored in the District and the result of its practical operation will be followed with great interest in all parts of the country.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Classification of Extract of Nutgalls.

Washington, Feb. 16, 1906.

The Treasury Department is about to promulgate a decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the most comprehensive character dealing with the dutiable classification of extract of nutgalls, in which are laid down several important principles bearing upon the construction of certain features of the drug schedule of the Dingley act and also upon general customs practice in the application of the customs administrative act of 1890. The court, sustaining the contentions of the importer, holds in effect that extract of nutgalls though containing tannin as a component part, "is not similar in material to tannin" so as to be dutiable at the rate applicable to the latter article under the similitude clause of Section 7 of the Dingley act; that the settled practice of the Treasury Department for many years affords a rule of statutory construction of the highest authority and finally, that the findings of the fact by the Board of General Appraisers are reviewable both by the Circuit Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals. The decision is in part as follows:—

"This appeal relates to customs duties under the act of July 24, 1897. The several importations were described in the various protests as 'extract of nutgalls,' as 'tanning extract,' and as 'extract of nutgalls.' The collector, in transmitting the protests to the Board of General Appraisers, described them as 'certain extract of nutgalls.' The opinion of the board described the merchandise as 'extract of nutgalls,' and it appears by that opinion that it was described in the invoice as 'tanning extract.' The duty was assessed at 50 cents per pound under paragraph 1 of the act of 1897, which provides for certain acids, and contains the following with the rest:—'Tannic acid or tannin, fifty cents per pound.' The importer thereupon applied to the Circuit Court under Section 15 of the customs administrative act, approved on June 10, 1890. That court filed an opinion in which the learned judge expressed the conclusion that the merchandise should have been assessed under paragraph 20 of the act of 1897. The decree merely reversed the decision of the Board of General Appraisers, and no question as to its form is made before us. Thereupon the United States appealed to us.

"In the protests the importers made several alternative claims under various provisions of the statute, among the rest paragraph 22 and paragraph 20 in connection with similitude Section 7. Paragraph 20 reads as follows:—

"'Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, dried insects, grains, gums and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, nutgalls, roots, stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth, weeds and woods used expressly for dyeing any of the foregoing which are drugs and not edible, but which are advanced in value or condition by refining, grinding or other process, and not specially provided for in this act, one-fourth of one per cent. per pound, and in addition thereto ten per centum ad valorem.'

"Paragraph 22 reads as follows:—

"'Extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods and extracts of barks, such as are commonly used for dyeing or tanning, not specially provided for in this act, seven-eighths of one cent per pound; extracts of quebracho and of hemlock bark, one-half of one cent per pound; extracts of sumac, and of woods other than dye woods, not specially provided for in this act, five-eighths of one cent per pound.'

"The essential portion of similitude, section 7, reads as follows:—

"'Each and every imported article, not enumerated in this act, which is similar, either in material, quality, texture or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this act as chargeable with duty, shall pay the same rate of duty which is levied on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned.'

"As said by the Board of General Appraisers, tannic acid may be produced from the extract of nutgalls as follows:—

"'The extract is decanted, or filtered, and acetate of lead added to the filtrate, the lead from the acetate of lead combines with the tannic acid to form tannate of lead, which is precipitated; the acetic acid from the acetate of lead is left in solution with impurities from the nutgalls, and is poured off; the precipitate tannate of lead, which is insoluble in water, is suspended in water by agitation, and hydrogen sulphide, or some substance which will combine chemically with lead, is passed through it; the sulphur of the hydrogen com-

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bines with the tannate of lead, and forms a precipitate of lead sulphide, setting free tannic acid, which immediately dissolves in water; the solution of tannic acid is then poured off and boiled down, leaving the tannic acid in the form of a powder. It is admitted on all sides that the powder obtained by the above process is commercially tannic acid, and is the chemical product known as such.'

"The record shows that there are other processes of producing tannic acid from extract of nutgalls. Some methods are said to be still secret; but all known involve several steps and several chemical reactions. The Board concludes:—'It is thus clear that extract of nutgalls, when considered chemically, is not tannic acid.'

"Under paragraph 548 of the act of 1897 crude nutgalls are expressly put on the free list.

"Mr. Rau, an intelligent witness, engaged in manufacturing tannic acid, makes the price of the technical tannic acids, such as he says are used in dyeing, tanning, calico printing and the weighting of silk, from 30 to 40 cents a pound, with special times running to perhaps 60 cents. Liquid tannin is spoken of in the testimony, but the parties have not very clearly explained what it means. It is apparently a dilution of tannic acid or tannin. It certianly is not extract of nutgalls, because extract of nutgalls contains many ingredients which liquid tannin does not contain and cannot contain. Liquid tannin is said to sell at from 12 to 20 cents per pound, according to its density. On the other hand, the only direct evidence in the record as to the marketable value of extract of nutgalls is that the very merchandise in dispute here was sold to the calico printing trade at 16½ cents per pound in 1900, but in 1902 the extract was selling at 9½ cents per pound.

"The importers computed that this particular merchandise cost them from 12½ to 13 cents per pound, delivered; so that the duty claimed by the United States of 50 cents per pound would be substantially equivalent to 400 per cent. ad valorem. In view of the facts we have stated, to advance nutgalls to be classified as claimed by the United States, when merely ground and mixed with water at a nominal expense, would be a tremendous leap, such as could hardly be expected to be within the intention of Congress. We cannot suppose, in the absence of forcible facts deducible from the Federal legislation or from proofs in the record, both of which are absent that Congress had any such intention.

"We are unable to perceive any natural similitude whatever in the direction claimed by the United States—that is, between extract of nutgalls and tannin or tannic acid. It is true that one of the components parts of the extract of nutgalls is tannin, and this probably not in chemical combination, but only as a component; but in order to obtain from that extract the tannic acid of commerce, or tannic acid as it is chemically known, a long series of chemical combinations and precipitations, such as we have described, is necessary. It may be dangerous to attempt to illustrate this proposition by specific analogies. It is perhaps mainly a matter of commonsense perception. Although the tannic acid sought as the result of such processes as the Board of Appraisers described, exists in combination in the original mixture, yet that result is, for practical purposes, and, alike in popular and commercial phraseology, a new thing. For illustration, steam, or the vapor resulting from steam, is only water evaporated or sublimated; and yet, neither in popular phraseology nor by the law of the courts, is either regarded as water. So alumina is the characteristic ingredient of common clay; and yet, in no fair sense of the English language, are they the same, either actually or by similitude, although by an expensive process alumina and its metal aluminum, are derivable from the clay. Indeed, we may go further and say that the United States answer their own proposition on this particular. In speaking of the alleged similitude to 'nutgalls advanced in value,' the Board of General Appraisers said that it must be borne in mind that 'nutgalls extract has entirely lost its character as nutgalls.' So at bar, referring to the alleged similitude to 'nutgalls advanced in value,' the United States urge that, if the position of the Circuit Court is correct in that particular, the provisions of the tariff acts in reference to berries could be applied to all sorts of fluids made from berries in combination with other articles, and those for fruits to all sorts of preparations made from fruits, and likewise the provisions for flowers, leaves, herbs, grains, vegetables and aromatic seeds. Here are, in effect, clear statements that, by the mere changes to which they have referred, from nutgalls, berries and the like, the originals have entirely lost their character as such. All this illustrates perfectly the proposition which we make that, by the change involving various processes, from extract of nutgalls to tannic acid, the original extract of nutgalls has also, in every proper sense, entirely lost its character as such. Indeed, as between extract of nutgalls and tannic acid, in view of the explanations we have made, it violates every sensible rule of the use of the English language and speaks only with refined ingenuity, to assert similitude on account of some similarities 'in material, quality, texture or use,' as spoken of by section 7 of the act of 1897. By necessary implication, as well as by the force of the lines of decisions of the Supreme Court, customs legislation speaks in a natural voice to the persons or classes to whom it is addressed, according as those persons or classes are laymen, merchant or men or science; and the attempt here to classify the mere filtrate of nutgalls as tannic acid, or tannin, is only one of the too numerous instances in which either the United States or importers undertake to twist what is plainly written, contrary to this rule of construction, for the purpose of obtaining the claim of the United States that the importations in question on this appeal should be classed as tannin, or tannic acid, by either direction or by similitude.

"The result we reach is supported by the uniform, practical, departmental construction given the customs legislation for many years. There is a long and well-known series of decisions by the Supreme Court, holding that a settled practice of the Treasury Department under the circumstances before us, where originally there might have been a doubt, affords a rule of statutory construction of the highest authority. This applies also to some extent to the construction of other statutes, and is not even limited to domestic statutes. We have no occasion to go through this line of decisions, because we have lately sufficiently referred to them in United States vs. Swift (130 Fed. Rep., 225, 230), decided on June 15, 1905, and especially in Brennan vs. United States (136 id., 743, 749; T. D. 25274, decided on April 12, 1905, and directly applicable to cases of the class of this appeal. * * *

"Only one more topic remains to be considered. The United States maintain that, under the circumstances, the findings of the Board of General Appraisers are, on matters of fact, not reviewable by us; and they cite a number of decisions which they say sustain their proposition that such findings are not to be disturbed where there is any evidence to sustain them. It is not necessary to discuss in detail the decisions cited. So far as we have examined them they fail to support the United States on this proposition; and, while we are constantly administering this law we have never been aware that we were bound by any such rule. Section 15 of the customs administrative act of 1890 expressly provides that the Circuit Court shall review the questions of law and fact involved in any decision of the Board of General Appraisers with reference to which application is made to it. The rule, as now expressed by the Supreme Court, is that, where there have been decisions by two tribunals below, as to which it classifies masters in chancery and other like representatives of the courts as standing for one tribunal, the result should have especial weight on appeal, but here we have an entirely different condition, a decision of the Circuit Court against them. * * *

"The judgment of the Circuit Court is affirmed."

The Russian Petroleum Industry.

The works upon the ruined wells at Baku are gradually coming to their normal state. Most of the ruined drilling towers are newly set up and drilling operations are being resumed. During the month of October, according to the Russian reckoning, the production of the oil fields was very inconsiderable, as for the entire month it amounted to scarcely 12,600,000 poods, or yielded only about one-quarter of the accustomed production. In November, on the other hand, the production increased considerably and, according to the excessive rate of the same, it is assumed that the output during this month will be about 30,000,000 poods of crude oil. These figures still remain too low in comparison with the monthly production during the past year, which, according to the first brief public, accurate statistical report, amounted, in poods, to the following:—

1904.	
January	45,480,374
February	45,678,239
March	51,268,529
April	52,321,430
May	56,268,219
June	54,839,276
July	55,351,080
August	54,853,931
September	54,087,599
October	59,758,740
November	61,036,461
December	23,766,608

The total production of 614,724,504 poods obtained in the year 1904 is not nearly reached in consequence of the repeated disquiet, outstanding debts, and especially the August catastrophe, and so the total production during this last year can scarcely amount to 400,000,000 poods. On the other hand, unless new and unforeseen events occur and new complications arise, the production during the current year may reach its normal height, for in December it is approaching toward the normal figure and there is circulated a report of the appearance of new naphtha fountains in the Baku oil fields. Since the government has already granted the first share of the agreed state loan it must be expected that the rich oil strata, which the Apscheron Peninsula is still concealing in spite of intense exploitation, will shortly be disclosed again in the regular way.

Notwithstanding the occurrences in the petroleum industry, the Russian government is occupying itself with the introduction of a new fiscal measure which naturally has as its object an increase of its revenues and which, owing to the precarious situation of the government treasury, appears to be justified. There should be a consumption tax, in Russia called excise, which at present should be placed at 60 kopecks per pood for petroleum (kerosene), also this consumption tax should be extended to other petroleum products, as benzine, solar oil, lubricating oils and petroleum distillate (machine oil) and only the residuums and crude oil serving as fuel should remain free from this tax. The introduction of this extended excise on the export from Baku was already planned for January, 1906. But it appears that the government has determined to postpone the time of introduction for three months, that is, until spring, for it is concerned with the formation of technical methods, which, in their present shape, are not qualified to determine the difference between a distillate and the natural crude oil. In these differences lies the true importance of the employment of the new excise tax, for their determination leads expressly thereto in order to take advantage of the circumstance that crude oil remains free from the tax and distillates are converted into machine oil by the addition of masut. The Russian finance organ was brought into the same difficult position as was the Austrian tax organ in Fiume and Trieste when it concerned itself with the introduction of Russian machine oil into Austro-Hungary, for the Russian authorities possess no means of determining with regard to the differences between natural crude oil and machine oil.

For these reasons the Russian petroleum industries have remonstrated with the government and made the proposition to postpone the introduction of the new excise to a certain time or until the technical committee in Baku will have worked out a positive method for the differentiation of machine oils and natural crude oil. It is to be expected that this petition will be granted, especially since at present, in the winter season, only exceptionally small quantities of the naphtha products are sent from the Baku manufacturing district and the real export to the interior of Russia commences with the opening of navigation on the Volga.

The apprehensions relative to the supply of fuel oil in Russia have not been realized or, to speak more correctly, the subsequent events in the interior of the great Russian empire have helped to overcome the fuel oil crises, for the continual strikes and outstanding debts brought long continued suspension of operation both of the railways, steamer communication and also of the factories and industrial enterprises, whereby, as is self-evident, a consumption of the store of masut was retarded. Upon the basis of the newest reports it is understood that the masut reserves will be entirely sufficient until May 1, 1906, that is, until the time when brisk transport upon the Volga will make possible the shipment of new supplies of residuum. Since it is reckoned that by that time the Russian oil fields will have completely resumed their regular activity the needs in this respect seem to be covered. The same destructive hand which occasioned the fuel oil crisis also partially overcame this crisis in the end, but the price which the industry and the public welfare has paid for an approximate adjustment of the conditions is much too high for one to desire to see a repetition of such an experiment. These expectations are still unjustified and one does not know what surprises fate can bring in the future upon the great northern empire.

Since the export to the Orient has sustained immeasurable damage through the destruction of the great tin can factories in Batoum, the exporting firms have decided to establish in Poti, a small harbor on the Black Sea, two new tin can factories for the service of the export. By this measure Poti, which has hitherto been of only very slight importance as a harbor, will develop and may play a role in the development of the Russian petroleum export.

Corresponding to the relative production results (promising favorably) the prices are likewise affected. Indeed, the extent of the sales on the Baku market is steadily decreasing and there is very little disposition for greater delivery, but the prices show plainly and perceptibly a tendency to sink. Crude naphtha per "Kassa" was recently sold for from 18 to 18¼ kopecks in comparison with 28 kopecks at the beginning of October. Masut, which at that time was quoted at 34 kopecks, has decreased to 24 kopecks and the dealers are already making further concessions. The weak holding in this article is chiefly due to the fact that for the coming year a decrease in the demand for masut is reckoned upon, since many consumers have definitely turned to the other kinds of fuel. This reflection likewise applies to the Astrachan market, where the prices for masut have dropped during November from 37 or 38 kopecks to 32 kopecks, and, in spite of perceptibly smaller stores, show an inclination to decline further. Firm and increasing are the prices for petroleum in connection with the increase of the demand at this time of year and the difficulties of presenting new articles. In the statement on the foreign trade, which now reach to October first, the effects of the Baku catastrophe are strongly expressed. In September only 4,300,000 poods of naphtha and naphtha products were exported, in comparison with 10,100,000 poods and 9,100,000 poods during this month in the years 1904 and 1903, and the first nine months of the years from 1906 to 1903 yielded export quantities of 48,300,000 poods, 82,900,000 poods and 78,900,000 poods.

Recently a law has appeared which sanctions the resolutions of the St. Petersburg naphtha conference for the support of the Baku naphtha industry and the alleviation of the deficiency in fuel substance. Thereby the ministers of finance, trade and industry were authorized, if they judged it thoroughly advisable, to grant freedom from taxation for the space of a year for foreign naphtha, masut and naphtha products and a lower tax, up to 1½ kopecks per pood, por pit coal in the harbors of the Black and Azov Seas. Further, 20,000,000 rubles from the government were assigned as a loan to the naphtha industry for the purpose of again building up their establishments. For this purpose a special committee of officials and representatives of the congress of the naphtha industry was appointed in Baku to seek the discharge of the loan. The loan will pay 5½ per cent. interest and be granted for ten years at longest, wherewith the national extinguishment will begin after the third year. If the borrower is the owner of the drilling territory mortgages on the land will serve as security, if he is a lease holder a sale bill and mortgage on the entire movable contents of the drilling establishment will serve. Finally, a third point grants the naphtha industry complete relief through the delay and respite from the payment of excise and rents as they have been worked out by a certain special commission.—Naphta.

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Saturday Noon, Feb. 17, 1906.

Vegetable Oils.

LINSEED.—In the early part of the week, owing to unsettled weather conditions and a slackening off in the consumptive demand, second hands who had surplus stocks from old purchases were free sellers in a jobbing way at 40@41c., as to the size of the order. These conditions, with a weak and declining seed market, city crushers reduced prices 2c., making raw 42@43c. and boiled oil the usual advance of 2c., while Calcutta oil remained unchanged. This decline was generally followed by State and Western crushers of 2c., making prices 40@41c., as to quantity and seller. With a further decline in the seed market there is almost no demand for oil for forward delivery unless concessions are made, which crushers so far are not inclined to make. With the present condition of the cake market, which is tending to a lower range of values, while some predict a further decline in the price for oil in the near future. On the other hand, others are firm in the belief that should cake further decline it will be reflected in a steadier, if not higher, range of values for oil. Be that as it may, present conditions of the seed market do not warrant such belief in the future condition of the oil market.

COTTONSEED.—The market during the week has been a stand-off, with more pressure to sell by the leading sellers, and prices have declined about 1c. for the week. This has been reflected in more pressure on the part of the mills to offer crude, and sales have been made at 24½c. down to 24c. for prime and 23½c. to 23c. for off crude, the sales aggregating about 75 tanks within the range. Bids were solicited for 5,000 bbls. Valley crude, for which 24½c. was asked, with 23c. to 23½c. being the best bid obtainable for this quantity. While the tendency of the market on the face is to a lower range of values, and possibly sales may be made in the near future at lower prices than now current, for refined, in order to bring out crude, of which it is claimed the mills are holding large stocks, but at present are not inclined to release these stocks, as many expect to obtain higher figures. Some even claim 28c., which no doubt is an extreme figure, unless there should come more demand either from the home trade or for export than there is at present. Speculators have been the chief operators in July options of oil, of which there have been large sales. The indications are that the May options, which were large, have been provided for, either closed out or switched to July. The weak tone of the market has been helped along by the free arrivals of spot and nearby shipments of oil, which is quite a contrast as compared with previous weeks. There is almost no export demand at the moment, the agitation of the tariff question by Congress having absorbed the attention of exporters. The indications at the moment, however, look to a satisfactory adjustment of the proposed increased duty by Germany, and the date of its enforcement, March 1, may be extended at least for a year. If so, this will be good news to those interested in the sale of the cottonseed products and provisions abroad. There is very little demand from packers for oil, as they generally bought freely some months ago. Possibly, should prices further decline, they may average up with other purchasers. Bleaching oil is offered at 29½@30c. loose basis, Chicago, with 29c. bid for a few tanks. Linseed oil has been weak and prices are tending to a lower range in sympathy with flaxseed, both abroad and in this country, but prices have not reached a point at which they may compete with cotton oil for the soap kettle in this country. The market closes easy, with more pressure to sell, but as stated above, should the leading sellers become buyers, as they may at any moment, the whole situation may change very quickly. The closing prices:—Feb., 30½c. bid, 30¾c. asked; March, 30¾@31c.; May, 31@31¼c.; July, 31½@31¾c., and Sept., 32@32½c. Sales 500 March, 30¾c., and 300 July, 31½c.;

In speaking more in detail of the transactions for the week, late on Saturday there were sales of 200 March, 31¾c.; 1,500 May, 32c., and 1,400 July, 32½c. Receipts, 500 bbls. Monday was a holiday; Tuesday opened fairly steady, with rather more pressure to sell. 500 May, 32c.; 1,000 July, 32½c.; 500 July, 32¾c.; 400 July, 31¾c., and 500 March, 31¾c. Receipts, 1,475 bbls. Wednesday opened ¼c. off, but before the close, under free bidding for round lots, prices recovered. 200 each February and March, 31¾c.; 900 May, 31¾c.; 800 July, 32¼c., and 700 July, 32½c. Receipts, 560 bbls. Thursday opened with a rush to sell, and prices declined ½c. for the day. 500 February, 31¼c.; 6,200 May, 31½c.; 2,400 May, 31¼c.; 1,000 July, 32¼c.; 5,500 July, 32c. Receipts, 715 bbls. Friday there was further sales for forward. 700 March, 30¾c.; 700 May, 31¼c.; 3,000 May, 31c.; 3,200 July, 31¾c.; 500 July, 31½c., and 200 September, 32½c.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEW YORK, BY COUNTRIES.

	For week ending Feb. 15, 1906.	Since Sept. 1, 1905.	Same time last year.
Abyssinia	....	108	.....
Africa, Algiers	250	3,702	7,500
Egypt	45	3,117	1,910
South	....	2,255	644
West Coast	....	95	.....
Argentine Republic	....	397	609
Australia & New Z.	....	327	879
Austria	50	60,742	19,056
Belgium	....	4,934	1,499
Brazil	550	7,968	5,242
British East Indies	....	425	.....
Brit. East Singapore	....	.....	20
British Guiana	40	776	764
British West Indies	148	2,460	3,560
Central America	....	35	33
Chile	....	311	1,298
China	....	.....	50
Cuba	30	1,667	581
Danish West Indies	....	184	58
Denmark	....	805	2,442
Dutch Guiana	....	.....	46
Dutch West Indies	....	26	.....
England	20	13,134	6,969
France	5,830	45,197	44,352
French Guiana	....	117	123
French West Indies	5	2,606	3,902
Germany	1,347	8,193	10,865
Gibraltar	....	1,685	315
Greece	....	10	.....
Italy	....	13,597	39,229
Japan	31	1,536	20
Malta	....	1,630	2,570
Mexico	47	221	397
Morocco	....	24	150
Netherlands	....	5,475	7,580
Newfoundland	....	.....	215

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Norway and Sweden	....	1,270	2,627
Nova Scotia	....	10	.....
Peru	....	.....	12
Porto Rico	....	114	122
Roumania	....	75	.....
Russia	....	50	.....
San Dom. and Hayti	....	1,234	1,284
Scotland	260	3,712	3,040
Turkey	....	1,390	450
U. S. Colombia	18	593	643
Uruguay	200	1,612	2,301
Venezuela	....	100	104
Totals, bbls.	8,871	203,007	174,178

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEW ORLEANS, BY COUNTRIES.

	For week ending Feb. 15, 1906.	Since Sept. 1, 1905.	Same time last year.
Austria	....	4,550	12,650
Belgium	200	5,400	5,604
Central America	....	27	.....
Cuba	....	454	1,225
Denmark	....	1,250	1,125
England	500	8,790	15,195
France	100	7,050	9,475
Germany	....	17,739	8,786
Ireland	....	150	450
Italy	....	100	351
Mexico	....	677	.....
Netherlands	400	59,195	57,950
Norway and Sweden	....	450	.....
Scotland	....	1,625	2,707
U. S. Colombia	....	.....	15
Totals, bbls.	1,200	103,916	115,533

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM BALTIMORE, BY COUNTRIES.

	For week ending Feb. 15, 1906.	Since Sept. 1, 1905.	Same time last year.
Belgium	....	1,505	780
Denmark	....	.....	1,630
England	....	972	.....
France	....	100	100
Germany	260	3,141	580
Netherlands	734	1,862	2,450
Scotland	....	230	200
Totals, bbls.	994	7,810	5,740

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM NEWPORT NEWS, BY COUNTRIES.

	For week ending Feb. 15, 1906.	Since Sept. 1, 1905.	Same time last year.
England	....	.....	1,308
Germany	915	5,449	5,422
Netherlands	....	7,875	4,570
Totals, bbls.	915	13,324	11,300

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL FROM GALVESTON, BY COUNTRIES.

	For week ending Feb. 15, 1906.	Since Sept. 1, 1905.	Same time last year.
Austria	....	7,400	4,204
Belgium	....	.....	2,704
Denmark	....	100	.....
England	....	.....	480
France	....	.....	3,350
Germany	....	3,000	662
Mexico	....	6,218	6,725
Netherlands	....	20,336	46,483
Scotland	....	201	.....
Totals, bbls.	....	37,255	64,608

TOTAL EXPORTS AT PRINCIPAL PORTS.

From—	For week ending Feb. 15, 1906.	Since Sept. 1, 1905.	Same time last year.
New York	8,871	203,007	174,178
New Orleans	1,200	103,916	115,533
Baltimore	994	7,810	5,740
Newport News	915	13,324	11,300
Galveston	....	37,255	64,608
Totals, bbls.	11,980	365,312	371,359

The following are the official returns of the exports of cottonseed oil, in gallons, during the months of December, 1905 and 1904, furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, Washington:—

	1905.	1904.
Baltimore	28,650	64,450
Boston	20,375	.....
Champlain	10,004	.....
Corpus Christi	63,601	82,300
Delaware	.....	3,000
Detroit	11,467	6,342
Galveston	1,044,310	687,160
Huron	38,975	35,206
Memphremagog	6,887	.....
Minnesota	300	.....
Mobile	1,353	1,438
New Orleans	1,283,732	898,025
Newport News	55,300	145,880
New York	2,005,233	1,758,150
Norfolk & P.	143,150	160,680
Pensacola	156,000	.....
Paso del Norte	60	3
Philadelphia	51	147,200
Puget Sound	.....	292
Saluria	158,638	94,505
San Francisco	716	402
Savannah	168,151	178,444
Vermont	.....	1,400
Total, gallons	5,196,953	4,264,877

TOTAL MONTHLY STATEMENT.

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Jan.	3,533,840	1,252,774	3,291,025	5,195,446
Feb.	2,201,824	2,908,178	3,441,645	6,465,620
March	2,272,824	3,025,721	3,462,476	6,202,894
April	2,225,276	2,038,959	2,293,367	4,296,011
May	2,775,577	2,109,348	1,761,734	5,972,701
June	1,761,937	1,283,174	2,463,628	4,737,825
July	1,876,842	845,567	2,121,043	1,832,033
Aug.	1,626,290	1,187,819	1,927,850	2,233,360
Sept.	2,725,093	1,267,153	2,188,705	1,976,871
Oct.	4,091,322	1,572,948	2,969,954	4,103,438
Nov.	4,696,601	3,441,762	5,226,368	5,131,834
Dec.	5,063,109	3,987,295	4,264,877	5,196,953
Totals.	34,870,017	27,865,212	35,412,672	53,344,980
Average	2,905,835	2,322,101	2,951,050	4,445,415

Exports of Flaxseed from New York.

BY COUNTRIES IN BUSHELS.

	For week.	Since Aug. 1, 1905.	Same time last year.
Belgium	....	217,791	.....
Denmark	....	25,055	.....
England	....	74,177	.....
France	....	186,353	.....
Germany	....	114,922	.....
Netherlands	....	393,150	.....
Totals	....	1,011,448	.....

Exports of Flaxseed from Philadelphia.

BY COUNTRIES IN BUSHELS.

	For week.	Since Aug. 1, 1905.	Same time last year.
Germany	8,375	8,375	.....
Netherlands	.....	74,315	.....
Totals	8,375	82,690	.....

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter.)

Marseilles Cotton Oil Market.

Marseilles, Feb. 16, 1906.

The market is dull and prices dropping. America endeavors sell forward but meets no demand.

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter.)

Rotterdam Cotton Oil Market.

Rotterdam, Feb. 16, 1906.

The market is lower. Prime summer yellow, prompt shipment, 24½ florins; off summer yellow, prompt shipment, 23½ florins; butter oil, prompt shipment, 26 florins per 100 kilos.

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter.)

Liverpool Cotton Oil Market.

Liverpool, Feb. 16, 1906.

Cotton oil is idle at £9 10s. There are sellers of cake and meal at £7 13s., but no buyers. Seed is weak at £6 6s. 9d. for Egyptian and £5 18s. 9d. for Sea Island.

(Special Telegram to the Reporter.)

Texas Cotton Oil Market.

Dallas, Feb. 17, 1906.

The market has been very dull since last report, prices ranging from 24½c. to 24c., at which latter price the market is dull today, with practically no trading, except in very small lots. Meal is selling at $29 per short ton, delivered Galveston.

(Special Telegram to the Reporter.)

New Orleans Cotton Oil Market.

New Orleans, Feb. 17, 1906.

Crude shade easier, 24c.; Texas, 24½@25c; Valley offerings light. Cake declining $29.50 per long ton. Meal, $30 long ton, shipside, New Orleans.

(Special Telegram to the Reporter.)

Kansas City Cotton Oil Market.

Kansas City, July 17, 1906.

Market weaker; crude, 23½@24c. in southwest; proportion of off quality increasing. Bleaching yellow offering basis 26½c. Texas without buyers.

(Special Telegram to the Reporter.)

Memphis Cotton Oil Market.

Memphis, Feb. 17, 1906.

Oil market quiet. Both mills and buyers indifferent, 24½c. bid, 25c. asked, Mississipp Valley and Arkansas.

ROSIN OIL.—There continues to be an active call for supplies on outstanding contracts and new business embraced some 450 bbls. and upward on the basis of 23c. for the first run of oil. The high prices for the lower grades of rosin continue to influence a firm undertone to prices and manufacturers are quoting car lots of first run of oil at 23c. f. o. b., New York, and jobbing lots at 24c.

CHINA WOOD OIL.—The market has been quiet and prices are quoted more or less nominal for spot lots and nearby afloat, at 7¾@8c., while distant shipments from China are held at 7¼c. The threatened uprising of boxers in China is having a firmer influence on prices there for parcels for forward deliveries.

Cocoanut Oils, Etc.

CEYLON.—Only a small retail demand to cover current wants is reported on the basis of 6½@6¾c., as to quantity and seller. Shipments for February-April are held at 6¼@6⅜c., with no business, as buyers and sellers are apart in their views.

COCHIN.—The market is firmer in all positions, and is gradually working to a higher range of values in sympathy with higher cables from abroad. Buyers are only buying to cover current wants at 7⅜@7¾c., as to quantity and seller, with sales of 3 cars reported within the range. February-April shipments are held at 7⅛@7⅜c., with no business, as buyers are holding off for the present.

CORN.—There is only a limited demand for spot goods, on the basis of 4⅝@4¾c. for jobbing store parcels. Car lots are held at 4⅜@4½c., with sales 3 cars at the inside figure, but the demand is light, as the bulk of the large buyers are well stocked at lower

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Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C., February 1, 1906.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 p. m. on the dates named below, to furnish during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1906, the following classes of supplies, viz.: Monday, March 19, 1906: Dry Colors, Rubber Goods, Enravers' Supplies, Textiles; Tuesday, March 20, 1906: Hardware, Oils, Dextrine, Grocers' Sundries; Monday, April 9, 1906: Paper, Binders' Supplies, Plumbers' Supplies, Chemicals; Tuesday, April 10, 1906: Electrical Supplies, Printers' Inking Rollers, Paper Boxes, Lumber. Awards will be made only to established manufacturers of, or dealers in, the articles. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or parts of bids. Blank forms, with specifications for proposals and further information desired, will be furnished intending bidders on application to WM. M. MEREDITH, Director of Bureau.

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prices and are only interested when concessions are made, which sellers are not inclined to do at the moment.

OLIVE.—The market is gradually working to a firmer position. Jobbing sales of yellow are reported on the spot at 59@60c., and for February-April shipment at 58@59c., according to the acid test. Green oil is jobbing at 57@58c. Foots are rather quiet, but held steady for arrival at 4.90c. to 5⅛c., according to quality.

PALM.—Buyers are only buying as their current wants require, on the basis of 5⅞c. for red and 6¼c. for Lagos and up, as to quantity and seller. The bulk of the large buyers are well stocked at the moment, and only buy for farward as concessions are made for delivery at Western points.

MUSTARD.—Rather more inquiry in a jobbing way for spot parcels, with sales of 10 bbls. at 52c.

RAPE.—Since the recent advance trade has been rather slow. There has been a fair jobbing demand for spot parcels on the basis of 65c. for burning and 59c. and upward for blown and refined, as to quantity and seller.

Animal and Fish Oils.

COD.—Aside from moderate deliveries on outstanding contracts no additional large sales for shipment have been made, and prices for first hand parcels of Newfoundland are quoted nominal, equivalent to 35c. and upward per gallon, according to terms of sales, delivered here, duty paid. Trade in spot jobbing lots continues to be slow at 38c. and upward for Newfoundland and 35c. and upward for domestic, according to terms of sale. Round lots of domestic are quoted at 32c. and upward, delivered.

DEGRAS.—Trade in this department has been slow, both in the way of large and small lots. Prices remain steady, but are more or less nominal, particularly for the lower qualities. Only moderate sales of carload lots embraced high-grade German at 2.55c. and upward, delivered, according to quality; French Moellen at 5@6½c., and French at 2.40c. and upward, according to quality and terms of sale. Domestic French Moellen met with sales at 4@4¼c., and American was held at 2.15@2.35c. for carload lots, delivered, according to quality. Jobbing parcels are meeting with moderate sales at ⅛@½c. above prices for carload lots.

LARD OIL.—A fair business in carload lots and jobbing parcels throughout the week has been transacted. Sales embraced car lots of prime at 65c. and extra prime winter at 66@67c., according to terms of sale. Jobbing spot parcels sold at full prices, ranging about 1@2c. per gallon higher. Off prime remained steady at 53c. and upward, with sales fair.

MENHADEN.—The usual dullness in between seasons dominates the market for crude oil, and no sales have been recorded. Only occasional sales of carload lots of pressed oil on the basis of 25c. and upward for brown strained, delivered, changed hands. The jobbing trade bought sparingly at prices ranging from 27@29c. per gallon for brown strained on the spot, according to quality and terms of sale. Exports of crude oil from New York for week ending Feb. 15 embraced 200 bbls. to Hamburg and 320 bbls. to Antwerp.

SEAL OIL.—Seasonable dullness pervades this market, and no sales of importance could be traced. New oil, it is expected, will arrive here on May 1. Holders are quoting first hand lots of pale steamed refined oil, delivered, laid down here, at 38c. and upward, according to terms of sale.

NEATSFOOT.—There continues to be good demand from exporters and fair sales at prices a shade below current quotations are being made. Sales to the home trade were moderate, and business was confined to an occasional carload lot of cold test on the basis of 90c. and upward for 20 degrees and 80c. and upward for 30 degrees test. Prime remains quiet at 48c. and upward, and dark at 42c. and upward, according to quality and size of order.

RED.—Moderate sales of parcels of saponified oil at private terms have been been booked. Only moderate sales of carload lots to the home trade are being made, and manufacturers in most instances are obtaining from 4¾c. and upward for special brands and ⅛@½c. lower for inferior quality. Spot jobbing parcels are selling at ¼@⅜c. above prices named for car lots. Elaine remains steady, but quiet, with moderate sales at 31c. and upward, according to terms of sale.

TALLOW OIL.—Few sales of car lots could be traced, and manufacturers are still quoting acidless at 57c. and upward and prime at 51c. and upward, according to terms of sale. Jobbing parcels are selling slowly at 1@2c. per gallon above prices named for car lots.

WHALE AND SPERM.—At New Bedford a recent sale of crude sperm oil embraced 230 bbls. for export at private terms, which transaction broke the long deadlock in that market. The approximate stock of crude oil at New Bedford on Feb. 12 was reduced to 7,200 bbls. of sperm oil, and whale oil the stock remained nil. The local market for pressed sperm oil has been quiet, and moderate jobbing sales at slightly above current prices are being made. First hand parcels of bleached sperm winter are held at 62c. and bleached winter whale at 44c. Advices from Newfoundland note that the market there has been cleaned up of supplies of crude and bleached oils.

Mineral Oils.

Prices rest on a firm basis under steady withdrawals, and a fair volume of new orders booked, particularly for export. The quotations for the standard grades of lubricants are firm and tending upward. There is still talk to the effect that large interests are squeezing refiners, who are short of supplies of red and paraffine oils.

Oil Cake, Meal, Etc.

The market for linseed cake in sympathy with lower seed values is without any demand, either for export or for home consumption. Prices for prompt may be quoted nominal at $28@28.50, seaboard delivery. There is almost no demand for futures at the moment. Our telegrams give the cotton cake and meal more in detail.

Wax, Lard, Tallow, Etc.

PARAFFINE WAX.—The demand has been fair and sales for the week, of refined wax to the home trade are of an average volume, due in part to the open winter. Recent deliveries which have been delayed at some western points due to snow storms are now going forward more promptly. Manufacturers are quoting parcels of refined on the basis of 6@6½c. for 120 degrees melting point. Crude is quoted unchanged at 5@5½c., according to color and terms of sale. The exports from New York for the week ending Feb. 15 amounted to 2,420,174 lbs., against 3,284,895 lbs. preceding week.

WHALEBONE.—The New Bedford market was bare of news and no further sales were recorded. The approximate stock at New Bedford on Feb. 12 was as follows:—At New Bedford—Arctic, 50,000; Northwest, none; South Sea, nil. Elsewhere—Arctic, 6,000; Northwest, nil; grand total, 56,000 lbs. We hear of sales of parcels for export or to home consumers. Exports from New York for the week ending Feb.

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15 embraced 1,876 lbs. to Havre. The clearance price was about $3.41 per lb.

TALLOW.—The market has been a stand off during the week, buyers are bidding 5c. for city hhds. and 5¼@5⅝c. for tcs., with bidders asking ⅛c. higher. Edible is in fair request at 6⅛@6¼c.

GREASES.—The market, in sympathy with tallow and a weaker cotton oil market, is quiet, with tendency to a lower range of values. Only a small retail demand for spot at 4¼c. for house. Brown 4c. and yellow 4⅝c.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is firm with sales 100,000 lbs. at 7¾c., with 8c. asked at the close.

The Price of Lard at Chicago.

Feb.	Cash.	May.	July.
10	7.60 @7.62½	7.75 @7.80	7.87½@7.90
12	—@—	—@—	—@—
13	7.70 @7.72½	7.77½@7.87½	7.90 @7.97½
14	7.77½@7.80	7.87½@7.95	8.00 @8.07½
15	7.75 @7.77½	7.87½@7.95	7.97½@8.05
16	7.72½@7.75	7.80 @7.85	7.90 @7.95

Retaliatory Tariffs and Cotton Oil.

The following letter has been sent to Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, at Washington, in the interest of the cottonseed oil industry in response to an invitation extended to present facts for the consideration of the department:—

New York, Feb. 13, 1906.

We, the undersigned, recently called at your department in behalf of the cotton oil industry of the United States. We were met most cordially by your first assistant, Mr. Bacon, and by Mr. Coleman, of the Reciprocity Department. We were assured by these gentlemen of the sympathy and co-operation of your department, and requested to submit, in writing, what we had to say on the subject, so that when the proper time came our interests would be remembered.

This industry has ben in recent years seriously impaired by the passage of the Grout bill, which so affected the oleomargarine industry of this country as to reduce the consumption of butter oil made from cottonseed by 50,000 barrels, which is a very serious amount considering the high grade and valuable quality of this particular class of oil.

This industry has been in recent years further disaster by the retaliatory custom laws passed by Germany and Austria, which are to go into effect March 1st.

We here respectfully suggest that the part of the United States interested in the manufacture of cotton oil is not benefited by the high duties put upon the introduction of German and Austrian products into this country.

It would seem natural and proper that we should make application and representation to our Senators and Representatives, and we have done so, but, while we receive every assurance of sympathy, we are promised very little assistance on account of their inability to affect the necessary legislation. We, therefore, appeal to you, as we see, from time to time in public print, the efforts being made by your department to protect the great trade now existing between this country, Germany and Austria, and, firmly believing that some method will be found to accomplish this, we put our case in your hands trusting that when the proper time comes you will give our industry such benefits of any agreements made as it may be entitled to.

In order to give you an idea of the magnitude and worth of this industry, we submit the following, and beg that you will call upon us for any further information which you may require.

The cotton oil industry is now represented by over seven hundred manufacturing establishments valued at over $100,000,000. These manufacturers take the raw product from the farmers and turn it into various kinds of finished product worth, in the aggregate, not less than $100,000,000 per annum.

The products of cotton seed come into competition with the products of oil seeds grown in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and in volume the cotton oil produced is nearly as great as all the olive oil produced in the world and ranks as one of the leading food products.

The greatness of the investment, the position the products occupy in the food of all people and their importance as articles of trade and commerce justify serious consideration of the subject. We have not to rely upon our imagination in estimating the effect of the German and Austrian tariff; but we have before us the example of France and Italy, which countries years ago passed similar laws which have so fostered the home milling industry that the production of oil seed in Africa and Asia have increased very much in volume and their importation into France and Italy have excluded to the same degree the American cotton oil which was formerly received in large quantities.

It is no exaggeration to state that it would be very profitable should these laws go into effect to dismantle the oil mills in this country and erect them in Germany and Austria, and export the raw material to those countries instead of manufacturing it here. This destruction of invested capital and forced abandonment of American industry is something entirely foreign to the theory and practice of our government, and our effort is to prevent such disaster from falling upon a section of the country much in need of diversified industries.

The ill effect of the new German and Austrian tariff laws are particularly emphasized by the fact that these countries have already entered into conventional treaties with other countries of Europe which gives them all the preferences over this country in the case of interchanging commodities. I wish to call your attention particularly to the fact that cotton oil is adapted to be dealt with by reciprocity. Germany grows no seed which produce edible oil, and the free admission of cotton oil would, therefore, not seriously affect their agrarian interests.

The same remarks apply to Austria with the exception that this country produces a limited quantity of olive oil which, however, is not sufficient to supply the home requirements. The duty in this case is prohibitory and the effect on our industry will be proportionately acute.

Trusting that our petition may receive your serious consideration, we remain, yours truly,

Signed,
L. W. H. Charin,
Erister Ashcraft, Florence, Ala.,
J. J. Culbertson, Paris, Texas,
John Aspegren, New York City,
Committee.

TRADE ITEMS.

F. C. Simson, of the Simson & Bros. Co., of Halifax, was a visitor to the local drug trade last week.

The Wilson Manufacturing and Medicine Company has been incorporated at Camden, N. J. Capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Henry C. Archer, Samuel B. Ousey and Clarence L. Wilson.

A. G. Rosengarten and Joseph Rosengarten, of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, spent a few days at the New York office last week.

Major J. B. Horner left the city on Saturday for a month's hunting and fishing trip in North Carolina, where he will make his headquarters at the Cartaret Rod and Gun Club, Davis, N. C.

Max Livingston, of Philadelphia, retired, who had been for years a technical expert for the Standard Oil Co., and who was interested in the company as well, died suddenly last Friday in this city. He was sixty years old, and leaves a widow and four children. His body was taken to Philadelphia.

The trustees of the Gratuity Fund of the Produce Exchange submitted to the members of the exchange last week their annual report covering the operations for the year ending February 1. There were 71 deaths, all of which were assessed upon subscribing members, the average age being 61.78 years. The percentage of deaths was 2.82.

Mary A. Wells, wife of Edgar G. Wells, died last Wednesday. The funeral services were held at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Alfred W. Kidder, on Friday, at 8 o'clock p. m. Mrs. Wells was well known to the members of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, the annual meetings of which she has attended for many years. We extend sincere sympathy to Mr. Wells in behalf of his many friends in the trade.

INDEX TO CONTENTS.

EDITORIALS:—
Spirits of Turpentine Advance Sharply.. 7
January Petroleum Statistics.. 7
The Potash Situation.. 7
The Strength of Carnauba Wax.. 7
Quinine Prospects More Favorable on Higher Bark Unit.. 7
TRADE ITEMS.. 8, 22
PETROLEUM NOTES.. 8
MISCELLANEOUS:—
Corn Oil in Marseilles.. 9
Trade Marks in China.. 9
New Corporations.. 9
Philadelphia Drug Trade Bowlers.. 9
National Drug and Chemical Co.. 9
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.'s Report.. 9
Proprietary Articles Trade Association.. 9
Suit Against the Standard Oil Co. et al.. 9
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.. 9
Medical Preparations in Hungary.. 10
Prof. Wiley on Free Industrial Alcohol.. 10
Passage of Babcock-Gallinger "Poison" Bill.. 14
Classification of Extract of Nutgalls.. 16
The Russian Petroleum Industry.. 17
Retaliatory Tariffs and Cotton Oil.. 22
Patents Granted.. 24
Salts of the Alkaloid Cinchonamine.. 26
Preparation of Magnesium Peroxide of Strong Oxygen Content.. 26
The Calculagraph.. 26
Drug and Chemical Club's Prosperous Condition.. 27
Spanish Cork Trade.. 38
Researches on Oil of Jasmin.. 38
London Drug Statistics.. 38
Expert Consideration on Drug Bills Urged.. 38
Products of the Distillation of Pine Wood.. 42
London Drug Auctions.. 42
Exports of Lard, Etc., for January.. 47
Foreign mails.. 47
The Kentucky Petroleum Fields.. 47
Comparative Stocks of Lard.. 50
Crude Petroleum for Cattle Dips.. 50
To Vote on Heyburn Pure Drugs and Food Bill.. 52
Goods in Bonded Warehouses.. 53
Petroleum Exports for January.. 53
Petroleum Pipe Line Statements for January.. 53
Our Tariff Relations with Germany.. 54
Petroleum in India.. 55
MARKETS:—
Paint Market.. 11
Oil Market.. 19
Naval Stores Market.. 20
Savannah Naval Stores Market.. 22
Chicago Seed and Oil Market.. 24
Chicago Fertilizer Market.. 24
Charleston Fertilizer Market.. 24
Philadelphia Chemical Market.. 27
Petroleum Market.. 28
Drug Market.. 35
London Drug Market.. 37
Hamburg Drug Market.. 38
Chemical Market.. 40
London Linseed Market.. 42
Baltimore Fertilizer Market.. 52
Fertilizer Materials Market.. 52
Dye Market.. 52

NAVAL STORES.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 31.

Saturday Noon, Feb. 17, 1906.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.—Prices underwent a sharp advance, in sympathy with a sharp rise in the Savannah market. This was attributed to a general good consuming demand due to the open winter since the beginning of the year and the light receipts at Savannah, with a corresponding heavy decrease in the stock there compared with that at the same time last year. Few first-hand sales were made, due to spot stocks being practically held by second hands. Sales, about 500 machine bbls., due here daily from Savannah, were sold at prices equivalent to 69@70c. laid down here. Jobbing parcels attracted more attention and fair sales at 69½@72c. for machine bbls. were effected. The Savannah market closed firm at 69c. bid, showing a gain for the week of 3¼c. per gallon. The local market followed in the wake of the rise and holders here advanced quotations on parcels of machines, in yard, to 72c., and to 71½c. for oil bbls., showing a sharp rise for the week of 3½c. per gallon. Advices from Savannah note that initial sales of futures were made and embraced several hundred bbls. of May-August futures at 60c. We heard of a sale of 200 bbls., tank spirits, at Savannah, for prompt delivery at 69c. Further details regarding the situation will be found in the editorial columns of this issue. Further advices from Savannah note that the demand for spirits was so great early in the week that the National Tank and Export Company has begun to market its holdings and sold 400 casks at 68c. and later 200 casks at 69c. The policy of the above company's management is not to market their goods at any price so long as factors there have unsold stock, but only sell parcels when the daily offerings are cleared up without the demand having been satisfied.

ROSINS.—The market is firmer in sympathy with Savannah and prices on the lower grades were advanced, but few first-hand transactions in spot parcels could be traced. The available spot supply is practically held by second hands, who are naming slightly higher prices. The jobbing trade has been slow. Common and good strained in yard here is held at $3.85@3.90 for large iron-bound bbls., 100 per cent. gradings, less 1 per cent. discount. Early in the week some 400 bbls. of common strained in yard here at $3.80 were sold. Grades from D up to I, inclusive, have been advanced slightly. Further details regarding the market will be found in the editorial columns of this issue.

TAR AND PITCH.—Trade has been dull and no first sales throughout the week could be traced. Round parcels of oil bbls. gauging 50 gallons are held at $4.85@4.90, while small jobbing spot lots are bringing $5@5.25 per bbl. In pitch there has been a good demand from the West and large sales for prompt shipment, to meet the spring requirements along the Pacific Coast, at $2.90@3 have been effected. The demand from home consumers, however, during the week has been fairly active and fair sales at current quotations were booked.

Following are the approximate receipts and deliveries at this port during the past week:—

NEW YORK STATISTICS.

	Spirits, bbls.	Rosin, bbls.	Tar, bbls.
Receipts	2,145	5,399	351
Deliveries	2,116	6,917	486
Stocks, Feb. 17	1,295	27,620	1,042

STOCKS IN YARD.

	Spirits, bbls.	Rosin, bbls.	Tar, bbls.
New York, Feb. 17	1,295	27,620	1,042
Wilmington, Feb. 16	151	19,676	2,922
Savannah, Feb. 13	10,221	63,586	....

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 16, 1906.

Turpentine and rosin, nothing doing.

New Orleans, Feb. 16, 1906.

Receipts, 55 barrels rosin; 12 barrels turpentine. Exports for Genoa, 950 barrels turpentine.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 16, 1906.

Turpentine firm at 69c.; sales, 68; receipts, 62; shipments, 39. Rosin firm; sales, 1,924; receipts, 873; shipments, 295; stock, 64,214. Quote:—A, B, C and D, $3.65@3.70; E, $3.70; F, $3.70@3.72½; G, $3.70@3.75; H, $4.10; I, $4.50; K, $5.15; M, $5.40; N, $5.90; W. G., $6.10; W. W., $6.20.

Liverpool, Feb. 16, 1906.

Turpentine—Spirits steady, 49s. 9d. Rosin—Common firm, 10s. 1½d.

London, Feb. 16, 1906.

Turpentine—Spirits, 48s. Rosin—American strained, 9s. 7½d.; fine, 13s. 6d.

The comparative statement of naval stores at Savannah, as posted on the Savannah Board of Trade, on Feb. 14, was as follows, in bbls.:—

	Spirits.	Rosin.
Exports for season	102,799	259,200
Last year	64,941	193,155
Coastwise for season	93,637	354,160
Last year	94,352	374,845
Receipts since April 1	201,426	652,797
Last year	171,564	584,826

The statistical position of spirits of turpentine in London was as follows, in bbls.:—

	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Stock Feb. 3	22,805*	.....	26,595	35,485
Del'd this week.	1,335†	.....	1,693	1,899
Since Jan. 1	7,168	.....	9,073	8,202
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Price Feb. 3	47 3	37 3	46 4½	42 9
March-April	47 6	37 4½	47 0	43 3
July-Dec	34 0	36 0	40 9	37 3
Savannah	65½c.	51½c.	62c.	63¼c.

* Includes 1,029 bbls. French.
† Includes 80 bbls. French.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Savannah Naval Stores Market.

Savannah, Feb. 8, 1906.

The following is a recapitulation of the rosin and turpentine market for the week ending Jan. 31, 1906:—

The prices for rosin for the past week have been steady and firm. Both sales and receipts large.

Rosin.

	Sales.	Receipts.	Prices.
Feb. 8	2,356	1,653	$6.15 W. W.
Feb. 9	643	1,261	6.15 W. W.
Feb. 10	2,945	2,470	6.15 W. W.
Feb. 12	2,115	1,574	6.15 W. W.
Feb. 13	Nil.	1,158	6.15 W. W.
Feb. 14	2,528	1,648	6.15 W. W.

The turpentine market continues to hold prices a trifle above last week's, and going as high as 67c.

Turpentine.

	Sales.	Receipts.	Prices.
Feb. 8	167	112	65c.
Feb. 9	217	59	65c.
Feb. 10	148	128	65½c.
Feb. 12	15	75	66c.
Feb. 13	206	45	66½@67c.
Feb. 14	90	169	67½c.

The following recapitulation of shipments was received too late for insertion in the proper columns of this issue and therefore this report was added to the regular naval stores market.

Shipments Coastwise.

ROSIN AND TURPENTINE.

February 8.—Merrimac, Philadelphia, 195 bbls. spirits, 180 bbls. rosin; City of Attaota, New York, 89 bbls. spirits, 415 bbls. rosin.

February 9.—Nochoachee, Boston, 35 bbls. spirits, 126 bbls. rosin; Chatham, Boston, 460 bbls. rosin.

February 10.—City of Memphis, New York, 507 bbls. spirits, 1,480 bbls. rosin.

Interior Points.—C. R. R. Ry., no spirits, 524 bbls. rosin; A. C. L. Ry, 437 bbls. spirits, 573 bbls. rosin; S. A. L., 127 bbls. spirits, 44 bbls. rosin; tanks, 280 spirits.

February 12.—S.s. Alleghany, Philadelphia, 46 bbls. spirits, 56 bbls. rosin.; s.s. Lexington, Baltimore, 310 bbls. spirits, 370 bbls. rosin.

February 13.—S.s. Augusta, Boston, 30 bbls. rosin; s.s. Columbus, New York, 252 bbls. spirits, 855 bbls. rosin.

February 14.—S.s. Itasca, Boston, 100 bbls. spirits, 460 bbls. rosin.

EXPORT, FOREIGN.

February 13.—S.s. Europa, Bremen, 400 bbls. rosin, value $3,100.

February 13.—Dutch s.s. Zuburg, 1,200 bbls. rosin, value $7,400.

February 14.—Br. s.s. Questry, Manchester, England, 1,350 bbls. rosin, $9,780; 100 bbls. turpentine, $3,850.

February 14.—Dutch s.s. Trehia, Newfainter, 6,500 bbls. Rosin, $51,500.

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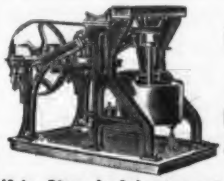

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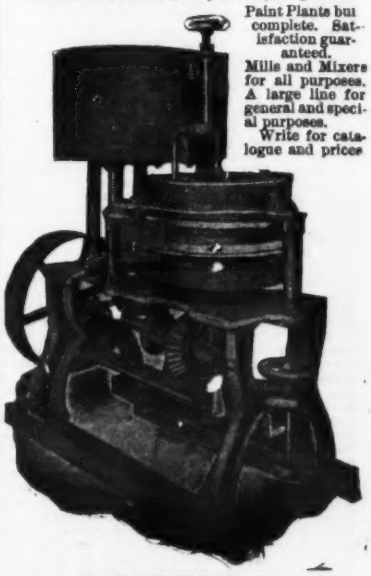

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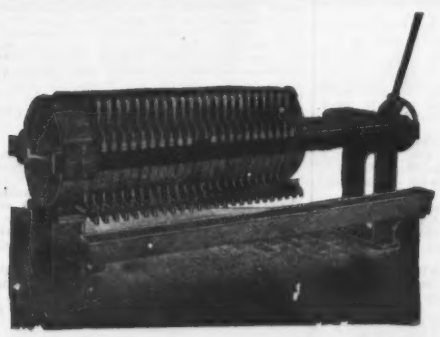

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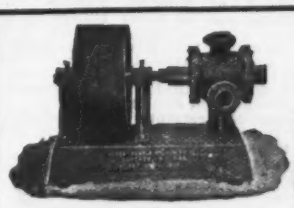

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(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Chicago Seed and Oil Market.

Chicago, Feb. 15, 1906.

The seed market during the week has been quiet and absolutely without any marked feature. There has been very little foreign trading, and the bulk of the business which has been done, has been by the crushers. The prices, unsupported as they have been in the recent pass by the demand from the foreign buyer, sagged of their own weight, and at the close were lower than they were a week ago. Receipts at the primary markets for the week have not been heavy, though considerably in excess of those for the corresponding period in 1905. Since the close of navigation there has been a constant increase in the size of the receipts as compared with the arrivals a year ago, and the stocks at both Duluth and at Minneapolis have naturally been considerably augmented thereby. Practically nothing goes out of the Lake Superior city till the opening of navigation, and the bulk of the seed which is now being shipped from Minneapolis, is seed which merely goes across the city line into the crushers at St. Paul. It will therefore be seen that save as the seed is being used by the crushers in Minneapolis, there is little opportunity for the stocks in that city to be diminished. The buying of seed by the crushers goes on in a way which suggests that they feel the necessity of securing all the seed which they can. The bulk of the buying by the crushing interests in this country has, as has frequently been pointed out, been done by the independents, the well-known bearish position of the big company preventing them from buying so freely as the others. It must not be inferred, however, that the American Company has not bought any seed. They have taken even more than some of the trade credits them with buying. The reports from the Northwest were to the effect that the company had bought some seed this week. There is naturally a reticence on the part of the officials of the company to acquaint the public with the fact of their buying. Knowing as the public does, the fact that the company has been a more or less consistent bear all during the season, it would not be the part of wisdom for the company to tell the public just when it was buying. The natural effect of an announcement that the American company was in the market, buying seed, would be to advance the price, the very thing against which the company was working. The fact that the big concern, along with most of the smaller crushers, has sold the product of its crushers ahead for a long period of time, means that it will have to secure more seed than it now has, provided that the rumors earlier in the season, to the effect that it had unloaded practically all of its export seed were true. There are many wise heads in the trade who are expressing the belief that the dominant company had on hand more seed after the close of navigation, than most of the trade had any idea of. It is a well known fact that the company was selling oil ahead as fast as it could. It is believed that it sold much more than the amount of oil that it had on hand. If therefore it had no seed left and if it has not bought any in the meantime, it must follow that the company would not be able to fill its contracts for the delivery of oil, and there is none who does not know that such a condition does not exist. If the rumors recently set afloat as to the amount of seed which the company had on hand at the close of navigation, are true, it had more grounds for the position which it took than appeared from extraneous circumstances. On the other hand, if the company now is practically out of seed, and it has sold the product of its crushers up to the first day of July, there will have to be a scramble on the part of the company later on, to secure the seed it must have in order to fill its contracts. The falling away in the demand from the foreign buyers has made the market dull and has given to the bears a breathing spell which they undoubtedly were in need of. The recent flurry which sent price up to higher points than those on the corresponding days last year, were purely and solely the result of the frenzy which took possession of the foreign crushers, who were advised that the India crop was going to be short and who already knew that the Argentine yield would also be below the average. Evidently they have filled their wants so far as they apply to the future, as they now see it, but there is little doubt, in the minds of the bulls that the present lull is only temporary. There has been nothing in the past two weeks, they argue, which should cause the foreigners to change their minds as to the world's supply of seed. The buyers on the other side of the Atlantic do not take cognizance of the size of the crop in Argentine, or India, or the United States, except as these crops go to make up the entire total. The question which they ask is: —"Is the supply of seed sufficient for the needs of the world?" They have evidently believed this year that it would not be more than enough, if indeed it were not to fall short. This has brought the foreign buyer to America, and it may be fortunate for the American seed grower that it is so, for there is reason to think that the last crop was more than enough for the needs of the domestic trade. The stocks at the two Northwestern markets are piling up, and the country elevators are said to be full. One writer in the Northwest puts the amount of seed in country elevators at 5,000,000 bushels, and his figures, if taken unreservedly, would tend to show that there were raised in the neighborhood of 30,000,000 bushels last year. There are so many things to be taken into consideration, however, that it would be unwise for any one to attempt to figure any closer on the size of the crop than already has been done, until the actual receipts may be studied and analyzed.

Daily car lot receipts of flaxseed at Chicago for the week ending Feb. 14, 1906, and for the same week last year:—

	This week.	Year ago.
Thursday	6	0
Friday	1	0
Saturday	3	17
Monday	Holiday.	Holiday.
Tuesday	16	5
Wednesday	1	..
Total	27	22

Daily car lot receipts of flaxseed at Minneapolis and Duluth for the week ending Feb. 14, 1906, and for the same week last year:—

	Minneapolis. This week.	Minneapolis. Last year.	Duluth. This week.	Duluth. Last year.
Thursday	26	9	22	10
Friday	16	7	8	7
Saturday	19	13	33	13
Monday	Holiday.		Holiday.	
Tuesday	54	11	77	20
Wednesday	21	6	13	6
Total	136	46	153	56

Daily shipment of seed from the three principal markets of the Northwest for the week ending Feb. 14, 1906:—

	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.
Thursday	....	16,500	5,000
Friday	....	16,100	.....
Saturday	1,039	10,350	2,062
Monday		Holiday.	
Tuesday	....	16,100	.....
Wednesday	....	12,200	.....
Total	1,039	71,250	7,062

Daily closing prices of flaxseed at Chicago for the week ending Feb. 14, 1906:—

	No. 1, N. W. Cash.	S. W. Cash.	Feb.	May.
Thursday	1.16	1.10	1.10	1.14½
Friday	1.16½	1.11	1.11	1.18½
Saturday	1.16½	1.11	1.11	1.18½
Monday		Holiday.		
Tuesday	1.15½	1.10	1.10	1.15½
Wednesday	1.14⅜	1.09	1.09	1.14½

Daily closing prices of seed at Minneapolis for the week ending Feb. 14, 1906:—

	Cash.	Arrive.	Feb.	May.
Thursday	1.15½	1.15½	1.15½	1.16¾
Friday	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.17¼
Saturday	1.15¾	1.15¾	1.15¾	1.17
Monday		Holiday.		
Tuesday	1.14⅞	1.14⅞	1.14⅞	1.16¼
Wednesday	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.15¾

Daily closing prices of seed at Duluth for the week ending Feb. 14, 1906:—

	Cash.	Arrive.	Feb.	May.
Thursday	1.15¼	1.15¼	1.15¼	1.17⅜
Friday	1.15¾	1.15¾	1.15¾	1.18¼
Saturday	1.15½	1.15½	1.15½	1.18
Monday		Holiday.		
Tuesday	1.14⅝	1.14⅝	1.14⅝	1.18⅛
Wednesday	1.13¾	1.13¾	1.13¾	1.16¾

	July.	Sept.	Oct.
Thursday	1.19	1.17½	1.16
Friday	1.19½	1.18	1.16¼
Saturday	1.19¼	1.18	1.16½
Monday		Holiday.	
Tuesday	1.18½	1.17	1.15½
Wednesday	1.18¾	1.16	1.14½

LINSEED OIL.—There has been little of interest in the oil trade this week. The new demand is very scanty. The offerings of oil are far more liberal at this time than the demand, though it is almost a proverbial fact that the crushers are by no means anxious to sell oil at the present prices, contracting ahead for any length of time. It is almost the whole truth to say that there is no new business being done, for, while here and there there is a sale of a small quantity of oil, the total of this business is really infinitesimal. The principal activity at this time is directed to the filling of orders made through long time contracts. The crushers report that there never was a time when the deliveries were so good as they are now. None of the buyers have asked to have their deliveries stayed for any length of time. The wonderful demand which prevailed for oil last fall, and which caused the buyers to contract for so far ahead, and in such large quantities, was generally believed at that time to have been the result of overconfidence on the part of the buyers, and it was freely predicted that before the contracts had run out, there would be many buyers asking the crushers to delay deliveries. The fact that the buyers have not as yet asked it, indicates that their judgment as to the future conditions was good. During the present week a few small contracts have been made, but they are of no moment. The crushers are generally holding oil at 38c., the weak seed market pulling the price of the product down.

LINSEED CAKE.—A record of the conditions in cake this week is similar to that in oil. The demand is strong from no quarter. The buyers apparently are resting on their oars. They do not attempt to bear the market to any great extent, and the views of the sellers have not undergone any change which would induce them to lower the price of their cake even if the bids of the foreigners did fall off. There has been some cake worked for the Continent this week around $27.50, but the inquiry from the other side is still very meager. Arrivals of contract cake at foreign ports are reported to be heavy, and the domestic crushers do not anticipate much new business for some time to come. It must not be inferred from the dullness of the trade that the crushers are idle. As a matter of fact they are busy making contract cake, and they have very little new cake to offer before the beginning of June, and even then they are not expected to be in a position to take care of very heavy orders. There is a splendid domestic demand for meal, which is selling at about $1 premium over the cake. The spot cake is now held at $27.50, with April-May at $26, and beyond that delivery at $25.

CORN OIL.—The trade is less active and the price, while no lower is hard to secure. The weakness in linseed oil, and the natural dullness in other oils at this time of the year is responsible for the lessening activity. The demand from the foreign buyers naturally continues the best, but there is still a fair domestic inquiry. The makers are turning out more oil now than they generally do at this time of the year, the condition of the trade being better than normal, in spite of the fact that the market has weakened within the past week. Sellers are quoting oil $4.10@4.20 per hundred in barrels, f. o. b. Chicago.

LARD.—There has been a booming market in all provisions this week, and the market for lard has been at a high point. The demand for product has been the most active that the trade has reported for many weeks, but it was largely of a speculative nature, the cash demand not being any stronger. The secret of the strength in provisions was the high market for hogs. Such a boom as struck the trade in live hogs at the yards this week has not been seen before this entire season. The hog market climbed to $6, and then almost without effort on the part of the sellers, was lifted to $6.25. At this point there was a reaction, but the provision market held up strong at the advances which followed in the wake of the rising hog values. There has been a good buying movement within the last few days for foreign account, and the general conditions in the hog market are making the lard bulls more aggressive. Cash lard closed to-day at $7.77½@7.80. Loose has been in excellent demand, closing at $7.40.

STEARINES.—The market for prime oleo has been very firm during the week, with moderately large sales at 7⅝c. here and 7½c. on the Missouri River and packers are now asking ⅛c. more at both places. Mutton nominal, 7½@7¾c.; lard, 8⅞@8½c.; tallow, 5½@6c.; grease, 4¾@5¼c.

OLEO OIL.—Has been dull and weak with scarcely any demand, either domestic or foreign. Prices have declined about ¼@½c. during the week. Market at 8@8½c. norins for export and 9¾@10c. here for extras; second grades, 9@9¼c.; No. 3, 6½@6c.; oleo stock, 6½@6¾c.

TALLOWS.—At the London auction offers were 600 casks, of which about 250 were taken at the decline of 6d. A lower market abroad was expected, which tended to depress further our markets, which are rather unsettled for soap grades, but edible grades of special brands for refiners' purposes, owing to the strength in lard, are very firm and during the week sold at 6⅜c. and this price is still asked. Most of the edible brands, however, can be bought at prices ranging from 5¾@6c. Semi-edibles 5½@5¾c. The demand for soap grades is firm and if markets become a little more settled a good demand should result. Prime packers, 5⅛@5⅜c.; ordinary prime packers' nominal at 4¾c. loose; prime city is offered at 5½c. loose and ⅛c. more in tierces; choice country, 5⅛@5¼c.; No. 1 packers' nominal, 5¼c.; No. 1 renderers', 5c.; good No. 1 country, 4⅝@4¾c.; No. 2 Packers', 4½c.; No. 2 country, 4¼c.

GREASES.—Are very firm and have not shared in the general weaker feeling in tallow. The demand is good and keeps pace with production. It is just about large enough to prevent an accumulation. We quote choice white sales of 500 tierces at 6@6½c.; "A," 5½@5¾c.; "B," 4¾@5¼c.; fancy yellow sales, 4½@4¾c.; ordinary, 4@4½c.; brown, 3⅝@3⅞c.; house grease, 4½@4¾c.; bone, 4¼@4½c.; glue, 3¾@4¼c.; neatsfoot stock, 3¾@4c.

COTTONSEED SOAPSTOCK.—Concentrated on the basis of 63-65 per cent. F. A., 2½c.; regular on basis of 50 per cent., at 1½c.

Closing Telegram.

Duluth flaxseed closed, cash, $1.12⅜; May, $1.14⅞; July, $1.16; September, $1.14½; October, $1.14. Minneapolis, cash, $1.12⅜. Chicago, cash, and Southwestern, $1.07; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.13; May, $1.14.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Chicago Fertilizer Market.

Chicago, Feb. 15, 1906.

There has been a good demand for most of the grades of fertilizers this week, but the supply has fallen short, and the holders have taken advantage of their position in a number of cases to advance the prices above those which were quotable at the close last week. The big buyers filled up two weeks ago when the market took on a sudden boom, and they are therefore out of the trade this week, but the little buyers have need of some materials which they have been unable to secure in the quantity which they require simply because the sellers either have not enough of the material on hand or they do not feel disposed to let it go at a price which would prove attractive to the buyers. There has therefore been little activity in the trade. A few sales of blood and tankage have been made to the small Southern buyers who had to overlook the advances in prices, but there is practically no demand from any other quarter.

DRIED BLOOD.—If there were enough of this class of material to go around there is little doubt that it could be sold, but the supplies are so short that the holders are constrained to ask prices which the buyers do not feel that they can afford to pay. The last of the sales at the old price of $2.65 were made this week, and the sellers are now asking $2.70 for the little amount they have on hand.

HOOF MEAL.—The demand is not very active, but the sellers could dispose of all that they had if they would make any sort of a concession. So far from doing this they have again advanced the price, and there is now no hoof meal to be had at less than $2.50, and many are asking $2.55.

CONCENTRATED TANKAGE.—There is little to be said of the market. A few sales have been made, but the market is generally quiet, the price being beyond the ideas of the buyers. The general asking price is $2.30.

TANKAGE.—If the sellers of fertilizers would lower the price, there is no question that they could dispose of all the little supply of tankage which they still have on hand. It is plain that there is little anxiety on their part to do this, as they have advanced prices on most of the grades, even from the high levels of the previous week. Of the 12 and 12 grade there is nothing to be had before March, and the holders have boosted the price to $2.55 and 10. The 11 and 15 grade is held at $2.55 for prompt shipment, though there have been a few sales at $2.52½ and 10. There is no 10 and 20 offered for prompt shipment, the March delivery being quoted at $2.37½. Sellers report that they are practically out of the 9 and 20 crushed, though the price is nominally $2.30 and 10. For the 8 per cent. there has been a good demand, and all that has been offered has been taken at $21 per ton. There is little of the 7 and 18 grade on the market, that which is offered selling at $19 per ton. These sales have been for the latter part of March. The buyers are expressing a willingness to pay $19 per ton for prompt 7 and 18, but their bids thus far have not brought any offers.

CONCENTRATED SHEEP MANURE.—There has been a good demand, and all that has been placed on the market has been sold without any difficulty. Only one factory is in operation now, but another is expected to start this week. The sellers are holding this fertilizer at $7.25 per ton f. o. b. Chicago.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Charleston Fertilizer Market.

Charleston, Feb. 15, 1906.

The season is now well advanced and orders are pouring in on the manufacturers. It looks as if stocks will be exhausted by the middle of March, and that the consumption will be fifteen to twenty per cent. greater than that of last year. The building of the Sea Board Air Line into Charleston will mean a tremendous output of goods next year. It is thought that the broad minded men interested in this road are alive to the issue, but economical considerations may obstruct progress.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—The inquiry for this article remains light and the prevailing price is $3.10 to $3.12½ per hundred pounds, guaranteed minimum 25 per cent. ammonia, cost and freight at Charleston.

FISH SCRAP.—There is not any ground fish offering. The sales made to fill fish contracts exceed the output. The catch this season has fallen short of the expectations. Quotations are not obtainable.

TANKAGE.—The market continues to be firm. The existing quotation is $2.92½ and 10c. per unit of bone phosphate delivered at Charleston for ground.

DRIED BLOOD.—A firm feeling pervades the market and there is a good demand for prompt shipment at $2.95. For future delivery the price is $2.95 per unit of ammonia, delivered at Charleston.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—There is practically not anything new to report in the condition of this article. The present quotation is $2.40, 10 and 70c. This is very scarce at present.

MURIATE OF POTASH.—The prevailing quotation of this article is $1.93 per 100 pounds, ex vessel at Charleston, basis 80 per cent. Stocks are, however, exhausted and the article can only be secured from second hands, at $42.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds, cash.

MANURE SALT.—The tone of this article has not undergone any change this week. The quotation is 20 per cent., 77½c. per 100 pounds, ex vessel at Charleston, in bulk.

NITRATE OF SODA.—The steamship Masconoma left New Orleans Feb. 10 with part of a cargo to be landed at this port. There has been a change in price and the tone remains the same as formerly—decidedly firm—and the price now being paid for spot and nearby delivery is $2.25.

KAINIT.—The steamship Claverburn has arrived at this port with a cargo. The extensive works here are receiving good supplies to meet the large consumption. The price of kainit is now $8.50 per ton of 1,016 kilos (2,240 pounds) in bulk C. A. D., but all importations are sold. All potashes are ex vessel at Charleston, foreign invoice, weights and analyses.

PHOSPHATE ROCK.—The prevailing price is $4.75 per ton. The demand is strong and supplies are limited. Buyers are holding off, but the question is going to be whether they can get the rock at all. The current prices for 1906 will be developed later in the spring.

PYRITES.—There has not been an arrival of this article since that which came on the steamship Linwood. Contracts have been made to fill all requirements and other cargoes are expected. The quotations continue to be as formerly:—$5.75 per ton of 2,240 pounds for lump and $4 75 per ton for fines, ex vessel at Charleston. The market is hardening rapidly.

ACID PHOSPHATE.—There is a strong demand for this article and the prevailing price is $9 per ton of 2,000 pounds, bulk, f. o. b. at Charleston, cash, guaranteed 14 per cent. The demand has been so active that there is not now any bulk acid phosphate for sale.

SULPHATE OF POTASH.—There is not any change to report in the condition of this article. The prevailing price is $2.22½ per 100 pounds, ex vessel at Charleston, basis 90 per cent. The market is quiet.

DOUBLE MANURE SALT.—The market has not undergone any change this week, and the price at present is $1.19½ per 100 pounds, ex vessel at Charleston, basis 48 per cent.

Patents Granted

Under this heading we give a resume of the patents relating to the various trades represented by the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, issued by the United States Patent Office. A copy of the specifications of any of these patents may be obtained by addressing Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C. When ordering specifications it will be necessary to give the number of the patent.

Issue January 9, 1906 (Continued).

809,917. ELECTRIC HEATER FOR OIL-WELLS AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME. Benjamin F. Gardner, Chicago, Ill. Filed April 5, 1905.

An electric heater comprising a metallic pipe, a layer of non-vitreous insulating material, a layer of non-metallic resistance material and a layer of non-vitreous insulating material, said layers being superposed one upon the other and upon said pipe, and electrodes embedded between the resistance material and one of the layers of insulating material, said materials being bound together and upon said pipe in a homogeneous mass, one of said electrodes being connected to the source of electric current and the other being grounded to the pipe.

809,925. GLASS-FURNACE. Solon O. Richardson, Jr., Toledo, Ohio. Filed April 20, 1905.

A glass furnace, comprising a heating-chamber, a substantially closed melting-pot mounted in said heating-chamber, said pot being provided with a feed-port opening outside of said heating-chamber, and with an outlet-port discharging into the furnace, said furnace being also provided with a plaining-chamber, a conduit arranged to receive metal from said pot and to take it into said plaining-chamber, said furnace being also provided with an air-port interposed between the plaining-chamber and the heating-chamber, and below the level at which said conduit crosses said air-port.

Issued January 16, 1906.

809,932.—NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE. James F. Conneil, Bazine, Kans. Filed Apr. 7, 1905.

The combination of the neck thereof, a tube insertible in the neck and provided at its lower end portion with a projection, a washer fitted upon the tube and comprising a flexible disk adapted to hug the tube snugly as the same is forced into the neck, and to expand when said washer is received in the body of the bottle, the washer co-operating with the projection at the end of the tube to prevent displacement of said tube from the neck, and valve means in the length of the tube.

809,935.—CELLULOSE ACETATE. Arthur Eichengrun and Theodor Becker, Elberfeld, Germany. Filed Feb. 20, 1903.

The new cellulose acetate, characterized by being a derivative of cellulose, being soluble in hot alcohol of 70 per cent. and being produced by treating cellulose with a mixture of acetic anhydrid and sulfuric acid which is in a wet state a whitish voluminous mass and represents when dry yellowish hard lumps, the acetate being precipitated therefrom by the addition of much water in the shape of fine light flakes; the alcoholic solution solidifying in the cold to a gelatinous mass and being capable of forming transparent flexible sheets and films by evaporation of its solutions.

809,969.—GLASS-MOLDING APPARATUS. McClelland Myers, Moosic, Pa. Filed March 22, 1905.

In a glass-molding apparatus, a suitable frame, a stationary table thereon, a table movable with relation to the stationary table, molds carried by the movable table adapted to mold the article in its upright position, means for pressing the material from the exterior and top, means for actuating the presser, means for rotating the table, means for retracting the presser, means intermittently holding the stationary table in fixed relation to the movable table, means for releasing the movable table and means for simultaneously controlling the presser-operating mechanism and table-actuating mechanism.

810,031.—PRESS FOR MAKING GLASS ARTICLES. Henry M. Brookfield, New York, N. Y. Filed April 6, 1903.

The combination of a mold consisting of three sections, each section divided vertically, so arranged that the second section can be opened and moved out of operative position and the third section moved into its place and closed, cams for opening and closing the sections of the mold at proper times, a plunger to give the article a preliminary forming in the second section of the mold, and a blowing device adapted to blow the glass so as to fill

the interior space of the third section, and a can to move the blowing device into operative position over the mold, and a spring to move the blowing device away from the mold.

810,035.—APPARATUS FOR DRAWING GLASS. James A. Chambers, Allegheny, Pa. Filed Feb. 15, 1905.

In a glass-drawing apparatus a heated chamber communicating with the tank chamber and containing a carrier having pots or receptacles, means for feeding glass from the tank into said pots or receptacles a drawing chamber through which the carrier moves, said chamber having an opening in the roof thereof, glass-drawing apparatus adapted to draw the glass through said opening, and means for so moving the carrier intermittently as to bring the pots or receptacles from the pot chamber to the drawing chamber, and then back to the pot chamber.

810,086.—ART OF MAKING STARCH. William F. Rudel, Aurora, Ind. Filed Feb. 15, 1905.

In the manufacture of chemical starch from corn, adding to the milk or liquor after it is separated from the hulls caustic soda until the liquor will titrate about twelve ten-thousandths, then after the starch has been separated from the gluten and settled upon the runs, placing it in the washing tubs, bringing it again to the liquid state and again adding caustic soda to the liquor until it titrates about thirty ten-thousandths, and finally removing it from the ovens when the caustic soda in the lumps has been reduced to not more than five ten-thousandths.

810,097.—WELL-BORING APPARATUS. Andrew K. Wallen, Sr., Jackson, Miss. Filed May 5, 1903.

The combination of a rotatable table; a clamp comprising two blocks or timbers, each having a semi-circular recess formed in the face adjacent to the corresponding member; yielding plugs mounted in the blocks in line with said recesses; bolts extending through said blocks, one end of each bolt being provided with an enlarged eye; hooks pivotally secured to the table, and means for securing connection between said hooks and the blocks or timbers.

810,136.—ABSORBENT MATERIAL. Willard R. Green, Muscatine, Iowa. Filed July 25, 1904.

An absorbent material for surgical purposes composed of two kinds of stock mingled together and consisting one of relatively large and rigid strands of ribbon-like formation, and the other of fiber distributed through the interior of the mass within spaces formed by the relative rigid strands, so that the strands keep open and expanded the fiber component of the mass, the two kinds of stock together forming the capillary and fluid-retaining interstices of the mass.

810,193.—SOAP-MOLDING MACHINE. Felix Daum, Mains, Germany. Filed June 4, 1904

In a machine for effecting the solidification of liquid soap in molds the combination of a revolving drum with recesses formed at the periphery thereof and constituting molds for the soap, a tank for receiving the liquid soap and supplying it to the molds, a jacket including the tank, partially surrounding the drum, means for cooling the sides and bottoms of the molds during their revolution, and means for mechanically removing the solidified soap from the machine.

810,218.—GLASS-WORKING MACHINE. Joseph North, Lancaster, Ohio. Filed April 27, 1904.

The combination with a drawing tool, of a power cylinder and its piston, said piston being connected with the drawing tool, a valve controlling the application of power to the cylinder, a variable weight connected with the valve and means for shifting the weight through the movement of the drawing tool.

810,375.—GLASS MANUFACTURING APPARATUS. McClelland Myers, Moosic, Pa. Filed Feb. 17, 1904.

A base, a stationary table having an aperture supported above the base, a table rotatably mounted on the stationary table, a sleeve on the base, said sleeve being provided with a slot, a latch having one end passing through the aperture of the stationary table, and normally engaging the rotatable table to hold the same against movement, the opposite end of the latch fitting within the sleeve, a collar on the latch and a spring embracing the latch and contacting with the collar and sleeve to hold the latch in its normal position, and a treadle secured to the latch and extending through the slot of the sleeve.

Issued January 23, 1906.

810,398.—NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE. John M. Dunkle, Rolfe, Pa. Filed May 2, 1905.

A bottle or like receptacle having its neck contracted upon its inner side to provide a valve seat, and having an inner annular extension above the said seat contracted at its lower end, and having a series of openings around its upper portion, and a compressible valve of larger diameter than the contracted end of said annular extension and forced therethrough for co-operation with the valve seat and prevented from withdrawal by expansion after clearing the said contracted annular extension.

810,403.—RESERVOIR FOR GASOLENE AND OTHER VAPOR BURNERS. Weston M. Fulton and William H. Richards, Knoxville, Tenn. Filed Feb. 20, 1905.

A reservoir having rigid side walls and a rigid end wall, a collapsible and expansible vessel closing the opposite end of said reservoir and movable within the latter, a rigid supporting plate fast to the end of the reservoir, a threaded rod, one end having a bearing in said plate and provided with a nut traveling along said rod, and a member fast to the collapsible vessel and engaging said nut, whereby the rotation of said rod causes the said vessel to collapse or expand.

810,442.—PROCESS OF TREATMENT OF VINASSES. Charles Sudre, Paris, France. Filed Jan. 6, 1904.

The process of extracting from vinasses the glycerin contained therein in the form of a mixture of glycerin and water to be concentrated and for producing a residue containing all the ammonia which consists in first rendering the vinasses acid and then causing it to flow in a vacuum along a surface heated to a maximum temperature of 300 deg. centigrade and causing the steam produced to have a gyratory movement to free it of particles carried with it.

810,446.—WIRED-GLASS-MAKING MACHINE. Robert A. B. Walsh, St. Louis, Mo. Filed July 22, 1905.

The combination with a base, means for spreading the glass on the base, means for feeding wire on top of the glass, wire-impressing elements 6 resiliently supported above the base, and a roller 18 having projections for engaging the top edges of the elements 6 to actuate them.

810,447.—MACHINE FOR MAKING WIRED PLATE-GLASS. Robert A. B. Walsh, St. Louis, Mo. Filed July 22, 1905.

The combination with a bed or base, of a roller for forming a sheet or plate on the base, vertically reciprocatory wire-positioning elements for forcing the wire in position with respect to the glass, reciprocatory elements for engaging the glass to smooth out any inequalities formed by the wire-positioning elements, and a weight movable over the reciprocatory wire-positioning elements and the elements for engaging the glass to smooth out any inequalities, the last-named elements being actuated after the actuation of the reciprocatory wire-positioning elements.

810,452.—NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE. Charles L. E. Wolf, New York, N. Y. Filed Feb. 1, 1905.

The combination with the neck of a receptacle having a vertical annulus forming a valve seat, of a cylindrical plug located in said neck and provided with baffle passages, a valve comprising a circular disk adapted to rest on said seat and having laterally extending projections and downwardly extending legs engaging and slidable against said annulus and provided with laterally extending feet, said feet and projections engaging and slidable against the interior surface of the plug, and a gravity sphere above said valve.

810,454.—PROCESS OF MAKING STANNIC CHLORID. Charles E. Acker, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Filed June 8, 1903.

The method of making solutions containing stannic chlorid which consists in bringing metallic tin into contact with a solvent containing chlorin, thereby producing a solution of stannous chlorid, subjecting said solution to the action of a gaseous mixture containing free chlorin hydrochloric acid and oxygen to convert it into stannic chlorid, bringing said stannic chlorid into contact with further quantities of tin, and again converting it into stannic chlorid and repeating the operation until the desired concentration is reached

810,455.—PROCESS OF MAKING STANNOUS CHLORID. Charles E. Acker, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Filed June 8, 1903.

The method consists in bringing metallic tin into contact with a solvent containing chlorin at a temperature above normal, thereby pro-

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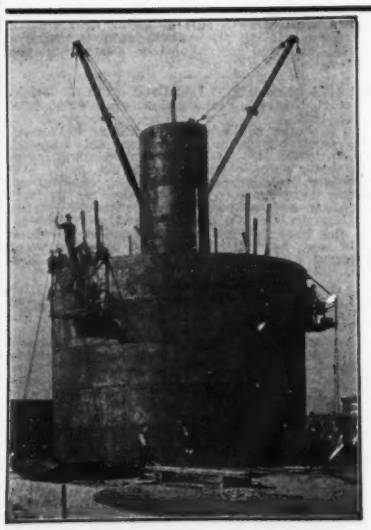

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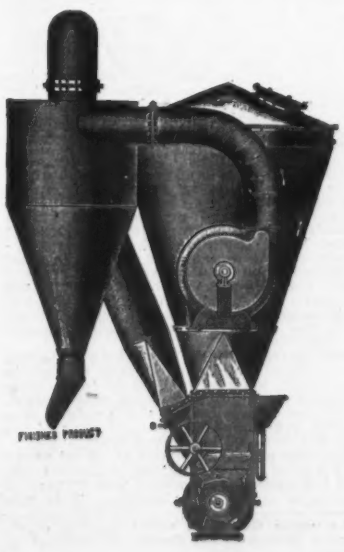

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ducing a solution containing stannous chlorid, subjecting said solution to the action of a fluid containing free chlorin to form stannic chlorid, bringing said solution of stannic chlorid into contact with metallic tin to again form stannous chlorid, repeating the operation until the concentration of the stannic chlorid solution exceeds 1.800, reducing said solution to stannous chlorid by contact with tin, and permitting said stannous-chlorid solution to cool, whereby crystals of stannous chlorid are obtained.

810,456.—PROCESS OF MAKING CHLORIN COMPOUNDS OF TIN. Charles E. Acker, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Filed Dec. 30, 1903.

The method consists in subjecting a solvent for tin to the alternate action of metallic tin and a gaseous body containing chlorin, and cooling the solution by a medium out of contact therewith, whereby the tendency to produce metastannic compounds is avoided.

810,465.—APPARATUS FOR MAKING AIR-HOLE GLASSWARE. Frank H. Blackburn, Fostoria, Ohio. Filed March 2, 1905.

The combination of means for engaging in approximately tir-tight manner the ends of the ware, a compressed-air conduct leading through one of said means, and a series of flame producers placed about the ware and adapted to project flames against the glassware in directions slightly out of the radial, whereby the air forcing outward and puncturing the heated glass will not blow out the flames.

810,474.—MACHINE FOR PERFORATING GLASS. Samuel E. Doane, Cleveland, Ohio. Filed May 22, 1905.

Glass perforating mechanism comprising a frame plate carrying a pair of pivoted perforating jaws held apart at their perforating ends by spring means secured to their opposite ends, a double cam interposed between said jaws in such manner to bring the perforating ends of the jaws together when it is rotated, means for advancing the frame carrying the jaws, said advancing means being adapted to rotate the said cam.

810,480.—NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE. John M. Gambon, St. Louis, Mo. Filed Nov. 25, 1904.

A bottle comprising a bottle body provided with a neck, a valve in said neck, means to hold said valve in its seat except when the bottle is substantially inverted, a case closed at its upper end and secured to said neck and provided with openings in its side near its upper end, a cage in said case between said openings and said valve and provided with non-aligned openings.

810,481.—NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE. William H. Garnett, Little Rock, Ark. Filed Aug. 31, 1905.

The combination with a bottle the neck of which is provided with an annular shoulder and an annular groove or offset the outer wall of which is provided with a plurality of holes or openings, of a casing resting upon said shoulder and formed of upper and lower communicating chamber, said casing being provided with an inlet and an outlet, rods or pins passed through said holes or openings and engaging the top wall of said lower chamber, a cement filling for said groove or offset, a valve for said inlet and means for holding said valve normally to its seat.

810,570.—MACHINE FOR MOLDING GLASS. Charles W. Sagee, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed July 22, 1905.

The combination with a rotary table, and a fixed plate beneath the same, of a mold carried by the table, said mold having a center movable below its pressing position, there being a portion of said plate, in line of movement of said center, in the rotation of the table, cut away whereby the center moves below its pressing position, the ends of said cut-away portion inclining to the level of the surface of the plate.

810,637.—APPARATUS FOR CONTINUOUSLY DISTILLING BENZIN AND THE LIKE. August H. L. Gerhardt, Bettenhausen near Cassel, Germany. Filed Sept. 15, 1903.

The combination with a still, of a steam-coil within said still, a steam supply tube connected with the one end of said steam coil, a stop valve inserted in said steam supply tube, a draining tube outside said still and connected with the other end of said steam coil, an internal steam tube within said still and reaching down to a point above the bottom, a branch tube connecting said internal steam tube with said steam supply tube, a stop valve inserted in said branch tube, a discharging device on the bottom of said still, an internal liquid supply tube within said still, a float controlled supply valve on the free end of said internal liquid supply tube, a heater comprising collecting chambers and connecting tubes for the reception of the heated medium, and a separate space for the medium to be heated, a tube leading from the source of supply to the latter space, a check valve located in such tube, a safety valve on the top part of said heater and adapted for allowing any vapor developed from the preliminarily heated liquid to escape, a tube connecting the outlet of said safety valve with the top part of said still, a perforating steam injecting tube within the space of said heater surrounding its heating tubes, a branch tube connecting said perforated steam injecting tube with said steam supply tube and provided with a stop valve, a blow-off cock on the bottom part of said heater, an external liquid supply tube leading from the heater to the said internal tube in the still, a tube connecting the top part of said still with the heater, a condenser comprising a coil, a tube connecting the collecting chamber of said heater with the one end of the coil of said condenser, a series of draining tubes connecting the distributing chamber and the collecting chamber of said heater with said tube leading to the coil of said condenser, means for conducting a cooling fluid to said condenser, and for leading off the warmed fluid, and a tube connecting the other end of the coil of said condenser with the place for further treating the condensed pure liquid.

810,647.—REFILLED BOTTLE DETECTOR AND IDENTITY DESTROYER. Eugene S. Hayford, Boston, Mass. Filed July 17, 1905.

The combination with a bottle, of a sealing plug having a tubular portion secured within the neck of the bottle, an expanded upper end of substantially the diameter of the neck of the bottle, and a weakened portion located below the top of the neck.

810,723.—APPARATUS FOR FLATTENING GLASS. James Craig and Robert E. Rowan, Parnassus, Pa. Filed Dec. 28, 1904.

An apparatus comprising an oven having a narrowed or contracted lower portion, a ledge within the oven above and at one side of the contracted portion, a glass cylinder support above said ledge and laterally movable glass suspending means adapted to engage the cylinder and move it laterally and sustain it above the contracted lower portion of the oven as it uncurls or straightens thereinto.

810,786.—GLASS ROLLING APPARATUS. Anton Meyer, St. Louis, Mo. Filed May 15, 1905.

The combination of a carriage provided with a table, a series of rolls arranged to be geared to said carriage, vertically movable journal boxes in which said rolls are journaled, lift-rods connected to said journal boxes, eccentrics fitted to said lift-rods and means for operating said eccentrics to move said lift-rods; said operating means consisting of a crank arm fixed to one of said eccentrics, a bell crank fixed to the other eccentric, a connecting rod uniting said crank arm and bell crank, a throw rod connected to said bell crank, and a lever for actuating said throw rod.

Issued January 30, 1906.

810,897.—APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING COMPOUNDS OF TIN. Charles E. Acker, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Filed June 8, 1903.

An apparatus for producing chlorin compounds of tin, comprising a dissolving vessel for effecting the solution of tin in a solvent containing chlorin, a reaction tower, means for circulating the solution through said dissolving vessel and reaction tower, means for producing a gaseous mixture containing chlorin, means for introducing steam into said mixture and means for delivering said mixture to said reaction tower.

810,910.—WELL-SINKING APPARATUS. Matthew T. Chapman, Aurora, Ill. Filed Nov. 14, 1901.

A gripping device, adapted to grip a round article for rotating it without interfering with longitudinal movement thereof, consisting of a suitable support, and a plurality of sets of gripping devices carried thereby, said sets of gripping devices being arranged in different vertical planes, the gripping devices of each set being in different horizontal planes, each gripping device consisting of a rotary disk mounted on a separate pivot, said disks being arranged so that one of the edges thereof will engage the article to be gripped.

811,044.—PAINT AND VARNISH REMOVER. Carleton Ellis, Roslindale, Mass. Filed Dec. 10, 1903.

A substantially neutral paint and varnish remover comprising a wax; a solvent for the wax and a gelatinizer containing about forty per cent. acetone, some methyl alcohol and the balance higher ketones.

811,074.—DISINFECTING COMPOUND. Mathew J. Manix, Kansas City, Mo. Filed April 21, 1905.

A compound comprising potassium chlorate two ounces, sulfur two ounces, strontium nitrate six ounces, shellac one ounce, potassium nitrate one ounce, sawdust fifteen ounces, kneaded into a paste and permitted to dry in pasteboard tubes.

811,078.—FLUID FUEL BURNER. Frederick L. McGahan and Edward G. Flagler, St. Louis, Mo. Filed Feb. 11, 1905.

The combination with a plate forming part of the inclosing wall of a furnace, of a hot-air chamber carried by said plate, a mixing chamber provided with a contracted throat and a flaring outlet and extending through said hot air chamber, a cap carried by said mixing chamber, a steam conduit extending through said cap, a fuel conduit extending through said steam conduit, an air pipe extending through said fuel conduit and longitudinally adjustable, an adjustable air inlet in said cap and a hot air conduit connecting said hot air chamber and said mixing chamber.

811,193.—MERCURY SALTS OF CHOLIC ACID AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME. Emil Worner, Berlin, Germany. Filed June 9, 1905.

The process consists in treating a suitably dilute solution of a salt of cholic acid with a mercury salt of an organic acid to form a precipitate and mechanically separating the latter.

811,217.—NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE. Michael F. Hanson, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed June 13, 1905.

In a bottle, a diaphragm in the neck thereof, the same having a port in one side thereof, an inturned shoulder below said diaphragm, the latter being connected with the top of said shoulder, a horizontally extending channel existing between a portion of the top of said shoulder and said port, said shoulder having within the same a chamber and a valve seat at the base of said chamber and a valve on said seat, said diaphragm and shoulder being integral with the adjacent portions of the bottle.

811,223.—REFRACTORY WALL FOR GLASS TANKS. Leon J. Houze, Port Marion, Pa. Filed Aug. 7, 1905.

A glass tank having a vertical wall formed of refractory material, a portion thereof being formed of L-shaped blocks so laid as to form an air recess on the outer face of the wall and exposing the outer ends and a portion of the horizontal face of said block to the atmosphere, said recess being adapted to receive reinforcing blocks.

811,320.—GLASS PRESS. William I. Permar, Rochester, Pa. Filed Aug. 14, 1905.

The combination of a rotatory mold table, a reciprocating plunger, mechanism for operating the plunger, a positively driven shaft for communicating power to start and stop the mechanism for operating the plunger, a hollow shaft surrounding the first shaft, a pinion fixed to the hollow shaft, a rack fixed to the table and meshing with the pinion, and a friction device for communicating power from the positively moving shaft to the hollow shaft.

811,387.—NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE. William H. Dare, Whitestone, N. Y. Filed May 20, 1905.

The combination with a bottle having a neck, of a casing seated in the latter and provided with an internal chamber having an inlet opening and a valve seat surrounding said opening, a tubular shield entered through the normally upper end of the casing and projecting into said chamber, the tube having its side walls perforated within the chamber and its inner end closed and concaved to receive the valve and the casing having its upper end walls convergently inclined for directing liquid toward the tube, and a valve movably disposed in its chamber and adapted to normally rest upon said seat.

811,429.—CRUDE OIL BURNER. Stephen E. McKnight, Iola, Kans. Filed May 25, 1905.

In a hydrocarbon oil burner, a frame, two grates removably placed on the top thereof, cross bars on said grates having depressions at the center, an oil return pipe having its ends seated in said depressions, a casting with which the said return pipe connects, an oil tube extended from said casting through said return pipe and terminating inward of its inner end, a port leading from said return pipe through the casting into a mixing chamber having a reduced outlet in the frame, an air pipe having a portion arranged in the frame, and an ejector leading from one end of said air pipe into the mixing chamber.

811,433.—CALCINATION OF HYDRATED ALUMINA. Alfred R. Pechiney, Salindres, France. Filed April 3, 1905.

The process of calcining hydrated alumina, according to which such hydrated alumina is calcined in the presence of a fluorid, the mixture containing approximately one part of fluorin to one hundred parts of anhydrous alumina.

811,471.—ANTHRACENE DYE AND PROCESS OF MAKING SAME. Oscar Bally, Mannheim, and Hugo Wolff, Ludwigshafen-on-the-Rhine, Germany. Filed Oct. 10, 1906.

The anthracene coloring matters which can be obtained by treating with caustic alkali a benzanthrone obtainable from an alpha-amidoanthraquinone body, which coloring matters dissolve in concentrated sulfuric acid yielding olive green solutions, and which dissolve in alkaline hydrosulfite yielding blue to violet vats which dye vegetable fiber substantively giving bluish shades.

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Preparation of Magnesium Peroxide of Strong Oxygen Content.

To prepare peroxides of the alkaline earthy metals, barium, strontium and calcium, oxygenated water (peroxide of hydrogen) may be employed as a reagent (sometimes with addition of ammonia) or sodium peroxide, in solutions of hydrates, oxides or salts of the alkaline-earthy metals. In this operation deposits are formed, composed of the corresponding peroxides mingled with eight molecules of the water of crystallization. These combinations containing crystallization water lose on heating above 100 deg. C. this water, and become simply ordinary combinations.

However, magnesium, belonging to the same group of metals, behaves in a different manner. If sodium peroxide is made to act on a solution of magnesium salt, combinations are formed containing the peroxide, which are not composed of the peroxide of magnesium containing the crystallization water, but which are combinations of the peroxide hydrate with the magnesium hydrate in variable proportions. Thus, by experiments, the composition of the compounds containing the peroxide have been found to vary, according to the concentration of the solution of the magnesium salt employed. By making use of a solution containing not more than 50 per cent. of magnesium chloride, a compound is ordinarily obtained of 10 to 18 per cent., rarely 20 per cent., of magnesium hydroxide, with a theoretical proportion of 22.6 per cent. of magnesium, but the peroxide which is precipitated is readily decomposed by water, and the theoretical percentage is rarely attained.

On the contrary, if a very concentrated solution of a magnesium salt is employed, a deposit is formed, containing almost the theoretic percentage (27 per cent.) of magnesium peroxide.

The Krause process is based on these facts, and the reaction is operated by preventing, by means of suitable additions of a body, the harmful action of an excess of water (which decomposes the final product), and when the reaction is ended removing the water as soon as possible.

For this purpose it is first necessary to employ a solution of the corresponding magnesium salt as concentrated as possible. When the introduction of the peroxide is ended an immediate addition of alcohol has a favorable action, in consequence of its hydroscopic properties; this offsets in part the action of water, and consequently prevents decomposition of the final product. It is quite important to dry the product obtained as soon as possible after the reaction is finished, without washing it, and afterwards to wash the dry product containing the salts. This operation is to be effected for the reason that the perixide, which, when it is precipitated, is readily decomposible by pure water and less by a saline and stable solution, after having been dried is but slightly sensitive to the action of water.

The reaction of sodium peroxide on concentrated solutions of magnesium salts occurs in a particularly favorable manner if ammonium salts are added at the moment when the sodium peroxide is introduced.

Under these conditions compounds are obtained, of which the content of magnesium peroxide may reach 40 per cent.

This property of the salts of ammonium of combining with water is augmented by their power of keeping in solution magnesium hydrate, while they do not prevent the precipitation of the peroxide. Their employment presents also the advantage that the heat of the reaction is compensated partially by the lowering of the temperature produced by the solution of the ammonium salt. The examples which follow serve for explaining the method of putting the process in execution.

In as many liters of a solution of magnesium chloride as are necessary to form 6 kilograms of a saturated solution, are introduced gradually, while taking care to cool with ice, and agitating the mass, 2 kil. of sodium peroxide; the temperature should not exceed 20 deg. C. Immediately after the introduction of the sodium peroxide, a liter of alcohol may be added, and the mixture left to itself for an hour. Then it is filtered and dried at 80 deg. to 90 deg., without washing. The compound of peroxide containing salts, dried and powdered, is put in a new mixture with water, filtered and washed thoroughly.

After the desiccation, which follows immediately between 50 and 60 deg., and pulverization, a white powder is obtained without taste, remaining stale indefinitely and containing about 27 per cent of magnesium peroxide. The process is similar to that indicated above. Instead of 2 kil. of sodium peroxide, 1.45 kil. of dry ammonium chloride and 2 kil. of sodium peroxide in mixture are added to the solution of magnesium chloride, while the temperature is kept at 20, and simultaneously 3 kil. of powdered glass is added in small quantities. In this example, a compound containing 35 to 40 per cent. of magnesium peroxide is obtained.—La Revue des Produits Chemiques.

Salts of the Alkaloid Cinchonamine.*

BY BERNARD F. HOWARD, A. I. C., AND F. PERRY.

Introductory.—The most recent research work published on the alkaloid cinchonamine is a paper by Arnaud, in theAnnales de Chimie et de Physique, in 1890. In this paper Arnaud sums up all the work done previously by Hesse, and compares his own results with those obtained by the latter. The object of the present research was to prepare and investigate the customary salts and derivatives of the alkaloid with a view to throwing some light upon its constitution. The first paper is devoted mainly to investigations on the salts of cinchonamine.

The crude cinchonamine was in the form of a very impure nitrate, and had been precipitated as such from the alkaloids obtained from the bark of Remijia Purdeiana. The chief impurity in this crude precipitated nitrate was the amorphous alkaloid paricine, and this was eliminated by dissolving, filtering and crystallizing twice as nitrate from water (the cinchonamine being obtained as the crystallized nitrate and the paricine remaining in the mother liquor), precipitating the alkaloid, redissolving in hydrochloric acid and recrystallizing three or four times as hydrochloride. The purified hydrochloride was then precipitated, giving a perfectly white alkaloid, and this was crystallized from acetone, when a clean, colorless, crystalline product was obtained.

Cinchonamine Hydrochloride, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O.HCl$, was obtained by dissolving the pure alkaloid in a considerable excess of dilute hydrochloric acid, and crystallizing from the acid solution. The salt crystallized in soft laminae, almost white, and of a glistening appearance. The chlorine was estimated in the usual manner by precipitation with silver nitrate. Owing to the slight solubility of cinchonamine nitrate, it was necessary to make the solution very dilute and hot before acidifying with nitric acid, otherwise the nitrate was partially precipitated.

Percentage of chlorine obtained (1) 10.55, (2) 10.48, mean, 10.51 per cent.; Arnaud, 10.44 per cent.; Hesse, 10.24 per cent.; calculated for $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O.HCl$, 10.67 per cent.

Arnaud describes a hydrated hydrochloride containing 1 molecule of water prepared by recrystallizing the ordinary hydrochloride from a neutral solution. The percentage of water in the sample he prepared was 5.30 per cent., as against 5.10 per cent. calculated for the above formula.

Repeated experiments were made with neutral solutions and the salt obtained after carefully drying contained from 0.39 per cent. to 4.75 per cent. of water. The appearance of the crystals also varied considerably, those containing the least water being similar to the ordinary hydrochloride in appearance, while the most hydrated crystals were solid, transparent and cube-shaped. This corroborated Arnaud's statement that the hydrated hydrochloride was "essentially different from the crystals of the original hydrochloride."

The extraordinary variations obtained above from solutions exactly similar in neutrality, led the authors to investigate whether Arnaud's statement was correct, that the hydration of the product was merely a question of the neutrality of the solution from which it was crystallized.

For this purpose the salt obtained above which most nearly attained to the theoretical 5.10 per cent. of water was utilized to obtain a curve of solubility. This was

* A paper read at a recent meeting of the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry.

plotted with the ordinary hydrochloride curve, and it was observed that the curves crossed at 27 deg. C.

This gave rise to the possibility of the hydration of the product being solely due to the temperature of crystallization. Accordingly, a hot saturated neutral solution of the hydrochloride was cooled down to 27 deg. C. and rapidly filter-pumped. The filtrate was placed in a refrigerator for several hours and allowed to deposit a further crop of crystals. This was filtered and dried as far as possible with the vacuum pump, then with drying paper, and the percentage of water determined. The same process was repeated with another hot, saturated solution to obtain confirmatory results. The percentage lost on drying at 100 deg. C. in two experiments was 5.26 per cent. and 4.94 per cent., giving a mean of 5.10 per cent., which is the theoretical percentage of water for the monohydrated salt. This result is very strong evidence in favor of the hydration of the hydrochloride being merely a question of temperature of saturation, and to confirm this, in each of the two experiments described above, the hydrated crystals were of the solid, cubical type previously mentioned, and quite different from the ordinary anhydrous crystals.

In order to ascertain whether a dihydrochloride could be formed, a strong aqueous solution of the ordinary hydrochloride was treated with sufficient hydrochloric acid to show a compound of the formula $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O.2HCl$, and allowed to crystallize. The crystals (which exactly resembled the ordinary hydrochloride in crystalline structure), were dried at 100 deg. C., and the chlorine estimated. The percentage found was 10.53 per cent., which was fairly close to the calculated percentage of chlorine in the ordinary hydrochloride, viz., 10.67 per cent. This product was, therefore, considered to be the ordinary hydrochloride, and it was consequently concluded that in this case the alkaloid will not form a dihydrochloride, and only acts as a monovalent base.

The Hydrobromide was prepared in a manner exactly similar to the hydrochloride. The alkaloid was dissolved in a considerable excess of 10 per cent. hydrobromic acid, and crystallized. The product was dried between drying paper at the ordinary temperature, and the amount of water lost at 100 deg. C. was 0.13 per cent. From this it was concluded that the hydrobromide was an anhydrous salt.

The bromine was estimated after drying at 100 deg. C. Percentage of bromine found (1) 20.89, (2) 21.09; mean, 20.99 per cent.; Arnaud, mean, 20.97 per cent.; Hesse, mean, 20.89 per cent.; calculated for $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O.HBr$, 21.22 per cent.

It was next ascertained whether a hydrated hydrobromide could be obtained by recrystallizing from an absolutely neutral solution below 27 deg. C., as was done in the case of the hydrochloride. Owing to the very slight solubility of the hydrobromine in cold water, a large quantity of solution had to be used to obtain sufficient crystals below 27 deg. C. The crystals obtained were dried between filter papers and tested for hydration. There was no change in weight on heating at 100 deg. C., whence it was concluded that the alkaloid does not form a hydrated hydrobromide corresponding to the hydrated hydrochloride.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to form a dihydrobromide by treating a solution of the hydrobromide with sufficient hydrobromic acid. The percentage of bromine in the product was 21.05 per cent., which corresponded fairly closely to the calculated percentage for the ordinary hydrobromide, viz., 21.22, and showed that, as in the case of the hydrochloride, the alkaloid will only act as a monovalent radicle.

Cinchonamine Hydriodide.—Arnaud describes the preparation of this salt by the double decomposition of a salt of cinchonamine with potassium iodide. It can also be prepared by boiling the alkaloid with a dilute solution of hydriodic acid (about 5 per cent.) for some hours with a reflux condenser. Prepared by either method, it crystallizes in shining, plate-shaped laminae, slightly yellow, very like the hydrochloride in crystalline structure.

Analysis of the Hydriodide.—Percentage of iodine obtained:—(1) 27.7, (2) 27.2; mean, 27.45 per cent.; Arnaud, mean, 29.6 per cent.; Hesse, mean, 29.55 per cent.; calculated for $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$, HI, 29.95 per cent.

In preparing the hydriodide from the alkaloid and hydriodic acid, care must be taken to use sufficiently dilute acid. If 50 per cent. acid is used, decomposition takes place, and the product is a brown, amorphous salt, which gives a lower percentage of iodine on analysis than that prepared from dilute acid, viz., 26.08 per cent., as against 28.87 per cent. This latter product was only slightly yellow, and in other respects closely resembled the hydriodide prepared from potassium iodide.

The salt used for these estimations had been dried at 100 deg. C., at which temperature evidently some hydriodic acid had been lost owing to slight decomposition. In order to verify this a current of dry air was passed over a weighed quantity of the salt, and then through a solution of silver nitrate. After a few minutes the silver nitrate became turbid, showing that hydriodic acid was being given off from the salt. The current of air was continued for eight hours, and then the silver iodide formed was weighed. The weight of cinchonamine hydriodide over which the dry air was passed was 0.1406 grm.; 0.0167 grm. of silver iodide was collected, equivalent to 0.00945 grm. of hydriodic acid; hence the percentage of hydriodic acid collected was 6.5 per cent.

If on exposure to dry air the cinchonamine iodide lost 6.5 per cent. of hydriodic acid, it was only natural that after drying at 100 deg. C. low results were obtained in the iodine estimations. It is evidently very difficult to obtain the salt quite dry without partial decomposition taking place.

Solubility of Cinchonamine Iodide.—Arnaud states that this salt is almost insoluble in cold water. He does not state, however, that it is very fairly soluble at higher temperature. At 100 deg. C. 1 part of cinchonamine iodide dissolves in 90 parts of water, and it will be observed that the difference in solubility of the three halogen salts at high temperatures is not so very large. At ordinary temperatures, however, there is a great difference in the solubility, the iodide being very much less solution than the other salts.

Cinchonamine Platinochloride.—This was prepared by adding a slight excess of platinic chloride to a solution of cinchonamine hydrochloride. It formed a very insoluble, semi-crystalline, yellow precipitate. This was dried and the platinum estimated; 0.4122 grm. gave on ignition 0.0928 grm. of platinum. Percentage of platinum obtained, 19.65 per cent.; Arnaud, mean result, 19.55 per cent.; Hesse, mean, 19.52 per cent.; calculated for $(C_{19}H_{24}N_2O)_2H_2PtCl_6$, 19.46 per cent.

Cinchonamine Salicylate.—This was formed by neutralizing a warm solution of salicylic acid with cinchonamine alkaloid. A resinous mass was obtained on cooling, which, on dissolving in warm water and cooling, crystallized in short, thick, colorless prisms. The crystals were very readily soluble in acetone, from which they crystallized freely. In order to obtain the salt by crystallization from water, it is necessary to have the solution very dilute, and the temperature must not be carried above about 70 deg. C., as, in that event, a resinous mass is again deposited. The white crystals obtained above melted in warm water but were only slightly soluble. The salt was not very easily dissolved by dilute mineral acids, decomposition only taking place on prolonged warming.

A weighed portion of the salicylate was dissolved in dilute sulphuric acid, and placed in a separator with ether. The alkaloid was then precipitated with an excess of sodium hydroxide and extracted with the ether. The ether was evaporated off and the alkaloid weighed; 0.1491 grm. of alkaloid was obtained from 0.2224 grm. of the salicylate, i. e., 67.04 per cent.; calculated for $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$, $C_6H_4(OH)COOH$, 68.29 per cent.

Cinchonamine Sulphate.—This salt is most easily prepared by neutralizing a solution of cinchonamine alkaloid in absolute alcohol with dilute sulphuric acid. This operation should be carried out at a temperature just below the boiling point of alcohol; the neutral solution is just acidified and removed quickly from the water-bath, and the cinchonamine sulphate crystallizes out on cooling, in small needles. The formation of the salt takes place most readily if the alcoholic solution of the alkaloid is about half saturated. The product is filtered, washed with alcohol, and may be safely dried at 100 deg. C. without any decomposition.

A weighed portion of the sulphate was dissolved in water, and hydrochloric acid and barium chloride solution was added; 0.4305 grm. of barium sulphate was obtained from 1.3649 grms. of the sulphate. Percentage of SO_3 obtained, 10.81 per cent.; Arnaud, 11.15 per cent.; calculated for $(C_{19}H_{24}N_2O)_2H_2SO_4$, 11.59 per cent. As this low result was again obtained on repeating the estimation, it was thought possible that the low percentage of SO_3 might be due to the presence of water of crystallization, or alcohol of crystallization in the sulphate obtained above. For instance, if the formula $(C_{19}H_{24}N_2O)_2H_2SO_4.3H_2O$ represented the product obtained, the percentage of SO_3 would be 10.83.

Accordingly, to ascertain if this were the case, a weighed quantity was dried for a long period at 100 deg. C.; 1.3930 grms. under these circumstances lost 0.0023 grm., being a loss of only 0.164 per cent. This was considered sufficient evidence to show that the salt contained no water of crystallization. The low result was, therefore, as in the case of the halogen salts, attributed to a slight tendency of the salt to decompose while drying.

The sulphate is extremely soluble in water, and when dissolved cannot be recrystallized. The solution on evaporation only yields a gummy residue. It can, however, be crystallized out of a mixture of alcohol and water. If some of the sulphate is dissolved in hot water and then about four times its own volume of hot alcohol added, the salt will crystallize again on cooling in perfectly transparent prismatic crystals.

It is practically insoluble in absolute alcohol. It is very soluble in pyridine from which it crystallizes in masses containing 1 molecule of pyridine. The sulphate in this pyridine cinchonamine sulphate was estimated in the usual way.

Weight of salt used=0.5130 grm.; weight of $BaSO_4$ obtained=0.1520 grm.; SO_3 obtained, 10.16 per cent.; calculated for $(C_{19}H_{24}N_2O)_2H_2SO_4C_5H_5N$, 10.39 per cent. This would point to the molecule containing 1 molecule of pyridine on crystallization. The crystals obtained above had been washed quite free from free pyridine with alcohol, and the presence of pyridine in combination was further demonstrated by obtaining dibrompyridine as follows:—

A solution of the salt was treated with hydrochloric acid and barium chloride, with formation of cinchonamine hydrochloride pyridine hydrochloride and barium sulphate. The barium sulphate was filtered out and the filtrate contained was treated with ammonia and the bases freed. The cinchonamine being insoluble was filtered out and the solution containing pyridine treated with 2 molecules of bromine. The dibrompyridine thus formed crystallized out freely, proving presence of pyridine in combination.

The fact that cinchonamine sulphate is quite insoluble in benzene prevents the possibility of there being a benzene sulphate similar to the pyridine sulphate.

The Bisulphate is best prepared by dissolving the sulphate completely in a small quantity of water (not exceeding 1 c.c. for each grm. of sulphate) at the temperature of the boiling water-bath, and stirring in a molecular quantity of dilute sulphuric acid, sufficient to convert $(C_{19}H_{24}N_2O)_2.H_2SO_4$ into $(C_{19}H_{24}N_2O)_2.2H_2SO_4$, approximately 923 parts by volume of dilute acid, to 1,000 parts by weight of cinchonamine sulphate. The solution was cooled and masses of somewhat shapeless crystals were obtained on standing. On removing these and placing the mother liquor in a vacuum, large crystals slowly formed which were well defined octahedra, of a somewhat peculiar shape. At first sight they appeared to be cubical, but on closer examination it was found that two adjacent corners were missing in most cases, but in some crystals two diagonally opposite corners were cut off.

One one three thousand, six hundred and seventeen ten-thousandths grms. gave 0.7927 grm. $BaSO_4$; percentage of SO_3 obtained, 20.26 per cent.; Hesse, 20.65 per cent. calculated for $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O.H_2SO_4$, 20.30 per cent.; this author describes the bisulphate, which he obtained, in a similar manner, as hard and anhydrous prisms, and as he does not mention any octahedral formation, his product was probably identical with the first crystallization obtained above.

Cinchonamine Picrate.—On adding a cold aqueous solution of picric acid to a cold aqueous solution of cinchonamine hydrochloride a yellow flocculent precipitate separates out. The completion of the precipitation is very definite (as in the case of silver chloride). When filtered a yellow amorphous powder (cinchonamine picrate) is obtained. The temperature must not be allowed to rise above 60 deg. C., or the picrate will melt. The salt thus obtained was dried between filter papers and in a dessicator fitted with a vacuum pump until no further loss of weight occurred. On heating this dried product gently, water was evolved, showing that the salt contained water in the molecule. This water was estimated by heating a weighed quantity to 100 deg. C., until no further loss of weight occurred; 0.2617 grm. of cinchonamine picrate lost 0.0046 grm., or 1.80 per cent. H_2O. This amount of loss corresponds to half a molecule of water in the composition of the salt—

$C_{19}H_{24}N_2O.C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OH.\frac{1}{2}H_2O$=
1.82 per cent. H_2O.

Cinchonamine picrate melts at 54 deg. C., and after giving off the water it contains, forms a thick, mobile liquid which solidifies on cooling into a semi-crystalline gummy mass.

The authors have failed to obtain a crystalline phosphate or quinate, and Arnaud mentions that he has been unable to obtain a crystalline formate, acetate or oxiate. In all these cases the product has been obtained only in a gummy mass.

This alkaloid differs very much from the rest of the cinchona group in the extreme insolubility and easy crystallization of its nitrate, and the great solubility of and difficulty in obtaining the sulphate.

With regard to its valency, it has always been found to act as a monad radicle in combination with acids, forming, as described above, only one salt with the halogen acids, and two with sulphuric acid the normal and acid salts.

Very little light can be thrown on the constitution of the alkaloid from the salts which have been investigated. The authors are now engaged in further work on the cinchonamine derivatives.

Drug and Chemical Club's Prosperous Condition.

The annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Drug and Chemical Club was held last Friday, at which the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year:—J. L. Hopkins, president; W. S. Gray, vice-president; W. C. Pate, treasurer, and Harry Hall, secretary. Edwin H. Burr was also chosen to succeed Grafton D. Dorsay as a member of the Board of Governors. This makes the sixth successive year that Mr. Hopkins has held the presidency of the club, and its appreciation of his services in the interests of the organization is attested by the following resolution offered by Wm. McConnell, which was adopted at the meeting:—

Resolved, That the board records its high appreciation of the constant interest and the untiring and efficient efforts in behalf of our club of our president, Mr. Jesse L. Hopkins, and we convey to him an expression of the affectionate esteem in which he is held by all, and

Resolved, That on behalf of the club, as well as of the Board of Directors, we hereby tender to our president a cordial vote of thanks for his services, to which the success and prosperity of the club are so largely due.

Mr. Hopkins presented the following report, outlining the work of the club during the year:—

In submitting the annual report of the affairs of the club, it is my pleasure to congratulate the members on its continued financial prosperity as shown by the treasurer's report and the generally successful showing in our membership. There is every evidence that the work of the board has been satisfactory to the members of the club, and I congratulate the board upon having so well administered the affairs entrusted to it and upon the fact, that in accomplishing these satisfactory results, it has not only avoided incurring any indebtedness but has maintained a considerable surplus in the treasury.

Membership.—I give you herewith a memorandum of the change in membership as compared with those of the previous year:—

	1905.		1904.	
New members elected	85		57	
Loss by resignation	30		39	
Loss by expulsion	1		8	
Loss by death	5		3	
		36		50
Gain for the year		49		7

Our membership on Jan. 31 for the two years was as follows:—

	1905.	1904.
Resident members	357	316
Non-resident members	155	147
	512	463

Applications now posted upon the bulletin board for membership, 42.

Financial.—As may be seen by the treasurer's report, the year just ended has been one of the most prosperous in the club's history, from a financial standpoint.

The total receipts from all sources were	$18,644.89
And expenses for all purposes were	12,533.36
Leaving a credit balance of	$6,111.53
From which there was marked off for depreciation covering items of doubtful value	429.78
And the balance carried to surplus fund	$5,681.75
Amount in surplus fund January 31, 1905	5,318.25
Total surplus fund account is now	$11,000.00

While the treasury should always hold sufficient funds to promptly meet any of the regular obligations, or any emergency expenditures that we can reasonably anticipate, the club is not intended as a money making institution, and its surplus income beyond such a safe reserve as I have referred to should be used for such improvements as will add to the attractiveness of the rooms and the comfort of the members. The policy of the board has heretofore been, as far as possible, to regard only the income from annual dues as available for current expenses, and to apply the initiation fees to the surplus account. Through the careful co-operation of the various committees supervising the business of the club, the board has been able to successfully carry out this policy, until the surplus now amounts to $11,000. This amount, together with the receipts from initiation fees under the proposed increase in the number of members and from the changes in membership which are always occurring, may be relied upon to furnish the funds necessary for the projected enlargement of the rooms, and their furnishing in a manner in keeping with the character of the club.

The Club Rooms.—The Drug Trade Club was organized in 1894, and occupied very modest quarters in two different locations, both of which it outgrew, up to the present location, which, in turn, has become in space and appointments, inadequate to the demands of the increased membership. Plans and specifications have recently been completed, and arrangements made with the Woodbridge Company, for the club to occupy the fourteenth and fifteenth stories of the addition to the present building, to be completed during the current year. The new home of the Drug and Chemical Club will be superior, in location at least, to that of any downtown club at the present time. It will command a beautiful outlook over the North and East rivers, as well as over the city itself. There will be a lobby entrance, cloak room, toilet and bath rooms, large reception room, buffet, ladies' reception room and dressing room, general club dining rooms, ladies' and non-smoking dining room, with a number of private dining rooms equal to accommodate parties of at least fifteen. The kitchen will be erected upon the roof. There will also be lounging and smoking rooms. The new club quarters will be furnished by the club exclusively. For this purpose it is expected to spend $15,000 in furniture and furnishings. The rental of the new rooms will be $15,000 per annum.

Membership.—The number of resident members was limited by the by-laws to 300, and while the present membership was sufficent to justify the proposed enlargement of the club rooms, in view of the fact that we have for the past two years had a larger waiting list than any other downtown club, with two exceptions the board has wisely decided to increase the membership limit to 500. In favoring this change, I could not refrain from pointing out the necessity for a strict compliance with the provisions of the by-laws concerning applicants for membership. No applicant should be elected unless he is personally known to one or more members of the board, and it would not be an extreme precaution to require every applicant to appear before the membership committee before being accepted.

In conclusion, I beg to remind members of the fact that the efforts of the board to promote the progress of the club entail considerable responsibility upon the governors and entitle them to the most hearty co-operation on the part of the members. They could render especial assistance to the House Committee by acting as they would in their own homes in the correction of any irregularities they may notice while present in the club, and to the Membership Committee by presenting at this time the names of congenial friends as applicants for membership so that the 100 additional members necessary to reach our limit of 500 may be obtained by April 1, at which time the initiation fee will be increased from $25 to $50.

Bargains in Machinery

FOR SALE

Four iron paint mills, 15-inch, Berrill make. A bargain. Address A. L. W., care of this paper.

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(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Philadelphia Chemical Market.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1906.

ALKALI.—The market is firm and more inquiry is noted for the future; deliveries are well up—being above the average—and contracts extending into next year are obtainable at .75@.77½c. for light 58 per cent. in bulk, and .80@.82½c. in bags, f. o. b. works, with the usual differences for dense 58 per cent. and for 48 per cent. The jobbing demand is fairly active at unchanged figures.

BLEACHING POWDER.—No new features have presented themselves during the past week; the demand continues moderate, with limited supplies to draw from, and spot goods are quoted at 1.40@1½c., as to quantity and brand. Contracts are held at 1½c. and upward, as to quantity and terms of sale.

CAUSTIC SODA.—No change is reported in sellers' views, 1¾@1.80c. f. o. b. works being named on contracts into 1907, with 10c. higher for the 60 per cent. Consumers are drawing freely on their contracts, and a good jobbing demand is noted at 1⅞@1.90c. ex store, for high test.

SAL SODA—Is quiet, and manufacturers are accumulating stocks for the future. For both prompt and future deliveries .65@.67½c. is named for American makes. Foreign is held at .95@.97½c. on spot, and .85@87½c. for shipment.

NITRATE OF SODA.—The recent advance on the West Coast has resulted in higher prices being named for both arrivals and shipments. Monthly arrivals up to July, 1906, are quoted at 2.22½@2¼c. for 95 per cent., and arrivals from July to December are held at 2.17½@2.20c., 96 per cent. being held at 2½ to 5c. higher.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

Saturday Noon, Feb. 17, 1906.

The increasing strength of both the field and statistical situations in the Northern producing States is attracting considerable attention, and producers have become emphatic in their claims that prices should respond thereto. The pipe lines reports for January showed a decrease in production of about 127,000 bbls., as compared with the December production, while the deliveries showed a falling off of 42,000 bbls. The decrease in production was indicated by the field report, but it was thought the deliveries were larger. It is becoming more and more apparent that the production of the older producing States cannot be increased and the supply of high grade oils, both above and below ground, is steadily diminishing, the stocks in possession of the pipe lines having been drawn upon during January to the amount of 319,000 bbls, while the results of drilling operations have for some time shown that the day of gushers is past and that only an occasional large well can be expected, the average production of the new wells growing smaller and smaller, while efforts to establish extensions to the productive area almost uniformly result in failures. The reports from the producing fields during the past week have been rather meager, but they show no improvement over the weeks that have preceded and there appears very little encouragement for operators to increase their efforts. There is a monotonous sameness in reports of completions, they showing a succession of small pumpers, broken only by an occasional good well, while the percentage of failures to find oil does not improve. Operators claim that unless there is a material advance in prices development work will show little, if any, increase after weather conditions become more favorable to the prosecution of out-door operations, they stating that the business has ceased to be profitable. In the Kansas and territories fields the deliveries have fallen off and as stocks continue to increase at a rapid rate development works has become less active and probably will be restricted unless conditions for marketing the product can be materially improved. In Texas the production is declining, but drilling is fairly active, especially in the newer fields, as also in Louisiana. Prices quoted for the Texas product show no further change. A synopsis of the last reports of the principal Northern pipe lines is appended:—

NATIONAL TRANSIT COMPANY.

	Dec.	Jan.
Outstanding certificates...	94,000	94,000
Credit balances.....	519,805	597,464
Net stocks.....	613,805	691,464

TIDEWATER PIPE LINE COMPANY.

	Dec.	Jan.
Outstanding certificates..	.....	.....
Credit balances.....	366,284	332,139
Net stocks.....	366,284	332,139

BUCKEYE PIPE LINE COMPANY.

	Dec.	Jan.
Outstanding certificates..	3,000,000	3,000,000
Credit balances.....	9,600,961	9,412,850
Net stocks.....	12,600,961	12,412,850

Refined and Products.

The demand for refined for export during the past week has been fairly active, though the engagements have not equaled those of the week preceding. The conditions in the foreign markets show no important change, though there has been partial recovery from the depression noticeablea fortnight ago. Considerable progress is reported in the Baku district and the production is steadily increasing, but it will be several months yet before any considerable quantities of Russian refined can be shipped abroad. The engagements during the past week exceed 275,000 bbls., all for shipment in bulk. The price for barreled oil has remained steady at 7.60c. for New York loading and at 7.55c. for Philadelphia loading. The principal foreign markets are firmer. The quotations to-day by cable were:—Antwerp, 19½f.; Bremen, 6.35m.; London, 6@6⅛d., and Liverpool, 6⅝d. Freight rates are firm at 2s.@ 2s. 3d., hence to London and at 2s. 3d.@ 3s. to Continental ports, as to port and vessel. Home trade lots have been in active request and are firm on the basis of 10c. for 150 deg. water white from tanks and 13c. in barrels.

Cases for export have been in light request and sales of about 50,000 have been reported. The price of plain tops has been steady at 10.30c. Freight rates are firm. Nominal rates for large vessels are:—For Amboy, 16@17c.; Calcutta, 10@11c.; Colombo, 20@21c.; Java, 17@18c.; Penang, 15@16c.; Hong Kong, 16@17c.; Rangoon, 18@19c.; Saigon, 17@ 18c.; Shanghai, 18½@19c.; Singapore, 15@16c.; Yokohama, 16½@17c.

Crude for export has been in good request and sales of over 70,000 bbls. are reported. Pennsylvania crude is quoted at 7.60c. in barrels. Cases for export have not been in request and no sales have been reported.

Crude naphtha continues steady. For export sales of about 5,000 bbls. have been reported.

Closing Quotations.

CRUDE.

National Trans. certificates...	℔ lb.	1.58 @1.59
Pennsylvania crude, in bulk.....	—	@4.70
Pennsylvania crude, in bbls.....	—	@7.60
Residuum, bbls. for export.....	6	@ 6⅛

CRUDE AT THE WELLS.

The following are the prices paid by the pipe lines for crude as delivered from the wells:—

	℔ bbl.	1906.	1905.
Tiona		$1.68	$1.54
Pennsylvania		1.58	1.39
New Castle		1.35	1.30
Cabell		1.18	1.14
Corning		1.10	1.06
North Lima		.94	.93
South Lima		.89	.88
Indiana		.89	.88
Somerset		.89	.80
Kansas, 32 deg.		.52	.78
Ragland		.65	.53
Canadian Oil:—			
Petrolia		1.34	1.33
Oil Springs, less pipeage		1.41	1.42

REFINED—FOR EXPORT.

Cargo lots, for export, bbls...	℔ gal.	—@ 7.60
In bulk		—@ 4.70
Philadelphia loading, bbls.		—@ 7.55
150° W. W., bbls.		—@ 9.60
In bulk		—@ 6.70

REFINED IN CASES—110 FIRE TEST.

Two five low screw cargo lots	10.30
5,000 to 10,000	10.35
1,000 to 5,000	10.50
700 to 1,000	10.60
400 to 700	10.70
300 to 400	10.80
200 to 300	10.90
100 to 200	11.80
Under 100	12.30

REFINED—JOBBING LOTS.

In barrels, pkgs., included.

120 fire test, S. W.	℔ gal	— @	12
130 fire test, S. W.		— @	12½
150 fire test, S. W.		— @	13
in bulk from tanks		— @	10
300 fire test		12¾@	13½

NAPHTHA AND GASOLINE.

For Export.

Naphtha, cde., car lots 68@72 deg.	—	@12.00
crude, cargo lots, 68@70 deg.	—	@12.00
crude, 70 deg.	—	@12.25

Jobbing Lots.

sweet, 62@63 deg.	—	@12.00
70@72 deg.	—	@14.00
74@76 deg.	—	@15.00
"stove"	—	@13.00
Gasoline, 86 deg.	—	@17.00
88 deg.	—	@19.00
90 deg.	—	@22.00

Petroleum Statistics.

RUNS—PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

		Day.	Total Reported.
Friday,	Feb. 9	61,921	424,983
Sat.-Sun.,	" 10 & 11	110,687	535,670
Monday,	" 12	79,873	615,543
Tuesday,	" 13	62,432	677,975
Wednesday,	" 14	65,352	743,327
Thursday,	" 15	....	.....

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Jan....	2,621,892	2,260,168	2,265,333	2,223,928
Feb....	2,286,710	2,227,403	2,122,868	.....
March..	2,701,879	2,646,015	2,580,398	.....
April...	2,626,408	2,622,226	2,329,287	.....
May....	2,598,406	2,653,708	2,570,743	.....
June...	2,678,675	2,618,400	2,455,299	.....
July....	2,068,460	2,586,792	2,312,077	.....
Aug....	2,548,279	2,719,134	2,406,463	.....
Sept....	2,570,881	2,569,345	2,255,613	.....
Oct....	2,583,319	2,482,721	2,261,861	.....
Nov....	2,281,533	2,460,459	2,169,486	.....
Dec....	2,485,664	2,560,897	2,324,476	.....
Year..	30,652,108	30,316,328	28,043,886	.....
Average	2,554,342	2,526,361	2,336,991	2,223,928

DELIVERIES—PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

		Day.	Total Reported.
Friday,	Feb. 9	72,340	558,554
Sat.-Sun.,	" 10 & 11	129,742	688,296
Monday,	" 12	99,691	787,987
Tuesday,	" 13	93,426	881,413
Wednesday,	" 14	97,843	979,256
Thursday,	" 15	....	.....

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Jan....	2,885,789	2,481,933	2,475,028	2,374,247
Feb....	2,198,668	2,339,138	2,188,455	.....
March..	2,792,821	2,122,964	2,063,164	.....
April...	2,556,172	2,111,541	2,561,946	.....
May....	2,735,796	2,545,904	2,775,419	.....
June...	2,670,232	2,184,674	2,667,960	.....
July....	2,679,278	2,401,417	2,452,046	.....
Aug....	2,696,969	2,455,686	2,983,347	.....
Sept...	2,663,434	2,620,014	2,477,946	.....
Oct....	2,623,539	2,574,532	2,704,159	.....
Nov....	2,529,180	2,642,309	2,616,001	.....
Dec....	2,552,745	2,653,735	2,450,174	.....
Year..	31,584,623	29,033,847	31,015,645	.....
Average	2,632,052	2,452,821	2,584,637	2,374,247

CHARTERS—CRUDE EQUIVALENT.

		Day.	Total.	Av'ge.
Sat.-Sun.	Feb. 10 & 11	238,095	1,222,063	111,097
Monday,	" 12	57,143	1,279,206	106,601
Tuesday.	" 13	91,905	1,371,111	105,470
Wedn'y,	" 14	63,492	1,434,603	102,472
Thursd'y,	" 15	31,746	1,466,349	97,757
Friday,	" 16	47,619	1,513,968	94,623

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Jan.....	1,162,883	1,629,644	1,762,737	1,845,241
Feb.....	1,396,350	1,399,086	2,570,438	.....
March..	1,526,424	1,853,900	2,308,545	.....
April...	1,887,649	2,528,100	2,367,977	.....
May.....	1,521,348	1,921,000	2,001,312	.....
June.....	1,824,211	1,706,779	2,579,424	.....
July.....	2,467,223	2,089,840	2,482,373	.....
Aug.....	2,267,480	2,069,413	2,220,804	.....
Sept.....	1,918,602	1,682,183	2,370,278	.....
Oct.....	1,885,290	1,902,340	2,573,640	.....
Nov.....	1,911,333	2,050,443	2,003,294	.....
Dec.....	1,896,800	1,766,213	1,985,114	.....
Year..	21,756,317	22,608,941	27,225,936	.....
Average	1,814,610	1,884,078	2,268,828	1,845,241

CHARTERS FOR THE WEEK.

The total charters for refined, crude, naphtha, etc., in bulk, barrels and cases, during the

(Continued on page 40.)

THE ISLAND PETROLEUM COMPANY

Phone, Telegraph, P. O. Address, PITTSBURG, PA.

Eastern Office and Export Station: BALTIMORE, MD. Refinery: NEVILLE ISLAND, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA

Cable Address: ISLAND, PITTSBURG—A B C Code (5th Edition)

REFINERS OF PURE PENNSYLVANIA

PETROLEUM and its PRODUCTS

ILLUMINATING, NEUTRAL, CYLINDER OILS, GASOLINES, WAX

THE CANFIELD OIL CO.

General Office, - CLEVELAND, O.

Refiners of Petroleum

Refineries and Compounding Plants at CORAOPOLIS, PA., and CLEVELAND, O.

Extra Viscous Neutrals

These oils are not to be compared with the ordinary viscous neutrals 31° to 32° gravity and 150° to 180° viscosity. WAVERLY viscous neutrals are all filtered from a 30 1-2° gravity 240° viscosity straight reduced Perma. neutral, and come in five colors, viz.: Red. Standard Pale, Pale Lemon, Standard White, and Water white. Without any compounding whatever, they make the finest engine oils, dynamo oils, compressor oils, heavy spindle or loom oils and gas engine oils.

WAVERLY OIL WORKS, Pittsburg,

ASK FOR BOOKLET "WAVERLY PRODUCTS."

THE CONEWANGO REFINING CO.

WARREN, PA. Cable Address, "CONEWANGO"

Refiners of PREMIUM PENNSYLVANIA CRUDE OIL ONLY

Light and Dark Filtered Low Cold Test 600 Fire Test Stocks our Specialty

35-40-50-60 Cold Test Cylinder Oils------Naphthas, Gasolines, Abel and Water White Oils

The Fred G. Clark Company

REFINERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HIGH GRADE LUBRICATING OILS AND HEAVY CHEMICALS

CAUSTIC SODA, SODA ASH, BLEACHING POWDER

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PURE OIL COMPANY

PRODUCERS, TRANSPORTERS, REFINERS,
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DISTRIBUTORS OF
PENNSYLVANIA HIGH GRADE PRODUCTS ONLY

We control the only *INDEPENDENT PIPE LINE SYSTEM* from the oil fields to seaboard, piping both crude and refined oil, (our line for refined oil being the only one in existence)

OUR BULK, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WATER SHIPMENTS
ARE MADE IN OUR
OWN TANK STEAMERS AND BARGES
COMPLETE TANK CAR EQUIPMENT

Our "Pennsylvania" Brands of Lubricating Oils Now Ready

GENERAL OFFICES:
61 Manhattan Building, Fourth & Walnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

REFINERIES:
MARCUS HOOK, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.

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PARAFFINE OILS AND WAX
VICTOR RED OIL
Gas Oil and Fuel Oil

Office and Works, CHESTER, PA.

CREW LEVICK COMPANY,

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113 ARCH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PENN

REFINERIES:
Seaboard Oil Works
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Producers and Refiners
Of High Quality Oils Only
PETROLEUM LUBRICANTS
Of the Highest Viscosity and Fire Test.

OFFICES
New York, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore, Savannah, Warren, Chester
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Water-White Oils. Naphthas. Casolines. Paraffine Wax.

Gulf Refining Company

Refiners of

TEXAS PETROLEUM

High Grade

150 WATER WHITE KEROSENE

STOVE GASOLINE PAINTER'S NAPHTHA
GAS OIL ASPHALTUM OIL FUEL OIL

We make a Specialty of

SUPERIOR LUBRICATING OILS

of High Viscosity and Low Cold Test. Large Stock.

Prompt Shipments from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, New Orleans. Tampa, Fla., and Port Arthur, Texas

General Office: Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Penna.

PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS'
Deodorized Benzine, 59° and 62° Gravities
Turpentine Substitute
Paint and Putty Oils

UNION PETROLEUM CO.
135 So. Second Street
PHILADELPHIA

THE PARAGON REFINING CO.
P. O. Box 573 **Cable Address Paragoledo** **TOLEDO, OHIO**
PRODUCERS, TRANSPORTERS AND REFINERS OF PETROLEUM
Dealers in Crude, Illuminating Oils, Gasolenes, Naphthas, Residuum, Summer and Cold Test Black Oils
Correspondence Solicited for Domestic and Export Trade

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(LEWIS EMERY, JR., Proprietor)
BRADFORD, PA.
Cable Address, "LEWMERY" Western Union, Atlantic Cable, Lieber's and A. B. C. Code.
PRODUCER AND REFINER Bradford, Pennsylvania Petroleum Products. Bradford Steam Refined Stocks of High Flash and Great Viscosity
ILLUMINATING OILS, GASOLINE, PARAFFINE OILS, FUEL AND GAS OILS
SCALE WAX AND COKE. WAX TAILINGS

GERMANIA REFINING CO., OIL CITY, PA
REFINERS OF **PENNSYLVANIA PETROLEUM** ONLY
All grades of High Test Steam Refined and Filtered Cylinder Stocks, Bright Cold Test Cylinder Valve, Engine, Dynamo, Spindle and Water White Oils, Gasolines and Wax.

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REFINERS OF
STRICTLY PENNSYLVANIA PETROLEUM
High Grade Lubricating and Illuminating Oils, Naphtha, Gasolines and Scale Wax
OIL CITY, PA.

TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF
All grades of Lubricating Oils, and Ice Machine Oil
Refined Paraffine Wax of a Superior Quality Insulating Material, Pitch, and Wax Tailings
NEW YORK: 11 Broadway. BOSTON: 74 Broad Street.

SUN COMPANY
PRODUCER, REFINER, SHIPPER AND EXPORTER OF
PETROLEUM and LUBRICATING OILS
PITTSBURG, PA. and PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY
REFINERS AND DEALERS IN

Lubricating Oils,	Greases of all kinds,	300° Mineral Seal,	Wool Stocks,
Cylinder and Engine Oils,	**Illuminating Oils,**	**Paraffine Wax,**	Mineral Soap Stocks,
Machinery and Spindle Oils,	Gasoline and Naphtha,	Paraffine Oils,	Residuum, Tar and
Railroad Engine and Car Oils,	**Gas Oils and Fuel Oils,**	Twine and Bagging Oils,	Fluxing Oils.

For delivery in bulk or barrels for Domestic and Foreign Consumption
Facilities for loading and shipping Bulk Cargoes. TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

Wholesale Prices Current.

☛Our Quotations are those of Importers and Manufacturers, for original packages and large lots. For broken lots higher prices are asked.

Oils, Etc.

Vegetable Oils.

Linseed, city, raw, in bbls.	℔ gal.	42 @43
boiled, in bbls.		44 @45
out of town on spot		40 @41
Calcutta, raw, in bbls.		65 @—
Varnish oil, American		42 @43
Cottonseed, crude, prime		—@—
" " f. o. b. mills		24 @25½
Crude, off quality		—@—
Yellow summer prime		31 @31½
Yellow summer, butter		34 @—
Yellow summer, off qu'ty.		—@—
White summer		34 @—
Yellow winter		34 @—
Winter white		35 @37
Soap stock	℔ lb.	—@—
Olive	℔ gal.	58 @60
Olive soap stock	℔ lb.	4.90@ 5½
Palm, red		5½@—
Lagos		6¼@ 6⅝
Cocoanut, Ceylon		6¼@ 6⅝
Cochin		7⅝@ 7¾
Corn		4½@ 4¾
Castor oil No. 3		10¼@11¾
Mustard	℔ gal.	52 @53
Peanut, white		55 @65
yellow		50 @60
China wood oil	℔ lb.	7¾@ 8
Pine oil	℔ gal.	24 @25
Tar oil, genuine distilled		25 @27½
Rosin, first run		23 @24
second run		25 @26
third run		27 @28
fourth run		29 @30
Rapeseed, in bbls., burning		65 @66
blown		59 @60
refined		59 @60

Animal and Fish Oils.

Black fish, crude	℔ gal.	30 @33
bleached, winter		43 @45
Cod, domestic, prime		32 @35
Newfoundland		35 @38
Degras, French	℔ lb.	2.35@2.70
English		2.40@2.65
German		2.45@2.70
American		2.15@2.35
French Moellen		5 @ 6¼
French domestic Moellen		4 @ 4¾
Herring	℔ gal.	16 @17
Lard, extra prime, winter		66 @67
prime		65 @66
off prime		53 @55
Extra No. 1		48 @49
No. 1		38 @40
Menhaden, Northern		Nom'l.
Southern, f. o. b. Baltimore		Nom'l.
Brown strained		26 @29
Light strained		27 @30
Bleached winter		32 @33
Ex. bleached winter white		34 @35
Neatsfoot, 20 deg., cold test		90 @92
30 deg., cold test		80 @82
40 deg., cold test		60 @61
Prime		48 @49
Dark		42 @43
Red, Elaine		32 @34
Saponified	℔ lb.	4½@ 4⅞
Seal, bleached, refined	℔ gal.	37 @38
Sea Elephant, natural winter		43 @45
bleached winter		45 @46
Sod, American		18 @18
English		25 @35
Sperm, crude, f. o. b. New Bedford		48 @50
Natural, spring		—@—
Natural, winter		59 @61
Bleached, spring		—@—
Bleached, winter		62 @64
Tallow, acidless		57 @59
Prime		51 @53
Dark		46 @47
Whale, crude		—@—
Natural, winter		42 @44
Natural, spring		—@—
Bleaching, spring		—@—
Bleached, winter		44 @46
Extra bleached, winter		46 @48

Mineral Oils.

Black reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 c. t.		10½@11½
29 gravity, 15 cold test		11½@12½
27 gravity, zero		16 @17
Summer		10½@11½
Cylinder, light, filtered		18 @19
Dark, filtered		16 @17
Extra cold test		22½@20½
Dark, steam refined		12 @14
Natural, Franklin, 32 gravity		10 @15
Smiths Ferry, 32@34 gravity		8 @ 9½
West Virginia, 29 gravity		19 @20
Neutral filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity		15 @19½
White, 33@34 gravity		22½@24½
32@34 gray, bloomless		14½@19½
32 gray, wool grade		12½@14½
Paraffine, high viscosity		22½@25½
903-907 sp. gr.		13½@14
903 sp. gr.		12½@13
883 sp. gr.		10½@10⅝
876 sp. gr.		9½@10
865 sp. gr.		8½@ 9
Red paraffine		12½@14
Petroleum pulp		17 @20
Spindle, No. 1, filtered		15 @16
No. 1		12 @13
No. 2		11 @12
No. 3		10 @11
No. 4		9½@10

Oil Cake, Meal, Etc.

Calcutta, cake, city	℔ long ton.	28.00@28.50
City, domestic	℔ long ton.	28.00@28.50
Western, in bags	℔ long ton.	28.00@28.50
Cottonseed cake at Memphis	℔ short ton.	—@—
at New Orleans	℔ long ton.	29.50@—
at Galveston	℔ short ton.	29.00@—
at Boston	℔ long ton.	—@—
Cottonseed meal at Memphis	℔ short ton.	—@—
at New Orleans	℔ long ton.	30.00@—
at Galveston	℔ short ton.	29.00@—
Corn cake	℔ short ton.	—@—
meal	℔ short ton.	—@—

Wax, Lard, Tallow, Etc.

Paraffine wax, crude	℔ lb.	5 @ 5¼
refined, 120 m. p.		6 @ 6¼
125 m. p.		6¼@ 6¼
130 m. p.		7¼@ 7¼
133 m. p.		8¼@ 8¼
140 m. p.		13¼@14
Candles, adamantine, 6s. 16 ozs.		8½@ 9
14 ozs.		8½@ 9
paraffine, 4s. and 6s.		10 @11
12s., 16 ozs.		11 @11
14 ozs.		11 @—
16 ozs.		—@—
Candles, patent sperm, 4s. and 6s.		38 @40
sperm, 4s. and 6s.		33 @34
Stearic acid—		
Plain, 4s., 6s. and 8s.		10½@—
patent ends, 4s. and 6s.		11 @—
cartons, 6 lbs. each		11½@—
Lard, spot, tierces		7⅝@—
export, packages		8 @—
compounds		6 @ 6½
neutral		9½@—
Lard stearine		8½@—
Oleo stearine		7¾@—
Tallow		5½@ 6¼
Stearic acid		9¾@10
Whalebone, Arctic, prime		5.00@6.00
Northwest		4.50@5.00
South Sea		4.00@4.50

Naval Stores.

Spirits turpentine, spot	℔ gal.	72 @ —
Rosin, strained	℔ bbl.	3.85 @ 3.90
Good strained		3.85 @ 3.90
D		3.95 @ 4.00
E		4.00 @ 4.05
F		4.05 @ 4.10
G		4.10 @ 4.15
H		4.25 @ 4.30
I		4.85 @ 4.90
K		5.50 @ 5.55
M		5.70 @ 5.75
N		6.30 @ 6.35
Window glass		6.60 @ —
W. W.		6.75 @ 6.80
Tar, oil bbls., of 50 gals.		4.85 @ 5.20
Pitch		3.00 @ 3.05

Paints, Varnishes, Etc.

White Lead, Zincs, Etc.

White lead, American dry	℔ lb.	6¼@ 7
In oil		7¼@ 7⅝
English in oil		9¼@ 9⅝
Litharge, American powdered		6¾@ 7¼
English glassmakers		8¼@ 8½
Red lead, foreign		8¼@ 8½
American		7 @ 7¼
English glassmakers		8¼@ 8½
Orange mineral, American		8¼@ 8¾
English		10 @12
French		10¾@12¼
German		8¼@10
China white		9¼@ 9½
Flake white		9¼@ 9¼
Cremnitz, white		10 @12
Zinc white, Paris G. S., 50 bbls.	10¾ less	4 ℔ ct
G. S., 25 bbls.	10¾	2 ℔ ct
G. S., 20 bbls.	10¾	1 ℔ ct
R. S., 50 bbls.	9½	4 ℔ ct
R. S., 25 bbls.	9½	2 ℔ ct
R. S., 10 bbls.	9½	1 ℔ ct
Antwerp R. S., 50 bbls.	8¾	4 ℔ ct
R. S., 25 bbls.	8¾	2 ℔ ct
R. S., 10 bbls.	8¾	1 ℔ ct
G. S., 50 bbls.	10	4 ℔ ct
G. S., 25 bbls.	10	2 ℔ ct
G. S., 10 bbls.	10	1 ℔ ct
G. S. in poppy oil		12¾@13¾
R. S. in poppy oil		11¾@12¾
American extra dry		4¾@ 5
Florence Green Seal		7¾@ 8
Florence Red Seal		7 @ 7¼
German Red Seal		7¼@ 8
green seal		8 @ 8¼

Dry Colors.

REDS.

Carmine, No. 40	℔ lb.	3.50 @3.60
Crocus martius, imported		2¼@ 3½
standard, American		1 @ 2¼
Indian red, standard American		3 @ 3½
English		4½@ 8½
Rose pink, American		8 @ 10½
English		8½@ 10
Tuscan red, English		7 @ 10
Turkey red, English		4 @ 10
Venetian red, English	℔ 100 lbs.	1.15 @1.75
American		.50 @1.25
Vermilion, imported English	℔ lb.	75 @ 80
American quicksilver, bulk		— @ 85
bags		— @ 60
Chinese		60 @1.00
American		15 @ 25

BLACKS.

Bone	℔ lb.	2 @ 5
Carbon		5 @10
High grade		15 @28
Drop American		4 @ 8
English		5 @15
Ivory		10 @20
Lamp, commercial		4½@ 6
Refined		7 @15
Calcined		8 @20
fine, spirit		20 @35

BLUES.

Celestial	℔ lb.	4 @ 6
Chinese		20 @32
Italian		18 @25
Prussian		27 @30
Prussian, foreign		22 @25
Reducers		60 @70
Soluble		20 @33
Ultramarine		4½@15
Verditer		25 @30

BROWN.

Sienna, Italian burnt and powdered	℔ lb.	3 @ 9½
burnt, lump		1½@ 3
raw, powdered		3 @ 8½
raw, lump		1½@ 3
American, burnt and powdered		1½@ 2
raw		1½@ 2
Spanish brown		1½@ 1
Umber, Turkey, burnt and powdered		2½@ 3½
burnt, lumps, selected		3 @ 4½
raw and powdered		2½@ 3½
raw, lumps		3 @ 4½
American, burnt		1½@ 2
raw		1½@ 2

GREENS.

Chrome, chemically pure	℔ lb.	17 @20
extra		12 @15
super		8 @10
common		3½@ 6
Paris, in bulk		Nom.

YELLOWS.

Chrome	℔ lb.	12 @ 14
Ocher, French		1½@ 2½
Foreign, golden		3 @ 4
German		2½@ 3
Domestic	℔ ton.	8.50 @16.00
golden	℔ lb.	2½@ 3

Miscellaneous.

Barytes, prime white, foreign	℔ ton.	17.50 @19.00
foreign, floated		19.00 @21.00
domestic, prime white		16.00 @—
floated		17.00 @19.00
off color No. 2		13.50 @15.00
off color		11.00 @13.00
Blanc fixe, in bulk (orin'l casks 1,000 lbs. each)	℔ ton.	41.00 @42.00
dry (in bbls., 600 lbs.)		2¾@ 3
Bronze powder	℔ lb.	50 @ 3.00
Chalk	℔ ton.	3.50 @ 3.75
Clay, China, imported		11.00 @17.00
domestic		7.50 @ 9.00
Coal tar, in oil bbls., 50 gls.		4.50 @ 4.55
Cobalt, oxide	℔ lb.	2.50 @ 2.60
Feldspar	℔ ton.	10.00 @12.00
Fuller's earth, pow'd.	℔ 100 lbs.	80 @ 85
Lithopone		3¾@ 7
Marble flour	℔ ton.	7.00 @ 8.00
Manganese, car lots		21.00 @60.00
jobbing	℔ lb.	2¼@ 3½
Magnesite, raw	℔ ton.	7.00 @ 8.00
calcined, pow'd.	℔ lb.	1½@ 2
Plaster of Paris	℔ bbl.	1.30 @ 1.60
dentists'		1.45 @ 1.65
Pumice stone, orin'l cks.	℔ lb.	1¾@ 4
selected lumps in bbls.		4 @ 5
powdered, pure, bbls.		1½@ 2
Putty, com'l bbls., tubs 100 lbs.		1.20 @ 1.40
pure, in do.		1.50 @ 1.55
linseed oil, in do.		1.75 @ 1.80
colored, in do.		2.00 @ 2.05
white lead, in do.		2.25 @ 2.30
com'l in 12½, 25, 50-lb. tins.		1.50 @ 1.90
pure, in do.		1.75 @ 1.80
linseed oil, in do.		2.05 @ 2.20
colored, in do.		2.20 @ 2.45
white lead, in do.		2.55 @ 2.70
com'l, in 1, 2, 3, 5-lb. tins.		2.65 @ 2.95
pure, in do.		2.30 @ 3.20
linseed oil, in do.		2.60 @ 3.55
colored, in do.		2.90 @ 3.80
white lead, in do.		3.15 @ 4.05
com'l, in bladders		1.70 @ 1.85
pure, in do.		2.05 @ 2.10
linseed oil, in do.		2.35 @ 2.40
Rottenstone, orin'l casks	℔ lb.	4 @ 7½
selected lumps		5½@ 25
powdered, in bbls.		3 @ 4
Silex	℔ ton.	12.00 @40.00
Smalt, German blue	℔ lb.	6 @ 10
Super, black		4 @ 7
Talc, American	℔ ton.	15.00 @25.00
French		15.00 @30.00
Italian		20.00 @75.00
Terra alba, Amer. No. 1	℔ 100 lbs	70 @ 80
No. 2		60 @ 65
English		90 @ 1.00
French		90 @ 1.00
Whiting, commercial		43 @ 48
Gilders'		50 @ 55
extra gilders'		55 @ 60
American Paris		64 @ 68
English cliffstone		75 @ 90

Glues.

Extra white	℔ lb.	18 @ 24
Medium white		14 @ 17
Cabinet		11 @ 15
Low grade		9 @ 12
Foot stock, white		11 @ 14
brown		8 @ 11
Common bone		7 @ 9
Irish		13 @ 16
French		10 @ 40
German hide		12 @ 18
common		10 @ 12
Fish, liquid (in bbls. 50 gal. each)	℔ gal.	50 @ 1.20

Varnish Gums.

Asphaltum, Barbadoes	℔ lb.	2¼@ 4
Cuban		1½@ 3½
Egyptian		7½@ 8¼
Copal, Sierra Leone, cleaned		60 @75
Zanzibar, pure white		55 @60
thumb size		35 @40
sorts		44 @50
beans and pea		25 @30
Manila, pale		13 @17
bark, hard		12 @13
bright amber		12 @15
standard sorts		8 @ 9
nubs, No. 1		7 @ 8
nubs, No. 2		5½@ 6
chips, No. 1		5 @ 5½
chips, No. 2		3 @ 4½
Damar, Batavia		18½@20
Singapore		9 @10
Kauri, No. 1		28½@32
No. 2		20½@28
No. 3		13½@18
Colns, pure from 4 x & F x		27½@29½
Chips, white prime		18½@24
Dust		8½@12
R. 1 superior		18½@—
R. 1 ordinary		13½@17½
R. 2		11 @13
Brown chips, ordinary		8½@ 7½
Brown chips, extra		9½@15
Brown, dust		3 @ 5
White, dust		6½@ 9
Brown sugar		7 @ 9
Single cross		33 @35
Double cross		39 @42
Triple cross		42 @45
Picture quality		65 @75
Pale and fine selected		50 @55

WINDOW GLASS.

Eastern Price List.

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS

SINGLE.

United Inches.	AA	A	B
25	$32.50	$26.75	$25.00
34	33.50	28.00	26.75
40	36.00	30.00	28.00
50	37.50	31.75	29.50
54	38.75	32.75	30.00
60	40.00	34.75	31.00
70	42.75	38.50	33.75
80	48.75	44.50	38.50
84	52.00	47.50	41.75

DOUBLE.

United Inches.	AA	A	B
25	$42.75	$37.50	$35.50
34	46.75	41.50	38.75
40	52.00	45.50	41.50
50	56.00	49.50	46.00
54	57.50	50.75	46.75
60	58.75	52.00	47.50
70	62.75	56.00	50.75
80	68.00	61.50	55.50
84	69.50	62.75	56.75
90	73.50	66.75	61.50
94	74.75	68.00	62.75
100	88.00	80.00	74.75
105	94.75	86.75	80.00
110	105.50	97.50	90.75
115	118.75	108.00	101.50
120	140.00	126.75	120.00
125	153.50	140.25	133.50
130	167.00	153.75	147.00

An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making more than 81 united inches, will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket. All glass 84 inches wide or wider, not making more than 116 united inches, will be charged in the 120 united inches bracket.

The discounts at present are 90 and 10 and 5 per cent. on the first three brackets for single, and on all other sizes single and double strength 90 per cent on double and 90 and 5 per cent. on single strength.

Western Price List.

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.

SINGLE.

United Inches.	AA	A	B
25	$32.00	$26.75	$25.50
34	33.50	28.00	26.75
40	36.00	30.00	28.00
50	37.50	31.75	29.50
54	38.75	32.75	30.00
60	40.00	34.75	31.00
70	42.75	38.50	33.75
80	48.75	44.50	38.50
84	52.00	47.50	41.75

DOUBLE.

United Inches.	AA	A	B
25	$42.75	$37.50	$35.50
34	46.75	41.50	38.75
40	52.00	45.50	41.50
50	56.00	49.50	46.00
54	57.50	50.75	46.75
60	58.75	52.00	47.50
70	62.75	56.00	50.75
80	68.00	61.50	55.50
84	69.50	62.75	56.75
90	73.50	66.75	61.50
94	74.75	68.00	62.75
100	88.00	80.00	74.75
105	94.75	86.75	80.00
110	105.50	97.50	90.75
115	118.75	108.00	101.50
120	140.00	126.75	120.00
125	153.50	140.25	133.50
130	167.00	153.75	147.00

An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not making more than 81 united inches, will be charged in the 84 united inches bracket. All glass 84 inches wide or wider, not making more than 116 united inches, will be charged in the 120 united inches bracket.

The discounts at present are 90 per cent. on the small sizes for single and double strength, and 87 per cent. on the large sizes.

Metallic Paints.

Brown	℔ ton.	19.00@21.00
Red		16.00@20.00

Colors in Oil.

Black coach Japan	℔ lb.	20 @30
in oil		14 @18
drop		14 @18
lampblack		12 @14
Blue, Chinese		36 @46
Prussian		32 @36
ultramarine		13 @16
Brown, sienna, burnt		12 @15
raw		12 @15
Umber, burnt		11 @14
raw		11 @14
Vandyke brown		11 @14
Green, chrome		12 @16
Paris		— @24
Red, Indian		12 @14
Venetian		6 @ 8
Yellow, chrome		16 @20
ocher, French		6 @ 8

Drugs.

Opium.

Opium, cases	2.90 @ 2.95	
powdered	3.40 @ 3.45	

Morphine.

Morphine, bulk	℔ oz.	2.10 @ 2.20
oz. vials		2.15 @ 2.25
¼ oz. vials, 2½ oz. bxs.		2.35 @ 2.45
⅛ oz. vials, 1 oz. bxs.		2.40 @ 2.50

Codeine.

Codeine, pure, bulk	℔ oz.	3.20 @ 3.40
ozs.		3.25 @ 3.45
eighths		3.45 @ 3.65

Sulphate, nitrate and muriate, 25c., and phosphate 50c. per oz. less than pure.

Quinine.

Quinine, 100 oz. tins	18 @ —	
50 oz. tins	18½@ —	
25 oz. tins	19 @ —	
5 oz. tins	20 @ —	
1 oz. tins	23 @ —	
German outside	— @ 18	
Java	— @ 18	
Cinconida, bulk	13 @ 14	

Miscellaneous.

Acetanilid, in bbls.	℔ lb.	22½@ 23
Acetone		15½@ 15¾
Acid, benzoic, true	℔ oz.	10 @ 11
ex toluol	℔ lb.	30 @ 33
boracic, crystals, city		10 @ 11
powdered, city		10 @ 11
carbolic drums		14½@ 15
bottles		20 @ 22
citric, domestic		38 @ 38½
pyrogallic, bulk		1.65 @ 1.70
salicylic		31 @ 34
Alcohol, 94%	℔ gal.	2.45 @ 2.47
ref. wood, 95%		70 @ —
97%		75 @ —
purified		1.25 @ 1.30
Aloin	℔ lb.	45 @ 50
Ambergris, black	℔ oz.	15.00 @20.00
gray		27.50 @35.00
Ammonia, carb. domestic	℔ lb.	8½@ 8¾
foreign		8½@ 8¾
Antimony, needle		9 @ 11
Areca nuts		5 @ 6
Balm of Gilead buds		32 @ 33
Barium chlorate		16 @ 18
nitrate		5½@ 6½
Barbadoes tar, in bbls.	℔ bbl.	— @ 35
Bayberry wax	℔ lb.	45 @ 50

Bay rum, bbls	1.90	@	2.25
Beeswax, white, pure	40	@	50
yellow, crude	32	@	33
yellow, refined	34	@	36
Bismuth, citrate	1.85	@	1.90
subcarbonate	1.75	@	1.80
subgallate	1.85	@	1.90
subnitrate	1.50	@	1.55
Blue pill	34	@	37
Borax crystals, in bbls	7¾	@	8
powdered	7¾	@	8
Bromide, ammonium	23	@	24
potassium	15	@	17
sodium	21	@	22
Bromine, bulk	—	@	50
Burgundy pitch	4	@	4¼
Caffeine	2.65	@	2.75
Calomel, American	77	@	79
English	—	@	1.00
powdered	55	@	58
Cantharides, Chinese	54	@	55
powdered	55	@	65
Russian	1.20	@	1.25
powdered	1.25	@	1.30
Carnauba wax, Flor	50½	@	52
No. 1	49	@	50
No. 2	40	@	42
No. 3	32	@	33
North Country	33	@	34
Carbon, bisulphide	5	@	7
Castile soap, white, pure	10¾	@	—
Marseilles	8	@	10
green, pure	8	@	10
ordinary	6	@	6½
mottled, pure	6½	@	8
ordinary	5½	@	6
Castor oil, city, bbls	11	@	12
cases	11½	@	12½
Ceresin, yellow	12½	@	18
white	15	@	20
Chloral hydrate, crusts	93	@	95
crystals	95	@	1.00
Chloroform	25	@	30
Civet	1.50	@	1.00
Cocaine, bulk	3.25	@	—
Cocoa butter, 12-lb boxes	34	@	35
bulk	28¾	@	30
Codliver oil, Newf'land	22.00	@	24.00
Norwegian	23.00	@	27.00
Colocynth apples, Spanish	25	@	26
Trieste	30	@	32
Cologne, spirit, 190% proof gal.	1.30½	@	1.31½
Corrosive sublimate	68	@	70
Coumarin, refined	2.65	@	2.75
Creosote, beechwood	73	@	75
Cuttlefish, Trieste	16	@	16½
French	12	@	15
Jewelers'	40	@	70
Dragons' blood, mass	20	@	50
reeds	45	@	50
Epsom salts, dom	90	@	1.25
foreign	85	@	1.00
Ergot, Russian	36	@	38
Spanish	38	@	40
Ether, 1880	53	@	54
washed	56	@	57
1890	58	@	60
Eucalyptol	90	@	1.00
Formaldehyde	9	@	9½
Fusel oil, crude	1.15	@	1.20
refined	1.60	@	1.75
Gelatine, silver	23	@	26
gold	30	@	40
Glucose, 42°	1.91	@	—
Glycerine, C. P., bulk	11½	@	11¾
drums and bbls. added.			
C. P., cans	12½	@	12¾
Dynamite	10	@	10½
Crude, soap lye	6¾	@	7
saponification	8	@	8½
Grains of Paradise	12	@	12½
Grape sugar, 70°	1.91	@	—
Guarana	65	@	70
Haarlem oil	3.00	@	3.25
Hops, N. Y., 1905	16	@	19
Pacific Coast, 1905	13	@	15
Hypophosphite, lime	60	@	64
potash	65	@	69
soda	85	@	90
Iceland moss	5	@	6
Insect powder	14	@	25
Iodine, resublimed	2.70	@	2.75
Iodoform	3.00	@	3.05
Irish moss, ordinary	6½	@	8
bleached	9½	@	10
Isinglass, Russian	3.40	@	3.50
American	75	@	78
Japanese	40	@	45
Japan wax	12	@	12½
Kola nuts	9	@	10
Licorice, mass, Greek	10	@	12
Spanish	14	@	20
stick, domestic	16½	@	22½
foreign	25	@	28
Lithia, carb	1.50	@	1.75
Lupulin	20	@	21
Lycopodium	50	@	52
Manna, large flake	45	@	50
small flake	35	@	36
sorts	26	@	27
Menthol	2.15	@	2.50
Mercury, bisulphate	54	@	55
Myrbane oil	7	@	7½
Musk, pods, Cab	6.00	@	6.50
Tonquin	12.00	@	16.00
grain, Cab	—	@	14.00
Canton, extra	—	@	1.00
Canton, good	15	@	17
Tonquin	18.00	@	21.00
Druggists'	14.00	@	14.50
Synthetic	5.00	@	10.00
Naphthaline, balls	1.85	@	2
flakes	1.85	@	2
Nitrate silver, crystals	41½	@	45
Nux vomica	2½	@	3½
Petrolatum, bbls., amber	2½	@	—
pale yellow	3½	@	3¼
lily white	7½	@	8
snow white	11	@	12
Phosphorus	45	@	1.00
Pilocarpine	7.50	@	—
Poppy heads	12	@	20
Precipitated chalk	3½	@	4½
Precipitate, red	87	@	89
white	92	@	94
Potash, permanganate	9½	@	10
cyanide, bulk	20	@	24
iodide, bulk	2.05	@	2.10
Quicksilver	55½	@	57
Resorcin	1.15	@	1.20
Rochelle salt	20½	@	21
Saccharine	1.50	@	1.75
Salicine, bulk	3.75	@	3.85
Salol, bulk	88	@	90
1 lb. bots	1.05	@	1.10
½ lb. bots	1.10	@	1.15
¼ lb. bots	1.20	@	1.25
Santonine crystals, bulk	9.50	@	9.70
powdered	9.70	@	9.90
Seidlitz mixture	17	@	17½
Sesame oil	65	@	65
Soda benzoate	32	@	35
salicylate	33	@	34
Spermaceti, block	—	@	27
cakes	—	@	28
St. John's bread	3	@	3½
Strontia, nitrate	7½	@	8½
Strychnine, crystals, bulk	70	@	—
Styrax	16	@	17
Sugar of milk, cob	20	@	23
powdered	14	@	15
Sulphur, roll	1.85	@	2.15
flour	2.00	@	2.40
flowers	2.20	@	2.60
Tamarinds	1.75	@	2.00
Thymol	1.85	@	2.00
Vanillin	32	@	35
Ventce, turpentine	11	@	14
Zinc, chloride, gran	4¾	@	5
sulphate	2	@	2½

Balsams.

Copaiba, Central America	30	@	32
Para	37	@	40
solidifiable	40	@	45
Fir, Canada	3.00	@	3.10
Oregon	75	@	80
Peru	1.00	@	1.05
Tolu	21	@	22

Barks.

Angostura	30	@	40
Bayberry	12	@	14
Black haw, of root	16	@	17
of tree	—	@	7
Buckthorn	5	@	6
Cascara sagrada	5½	@	9
Cascarilla, quills	14	@	15
ordinary	10	@	11
Canella alba	11	@	12
Cinchona—red, quills	20	@	25
broken	19	@	20
yellow, quills	22	@	30
broken	15	@	20
Condurango	11	@	13
Coto	50	@	55
Cottonroot	8½	@	9
Cramp	7	@	9
Dogwood, Jamaica	6	@	7
Elm, select	17	@	18
Mersereon	8	@	10
Oak, red	3	@	4
white	3	@	—
Orange peel, bitter, Curacao, ¼s	3½	@	3¾
sweet, Malaga, pieces	5½	@	6
quarters	9	@	9½
sweet, Trieste	4½	@	5
Prickly ash, Southern	12	@	13
Western	13	@	14
Pomegranate, of fruit	7	@	9
of root	15	@	15½
Quebracho	10	@	11
Sassafras	12	@	15
Simaruba	18	@	20
Soap, whole	4½	@	4¾
cut	5½	@	6
Whahoo, root of	—	@	60
of tree	6	@	8
White pine	4½	@	5
White poplar	3½	@	4
Wild cherry	6	@	9
Witch hazel	3½	@	4

Beans.

Calabar	10	@	11
St. Ignatius	13	@	16
Tonka, Angostura	—	@	65
Para	17½	@	20
Surinam	25	@	30
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	2.75	@	5.00
cuts	1.75	@	2.50
Bourbon	1.00	@	3.00
Tahiti	45	@	1.00

Berries.

Cubeb, whole	8	@	10
powdered	11	@	13
Fish (cocculus indicus)	2½	@	3
Juniper	3½	@	4
Laurel	4½	@	5
Prickly ash	15	@	16
Saw palmetto	15	@	20

Essential Oils.

Almond bitter	3.25	@	5.00
artificial	50	@	1.50
sweet, true	36	@	40
peach-kernel	17	@	20
Amber, crude	16	@	18
rectified	18	@	23
Anise	1.30	@	1.35
Bay	2.10	@	2.25
Bergamot	2.20	@	2.30
Birch tar, crude	12	@	15
extra	40	@	60
Cade	15	@	20
Cajeput	50	@	55
Camphor	10	@	18
Caraway seed	1.00	@	1.25
Cassia, 75@80%	80	@	85
Cedar, leaf	60	@	65
wood	20	@	25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	7.00	@	8.00
Citronella	37	@	40
Cloves, cans	82½	@	85
bottles	85	@	87½
Copaiba	65	@	80
Coriander	9.00	@	13.00
Croton	75	@	80
Cubeb	85	@	90
Cummin	3.00	@	3.50
Erigeron	55	@	80
Eucalyptus, Australian	35	@	70
American	35	@	60
Fennel seed, sweet	60	@	1.25
bitter	45	@	1.00
Geranium rose, African	4.00	@	5.00
Turkish	1.50	&	1.75
French	7.50	@	10.00
Ginger	3.50	@	6.00
Gingergrass	1.10	@	1.35
Hemlock	35	@	40
Juniper berries	60	@	1.25
wood	17½	@	30
Lavender, cultivated	2.25	@	2.75
flowers	2.00	@	2.50
spike	85	@	1.25
garden	58	@	65
Lemon	60	@	75
Lemongrass	2.75	@	3.00
Limes, expressed	1.30	@	1.40
distilled	50	@	55
Linaloe	2.00	@	2.50
Mace distilled	1.00	@	1.10
expressed	65	@	70
Malefern	2.00	@	2.20
Mustard, natural	4.25	@	4.50
artificial	2.60	@	3.00
Neroli, petale	45.00	@	62.00
bigarade	40.00	@	52.00
Nutmeg	80	@	90
Orange, bitter	2.00	@	2.25
sweet	2.00	@	2.25
Origanum	18	@	22
Patchouli	5.50	@	6.50
Pennyroyal	1.10	@	1.25
Peppermint, tins	2.50	@	2.75
bottles	3.15	@	3.25
Petit grains, French	4.00	@	6.00
South American	1.75	@	2.00
Pimento	1.75	@	2.50
Rhodium	1.75	@	15.00
Rose	3.75	@	5.00
Rosemary flowers, French	62½	@	80
Trieste	42½	@	50
Sandalwood, East India	3.25	@	3.50
West India	1.50	@	2.00
Australia	2.75	@	3.00
Sassafras, natural	50	@	60
artificial	24	@	26
Safrol	33	@	35
Savine	75	@	1.25
Spearmint	4.50	@	5.00
Spruce	35	@	40
Tansy	3.65	@	4.00
Thyme, red, French	80	@	95
white, French	1.00	@	1.10
Wintergreen, nat'l (sweet birch)	1.50	@	1.75
synthetic	40	@	45
leaf	2.50	@	2.75
Wormseed, Baltimore	3.00	@	3.25
Wormwood, pure	3.00	@	3.25
Ylang ylang	40.00	@	70.00

Flowers.

Arnica	9	@	10
Calendula	25	@	33
Chamomile, Roman	18	@	22
German, true	15	@	25
Hungarian	9	@	11
Clover tops	9	@	10
Elder	10	@	11
Insect	15	@	26
Lavender, ordinary	12	@	13
select	15	@	18
hand picked	—	@	20
Mullein	60	@	65
Poppy, red	—	@	35
Rosemary	17	@	20
Saffron, American	—	@	1.25
Alicante	5.00	@	6.00
Valencia	7.50	@	8.00

Gums.

Aloes, Curacao, in boxes	6	@	6¼
Barbadoes, in gourds	14	@	15
Cape	8	@	10
Socotrine	16	@	20
Ammoniac	18	@	20
Arabics, firsts	30	@	35
seconds	20	@	23
thirds	16	@	19
fourths	13	@	14
sorts	6½	@	11
Asafoetida	14	@	18
Benzoin, Siam	30	@	1.00
Sumatra	32	@	35
Camphor, American, ref'd, bbls	94	@	—
cases	94½	@	—
Chicle	35	@	38
Euphorbium	13	@	15
Galbanum	40	@	45
Gamboge, pipe	85	@	90
Guaiac	16	@	20
Kino	26	@	30
Mastic	46	@	48
Myrrh, sorts	25	@	30
siftings	21½	@	22
Olibanum, siftings	5	@	6
sorts	6	@	7
tears	10	@	12
Sandarac	14	@	15
Scammony, rosin	2.00	@	2.10
Aleppo	2.50	@	2.75
Virgin	3.50	@	6.00
Senegal, picked	11	@	20
sorts	7	@	8½
Spruce	1.25	@	1.75
Tragacanth, Aleppo, firsts	64	@	68
seconds	50	@	55
thirds	40	@	45
fourths	27	@	35
Turkey, firsts	70	@	80
seconds	45	@	55
thirds	35	@	40

Herbs and Leaves.

Aconite	8	@	9
Althea	6	@	8
Bay	14	@	20
Buchu, short	17	@	18
Belladonna	9	@	10
long	45	@	50
Cannabis indica, tops	1.00	@	1.10
Siftings	1.00	@	1.10
Coca, Huanoco	30	@	32
Truxillo	17	@	18
Coltsfoot	7	@	9
Conium	7	@	8
Damiana	8	@	8½
Deer tongue	5½	@	6
Digitalis	6½	@	7
Eucalyptus	4¼	@	4½
Grindelia robusta	7½	@	8
Henbane	6½	@	7
Horehound	4½	@	4¾
Jaborandi	12	@	14
Laurel	3¾	@	4
Lobelia	10	@	12
Matico	20	@	25
Marjoram, German	18	@	20
French	8½	@	9
Pennyroyal	—	@	8
Peppermint, American	10	@	12
German	25	@	30
Pichi	14	@	15
Pulsatilla	7½	@	8
Prince's pine	15	@	16
Rose, red	60	@	65
Rosemary	3½	@	4
Rue	12	@	13
Sage, Italian picked	3¾	@	4½
Savory	4	@	5
Scull cap	12	@	14
Senna, Alex, whole leaf	17	@	20
half leaf	9½	@	11
siftings	5½	@	6½
Tinnevelly	4	@	9
Stramonium	7½	@	8
Thyme	3½	@	4
Uva. ursi	3½	@	4
Witch hazel	4	@	5
Wormwood, foreign	6½	@	7
Yerba santa	7	@	7½

Roots.

Aconite, German	9½	@	10
Alkanet	7½	@	8
Althea, whole	12	@	13
cut	17	@	18
Angelica, German	11	@	13
American	10	@	11
Arnica	9	@	18
Arrowroot, Bermuda	35	@	40
St. Vincent, bbls	6¾	@	7
Belladonna, Atropa	10	@	12
Berberis Aquifolium	12	@	14
Bitter	16	@	18
Blood	9	@	10
Blueflag	10	@	12
Byronia	8	@	9
Burdock	11	@	12
Calamus, bleached	23	@	25
unbleached	6½	@	7
Cohosh, black	4	@	5
blue	5½	@	6
Colchicum	11	@	12
Colombo	4½	@	8
Culvers	9	@	10
Dandelion, German	7	@	8
Doggrass	5	@	5½
Galangal	5	@	6
Gelsemium	5	@	5½
Gentian	3¾	@	4
Ginseng, Southern	6.25	@	6.50
Northwestern	6.75	@	7.25
Eastern	7.50	@	7.75
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	9	@	12
bleached	11½	@	12
Golden Seal	1.25	@	1.30
Hellebore, white	5	@	5½
black	4½	@	5
powdered	6	@	7
Hydrangea	7	@	8
Ipecac, Rio	1.50	@	1.60
Cartagena	1.50	@	1.60
Jalap	10	@	10½
Kava kava	10	@	12
Lady slipper	45	@	50
Licorice, in bales	4	@	4½
selected, bundles	7	@	9
Lovage, American	65	@	75
German	8	@	12
Mandrake	4½	@	5
Musk, Russian	13	@	14
Orris, Florentine, bold	7	@	8
small	5½	@	6
Verona	4	@	5
fingers	60	@	1.25
Pareira brava	9	@	10
Pellitory	12	@	13
Pink	—	@	75
Pleurisy	10	@	12
Poke	4½	@	5
Rhatany	10	@	12
Rhubarb, Canton	35	@	40
Shensi	65	@	70
high dried	20	@	21
clippings	20	@	30
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	25	@	30
Mexican	9½	@	9¾
Senega, Southern	70	@	75
Western	57	@	58
Serpentaria	—	@	42
Skunk cabbage	9	@	10
Snake, Canada	15	@	24
Squaw vine	8½	@	9
Stillingia	5	@	6
Stone	5	@	6
Squill	13	@	15
Unicorn, false	40	@	45
true	35	@	40
Valerian, German	12	@	15
Belgian	8	@	8½
English	12	@	15
Wild yam	5	@	6
Yellow dock	—	@	6
Zedoary	7	@	8

Seeds.

Anise, Italian, sifted	8½	@	9
Spanish	8½	@	9
German	6½	@	6½
star	20	@	21
Canary, Sicily	4½	@	5
Smyrna	4	@	4½
Caraway, Dutch	6	@	6½
Cardamoms, bleached	80	@	90
decorticated	30	@	33
Celery	7½	@	8
Colchicum	23	@	25
Conium	7	@	7½
Coriander, natural	6½	@	8½
bleached	8¾	@	10½
Cummin Malta	7	@	9
Fennel, German	9	@	10
Italian	5	@	5½
Flax, per bbl	6.00	@	6.50
ground, per lb	3½	@	3¾
Fenugreek	2	@	2½
Hemp, Russian	3	@	3½
Larkspur	22	@	25
Lobelia	45	@	50
Millet, natural	1¾	@	2
shelled	4½	@	4½
Mustard, brown Bari	5½	@	6
California	5½	@	5½
German	3½	@	4½
Sicily	4¾	@	5½
Trieste	—	@	8
yellow, California	4½	@	4½
German	3½	@	4
Poppy	4¾	@	6¾
Pumpkin	9	@	10
Quince	80	@	85
Rape, English	3¾	@	4
German	2¾	@	3½
Sabadilla	9½	@	10
Stavesacre	9	@	10
Stramonium	11	@	12
Strophantus, Kombe	1.00	@	1.10
Hispidus	45	@	50
Sunflower	4½	@	5
Worm, Levant	17½	@	18
American	6½	@	7

Shellac.

D. C.	60	@	—
Diamond I.	—	@	55
V. S. O.	—	@	55
Octogon B.	—	@	42
Fine orange	46	@	50
A. C. garnet	43	@	—
T. N.	45	@	46
Button	42	@	45
Bleached, commercial	—	@	40
Bone, dried	—	@	50

Spices.

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	℔ lb.	19½@	20
Batavia, No. 2		11 @	13
China mats		6¾@	7
cases		8½@	9
broken		5 @	7½
Saigon rolls		62 @	65
broken		— @	35
buds		18½@	19
Chillies, Japan		10½@	11
Zanzibar		10½@	11
Cloves, Amboyna		26 @	27
Zanzibar		13¼@	13½
Clove stems		— @	5
Ginger, Cochin		5 @	5½
African, No. 1		5¾@	6
Japan		4¾@	5
Mace, Banda, No. 1		35 @	36
Penang, No. 1		35 @	36
Penang, No. 2		30 @	32
Nutmegs, 105s to 110s		16 @	16½
Pepper, Acheen		10¾@	11
Lampong		10¾@	11
Singapore		11¼@	11½
white		15¾@	16
Tellicherry		11½@	11¾
Pimento, No. 1		5 @	5¼
grinding		4¾@	5

Chemicals.

Heavy Chemicals.

Alkali, 48 per cent	℔ 100 lbs.	87½@	90
ammonia, high test		75 @	85
Bleach, over 35 per cent		1.25 @	1.30
Salt cake, glass makers'		65 @	67½
Soda ash, carb. 48 per cent		1.20 @	1.30
high test		1.60 @	1.25
Soda, bicarb, English		— @	—
American		1.30 @	1.70
Soda, caustic, domestic.			
60 per cent		1.85 @	1.90
70 per cent		1.75 @	1.85
74 per cent		1.75 @	1.85
78 per cent		1.75 @	1.85
foreign, 60 per cent		— @	—
70 per cent		— @	—
74 per cent		— @	—
76 per cent		1.90 @	1.98
powdered, granulated			
60 per cent		2.50 @	2.60
70 per cent		2.90 @	3.00
Sal, English		85 @	90
American		60 @	70

Acids.

Acid, acetic	℔ 100 lbs.	2.25 @	2.50
chemically pure	℔ lb.	21 @	22
oxalic		5¼@	5½
oxyolignous		8 @	10
sulphuric, 60 deg.	℔ 100 lbs.	1.00 @	1.20
66 deg.		1.00 @	1.20
bulk, 50 deg.		14.00 @	15.00
muriatic, 18 deg.		1.15 @	1.25
20 deg.		1.35 @	1.45
22 deg.		1.45 @	1.50
aqua fortis, 36 deg.	℔ lb.	4½@	4¾
38 deg.		4¾@	5
40 deg.		4¾@	5¼
42 deg.		5¼@	5½
nitric, 36 deg.		3½@	4½
38 deg.		4¾@	5
40 deg.		4½@	5¼
42 deg.		4¾@	5½
tartaric, crystals		28 @	28¼
powdered		28¼@	28½

Miscellaneous Chemicals.

Acetate of lime, gray	℔ 100 lbs.	2.35 @	2.40
brown		1.60 @	1.65
Alum, lump		1.75 @	1.85
ground		1.85 @	1.95
powdered		3.00 @	3.25
Aq. am'ia (in dms) 16 deg.	℔ lb.	3¾@	4
18 deg.		4 @	4½
20 deg.		3½@	4
26 deg.		4¾@	6½
Ammoniac, sal, gray		5¾@	6¼
granulated		6 @	6¼
lump		9¼@	9¾
Ashes, pot, first sorts		5¼@	5½
pearl		7½@	—
Argols, powdered		4 @	4¼
red		2¼@	3½
Arsenic, white		9½@	10
red		6¾@	7
Barium, chloride	℔ ton.	34.00 @	37.00
Brimstone, crude foreign		22.12½@	22.62½
domestic		22.12½@	22.62½
Cream tartar, crystals, p. c.	℔ lb.	22½@	22¾
powdered, 90 p. c.		22¾@	23
Chlorate of soda		8¾@	10
Chloride of calcium	℔ ton.	10.50 @	11.50
Copperas	℔ lb.	57½@	62½
Glauber's salt		40 @	50
Nitrate of lead		7¾@	8
Potash, chlorate, crystals		8½@	9½
powdered		8¾@	11
Carb. calcined 80@85 p. c.		3¾@	4¼
calcined 96@98 per cent		4½@	5
hydrated 80@83 per cent		4 @	4½
caustic		4½@	7
Sugar of lead, brown		7¾@	7¾
white		9½@	9¾
Saltpeter, crude		4¼@	4½
refined		4½@	5½
Sulphate alumina		1 @	1¾
Vitriol, blue		5.90 @	6

Fertilizer Materials.

Ammoniates.

Ammonia sulphate foreign spot	℔ 100 lbs.	3.12½@	3.15
futures		3.15 @	3.18
Ammonia, sulphate domestic spot		3.10 @	3.12½
futures		3.12½@	3.15
Fish scrap, dried, 10 p. c. ammonia and 14 p. c. bone phosphate, f. o. b. fish works	℔ ton	2.60 &	10
wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia f. o. b. fish works		2.40 &	35
Ground fish guano, imported, 10 and 11 p. c. ammonia and 15-17 p. c. bone phosphate, c. i. f. N. Y., Balt. or Phila.		2.80 &	10
Azotine	℔ unit.	2.55 @	2.60
Tankage, concentrated, 15@16 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago		2.25 @	2.30
Tankage, 10-11 p. c. and 10-15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago		2.35 &	10
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago		2.30 &	10
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago		17.50 @	18.50
Garbage, tankage		10.00 @	11.00
Hoofmeal, f.o.b. Chicago	℔ unit	2.47½@	2.50
Dried blood, 12-13 p. c. ammonia, f. o. b. New York		2.70 @	2.75
Dried blood, high grade, f. o. b. Chicago		2.65 @	2.70
Nitrate of soda, 95% spot, per 100 lbs.		2.22 @	2.25
futures, 96%		2.22½@	2.20
Nitrate of soda, 95% spot		2.20 @	2.22½
future, 95 %		2.20 @	—

Phosphates.

Acid phosphate	℔ unit.	60 @	67½
Bones, raw	℔ ton.	15.00 @	17.00
ground, steamed, 3 p. c. ammonia and 50 p. c. bone phosphate		22.00 @	23.00
ground steamed, 1½ p. c. ammonia and 60 p. c. bone phosphate		19.00 @	21.00
unground, steamed		18.00 @	20.00
hard boiled		20.00 @	22.00
Bone black oil discard		12.00 @	16.00
sugar discard		16.00 @	20.00
Phosphate rock, ground, f. o. b. Charleston, 2,000 lbs		5.00 @	5.25
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, per 2,400 lbs., f. o. b. Ashley River		3.50 @	3.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, hot air dried, f. o. b. Ashley River		4.00 @	—
Florida land pebble phosphate rock, f. o. b. Fernandina, per ton		4.00 @	4.25
Florida high grade phosphate hard rock, f. o. b. Fernandina, per ton		7.00 @	7.25
Tennessee phosphate rock f. o. b. Mt. Pleasant, dom. s.ic, per ton		3.55 @	4.00
Tennessee phosphate rock f. o. b. Mt. Pleasant, export, per ton		4.00 @	4.30

Potashes.

Muriate potash, basis 80 p. c., spot	℔ 100 lbs.	1.95 @	1.98
Muriate potash, basis 80 p. c., future		1.90 @	1.93
Manure salt, 20 p. c., actu'l p'ash.		14.75 @	15.40
double manure salt, 48 p. c.		1.16½@	1.19½
Sulphate potash (basis 90 p. c.)		2.18½@	2.21½
Kainit, in bags, 2,240 lbs		9.50 @	—
Kainit, in bulk, do		8.50 @	—

Pyrities.

Spanish crude, unwashed fines, per unit averaging 48 to 52 p. c. of sulphur ex ship		9 @	10
Spanish smalls washed ore		7 @	8
Lump ore, washed, averaging 48 to 52 p. c. of sulphur		10 @	10½
Lump, non arsenical high-grade ore		11 @	12
Lump, arsenical (not washeds)		10½@	11
Domestic pyrites, fines, averaging 45 p. c. sulphur, f. o. b. shipping port		9½@	10
Furnace size, averaging 45 p. c. sulphur f. o. b. shipping port, per unit		10½@	11

Dyestuffs.

Acetate of soda	℔ lb.	4¼@	4½
Acid, gallic		53 @	55
picric, best crystals		22 @	27
tannic, commercial		35 @	37
crystals		58 @	60
Albumen, egg		54 @	70
blood		20 @	25
Alizarine, red		15½@	16½
Aniline oil		9½@	9¾
salt, crystals		8½@	8¾
Annatto		— @	14
fine		— @	32
seed		10 @	12
Antimony, salt, 75%		15 @	16
65%		14 @	15
40%		11 @	12
Bichloride of tin, 50°		11 @	—
45°		10½@	—
Bichromate of potash, Amer		8¾@	8½
Bichromate of soda		6¾@	6½
Bisulphite of soda		.50@	1¾
Carmine of indigo		60 @	70
Cochineal, Teneriffe, silver		45 @	50
black		45 @	50
gray black		45 @	50
Cudbear, Frenca		12 @	15
concentrates		35 @	45
English		9 @	12
Cutch, mat		4½@	5
boxes		5 @	7
slabs		6½@	8
Dextrine, imported potato		6 @	7
domestic potato		0½@	6
corn		2.65 @	3
Divi-divi	℔ ton.	35.00 @	40.00
Flavine	℔ lb.	23 @	40
Fustic, stick	℔ ton.	17.00 @	20.00
young root		31.00 @	35.00
Gambier		4¾@	4¾
cube No. 1		6½@	7
cube No. 2		5½@	6
Hypo. of soda, Am., bbls.	℔ cwt.	1.40 @	1.50
kgs.		1.50 @	1.60
German, cks.		1.60 @	1¾
kgs		2.00 @	2¼
Indigo, Bengal, low grade	℔ lb.	55 @	57½
medium		62½@	65
high grade		77½@	80
Kurpahs		47½@	60
Guatemala		35 @	70
Manila		43 @	44
Madras		42 @	45
J. (synthetic)		18 @	20
Indigotine		95 @	1.80
Logwood, stick	℔ ton.	15.50 @	19.00
roots		14.50 @	16.00
Madder, Dutch	℔ lb.	10¼@	12¼
French		— @	—
Myrabolans		2 @	2½
Muriate of tin, 36°		½ @	¾
52°		15 @	15½
Nitrate of iron, commercial		1¼@	1½
trus		4 @	4½
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo		— @	25
Chinese		14 @	14½
Persian, berries		— @	7
Phosphate of soda		1.90 @	2¼
Prussiate of potash, yellow		14 @	14¼
red		35 @	40
Prussiate of soda		9 @	9¼
Quercitron	℔ ton.	18.00 @	20.00
Sago flour	℔ lb.	1.80 @	2
Salts of tartar		4¼@	6
Silicate soda, liquid		¾@	1¼
crystals		2 @	2½
Soluble oil, 50%		6½@	6¾
75@85%		9 @	13
Starch, corn, pearl, in bbls		2 @	2¾
in bags		1.85 @	2½
potato		3¾@	4
rice		6½@	7½
wheat		5 @	8
Stannate of soda		10 @	20
Sumac, Sicily No. 1	℔ ton.	49.00 @	51.00
No. 2		44.00 @	47.00
Tapioca flour	℔ lb.	2½@	3½
Tartar emetic		22 @	24
Tin crystals		22½@	26
Turmeric, Madras		4¾@	5¼
Aleppo		4 @	4½
Pubna		3¾@	4
Cochin, bulbs		2 @	3
Turkey red oil		5½@	15
Vanadiate ammonium	℔ oz.	60 @	75
Zinc dust	℔ lb.	5¾@	6

Chipped Dyewoods, Etc.

Barwood	℔ lb.	2 @	2½
Camwood		6 @	7
Fustic		1½@	2
Hypernic		2¾@	3
Logwood		1 @	1½
Rec sanders		2¾@	3¼

Extracts.

Archil, double	℔ lb.	8 @	10
concentrated		14 @	18
Barberry, French		22 @	28
Chestnut		2 @	2½
Oak		2¼@	2½
Hemlock		3 @	3¼
Fustic, solid		8 @	11
liquid, 51°		6 @	8
Gall		12 @	15
Indigo		6 @	10
Logwood, solid		6 @	13
liquid, 51°		5 @	10
42°		4 @	6
crystals		10 @	15
Quebracho, solid		4¾@	5
51°		3¼@	3½
42°		2¾@	3
Quercitron		3 @	3¼
Palmetto		2¼@	2½
Persian berry		9 @	15
Sumac		3 @	6

Comparative Prices.

On Feb. 15, 1903, and corresponding dates in 1904 and 1905:—

Chemicals.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Bleaching powder	$1.30	$1.15	$1.20
Brimstone	21.25	21.75	22.50
Caustic Soda, 70 p. c.	1.75	1.75	1.65
Caustic Soda, 60 p. c.	1.85	1.90	1.66
Sal soda, Am.	.60	.60	.55
Soda, ash, 48 p. c. carb.	1.25	—	—
Soda, alkali, 48 p. c.	.87½	.85	.90
Soda, nitrate	2.35	2.17½	1.95
Cream tartar, crystals	.23½	.24½	.23¾
Muriate of potash	1.92	1.88	1.80
Chlorate of potash	.08¾	.08¾	.07
Kainit	9.25	8.80	9.05
Paints.			
White lead in oil	.06¼	.06	.06¾
Litharge, Am. pow'd	.06	.05¾	.05
Paris green	.12	.11	.10¾
Orange mineral	.08	.08	.08
Ven. red, English	1.15	1.25	1.80
Ven. red, American	.50	.50	.50
Barytes	17.50	17.50	17.00
Whiting, commercial	.45	.45	.40
Drugs.			
Opium	3.00	2.90	3.00
Morphine, domestic	2.10	2.10	1.90
Quinine	.23	.22	.26
Alcohol	2.38	2.46	2.43
Borax, city	.07¾	.07½	.07½
Beans, tonka (Ang.)	.55	.60	.65
Cubeb, whole	.07	.07½	.08
Cuttlefish	.14½	.15	.19½
Glycerine, C. P., drms.	.13	.14¼	.14½
Oil, castor, city	.10¼	.09¾	.10½
Oil, cassia	.75	.70	.67½
Oil, codliver, Nor	42.00	95.00	65.00
Oil, peppermint, tins	3.20	2.70	—
Oil, sassafras	.60	.65	.40
Quicksilver	.55	.62	.63½
Asafoetida	.18	.21	.20
Gum, arabic, sorts	.05½	.06	.08½
Camphor, bbls	.80	.85	—
Shellac, D. C	—	.85	—
Senna, Alex. Nat'l	.17	.17	.21
Senega root	—	—	.85
Ipecac	1.25	1.25	1.55
Jalap	.11	.09	.12
Canary seed, Smyrna	.05½	.04¼	.05
Caraway seed, Dutch	.05¼	.04⅞	.05
Mustard seed, Cal., yel.	.04⅛	.04	.04¼
Rapeseed, German	.02⅝	.02⅝	.03
Oils.			
Cottonseed, prime S. Y.	.26½	.39¼	.41
Olive, Sicily	.54	.51	.53
Cocoanut, Ceylon	.06¼	.06½	.06
Lard, prime, city	.56	.64	.85
Linseed, domestic	.43	.42	.40
Menhaden, prime, cde.	.21	.23	—
Sperm, bl'ched, winter	.65	.67	.78
Whale, bl'ched, winter	.47	.48	.48
Oil cake, Western	27.00	24.00	25.50
Spirits of turpentine	.55½	.65	.66
Dyestuffs.			
Bichromate potash, Am.	.08¼	.08½	.08¼
Cochineal, Teneriffe, S.	.52	.48	.20
Cutch, bag	.04½	.04	.05
Gambier	.04¼	.04¾	.05¾
Indigo, Bengal, h. gde.	.95	.85	.90
Prussiate potash, yel	.13¾	.15	.13¾
Starch, corn	2.02	2.05	2.25
Sumac, Sicily, prime	44.00	47.00	44.00

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DRUG MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on pages 31, 32 and 33.

Saturday Noon, Feb. 17, 1906.

ADVANCED.	DECLINED.
Carbolic acid, ½c.	Grain alcohol, 2c.
Carnauba wax, 1c.	Cologne spirit, 1c.
Nitrate of silver, ½c.	Ergot, 2c.
Pink root, 15c.	
Cannabis indica, 5c.	
Peppermint oil, 5c.	

Opium.

Nothing has developed to vary the rather monotonous course of the market. The demand shows no improvement, and late cable advices offer little encouragement for a more favorable tendency of values. Quotations are nominally unchanged at $2.90 for cases and up to $2.95 for broken lots, while powdered remains at $3.40@3.45, as to test, quantity and holder. Cable advices from our correspondents follow:—

Smyrna, Feb. 16, 1906.

There have been sales of 303 cases at 4d. cheaper. The market is easy. Arrivals to date, 1,446 cases.

We have also the following by mail:—

Smyrna, Jan. 27, 1906.

Sales for the 20th to 26th inst. were as follows:—For America, 16 cases current talequale at 7s.; for America, 10 cases Yerli talequale at 7s. 6d.; for England, 2 cases extra Yerli talequale at 7s. 8d.; for England, 2 cases extra Carahissar talequale at 7s. 6d.; for the Continent, 3 cases extra Carahissar talequale at 7s. 6d. per pound, f. o. b. Our market has undergone no change, nevertheless prices are firmly maintained, and had it not been for the great want of money on the part of weak holders our quotations would have been much higher. The late frost, it is reported, has done damage to the extent of about 25 per cent

Smyrna, Jan. 31, 1906.

Since forwarding my last report of the 31st ulto., the sales on our market have amounted to 221 cases as follows:—One hundred and thirty-eight cases for America, 57 cases for England, 15 cases for the Continent and 11 cases for account of interior and local speculators. Current quotations are as follows:—Common low testing qualities, 6s. 8d.@7s.; usual run talequale for manufacturing, 7s. 2d.@7s. 6d.; Carahissar, as to quality, 7s. 5d.@8s.; Yerli, as to quality, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d., f. o. b. During the early part of the month we had severe frosty weather which damaged the autumn sowings, of which it is reported 25@30 per cent. have perished. The spring sowings which begin now and end about the middle of March are not always certain to succeed, therefore, from all accounts, we must look forward to a medium crop next season. Under these circumstances I consider present prices if not cheap, at least quite safe, for should even the spring sowings succeed, it is not likely that holders will care to sell our rich qualities at cheaper prices than what they are quoted at now. The arrivals to date are 1,428 cases, against 4,157 at same date last year and in Constantinople 1,305, against 2,634 in 1905. The stock in first and second hands is 3,125 cases, against 4,392 last year, and in Constantinople 686, against 1,242.

Quinine.

As was generally expected, the Amsterdam cinchona bark sale on Thursday resulted in a materially higher unit, 4.37 Dutch cents, against 4 Dutch cents at the January auction. Nearly all, or, as our Amsterdam correspondent cabled, 93 per cent., of the heavy offerings amounting to 12,258 packages, were disposed of. With the announcement of the advance the confidence of local dealers strongly centered in its favorable influence upon quinine and in some quarters it was believed that a 20c. basis was a logical outcome of the bark sale. As time passed, however, without any change in makers' prices, the expectations in this event were less hopeful. Bulk in first hands is quoted at 18c. and there is little disposition to concede from this figure for second-hand lots. Outside holders reported a fairly active inquiry since the bark auction. An out-of-town pillmaker sought 5,000 ozs. of Java at less than makers' quotation, which was pending at the close of the week. The announcement of the bark shipments during the first half of the month was late in reaching the local trade, not having been received until nearly Saturday noon. According to our Amsterdam correspondent the total for the period amounted to 336,000 Dutch lbs., a fairly light quantity, as may be seen by the following table of half-monthly shipments during recent years:—

	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.
January	374,000	388,000	500,000	220,000
February	336,000	128,000	388,000	340,000
March	.....	220,000	172,000	646,000
April	.....	520,000	616,000	630,000
May	.....	582,000	665,000	612,000
June	.....	350,000	682,000	695,000
July	.....	750,000	770,000	610,000
August	.....	590,000	536,000	418,000
September ...	.....	572,000	682,000	566,000
October	.....	770,000	910,000	570,000
November ...	.....	670,000	616,000	232,000
December ...	.....	548,000	800,000	590,000

Miscellaneous.

ACID, CARBOLIC.—The lightness of available stocks has induced some holders to maintain a stronger position at 15@16c., but it is believed that 14½c. can still be done for drums. Bottles are steady at 20@22c.

ACID, CITRIC.—The upward tendency of the raw material abroad has aroused some expectations of an advance in spot prices, but the effect of primary strength is not manifested to such an extent as if the demand were more active. Makers maintain 38@38½c. We have the following from our Messina correspondent on citrate of lime:—

Messina, Feb. 1, 1906.

In our last report we gave a point as to market prospects by anticipating a higher price in the near future, and now the expectations for a material advance have been realized at the end of this last week. The market has developed so strong a tone that the value of £18 10s. rose in a couple of days to £20 10s., at which price a good volume of business, about 800 tons, has been transacted. It was long years since this state of excitement has been experienced, and it has left a marked impression on the trade for the future. The fact is that citrate makers now find themselves in a more comfortable position to keep alive for a new struggle during the season. The quotation of to-day is £20 5s.

ALCOHOL.—The market for grain alcohol is easier, in sympathy with a corresponding condition in the West, and the revised basis is $2.45@2.47, as to terms of sale. Grain alcohol is in active request and prices hold steadily to the basis of 70c. for 95 per cent. and 75c. for 97 per cent.

ANTIMONY.—In some quarters higher views prevail at 10@12c. for powdered needle, but there are sellers who continue to name 9c. on regular consuming inquiries. Spot stocks are generally light and arrivals of crude are held in strong hands.

BALM OF GILEAD BUDS.—The demand continues backward and holders have yielded further to buyers' interests by naming 32@33c.

BROMIDES.—Recent tests of the market are said to have disclosed the insincerity of the lower quotations that have been current on potash, and while the situation remains on an unsettled basis, nothing is believed to be available on spot below 15c. for potash, although it is intimated that 14½c. might be done in a large way for shipment from works. The report that 14c. is a possible basis for export is still current. The American representative of the German syndicate remains in the same position of holding aloof from the market, maintaining nominally the old schedule of 17c. for potash, 22c. for soda and 24c. for ammonia.

CARNAUBA WAX.—An arrival of 292 bags of the new crop from Brazil this week was all sold before shipment, and late inquiries in the primary markets have, in some instances, elicited no reply, and in others the quantities sought have been cut down to a large degree. The market in Brazil shows a stronger tendency, and cable advices late in the week from Liverpool reported that all of the No. 3 wax available there was all sold at auction at considerably higher values. The Hamburg market is said to be above the parity of local rates. The spot demand is brisk, emphasizing the general lightness of stocks. What little No. 1 wax may be found is held at 49@50c. The market is almost depleted of No. 2, and for this grade it is said that 40c. was declined on shipment. No. 3 wax on spot is held firmly at 32@33c., and North Country at 33@34c.

COD LIVER OIL.—The fishing season in Norway is progressing favorably, our Bergen correspondent cabling the result of the catch including last week as 468,000 fish, equal to 450 bbls. of oil in Lofoten and as 4,400,000 fish, or 4,170 bbls of oil, as the total of all fishing. It is as yet too early to attract buying interest in new oil which remains at 60s. for early shipment. This would bring the cost to about $23 here, at which there are sellers of spot oil. The range extends to $27 for the more favored brands.

COLOGNE SPIRITS.—A decline in the West has established the market on an easier basis at $1.30½@1.31½, as to terms of sale.

ERGOT.—The easier tendency that has lately characterized the spot market has established values more in buyers' favor at 36@38c. for Russian and at 38@40c. for Spanish.

GLYCERINE.—No new developments are to be noted, and prices are without

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Coca Leaves, Truxillo
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change throughout. The movement in C. P. is steady on consuming orders, and values are well sustained at 11½@11¾c. for bulk, containers extra, and 12½@12¾c. for cans. Dynamite remains at 10@10¼c. in carload lots at shipping points. Our Paris correspondent writes as follows on crude:—

Paris, Feb. 2, 1906.

There is not much change to note in the position of our glycerine market during the week now drawing to a close, perhaps a slight accentuation of weakness, but the volume of business which has been consummated has been so limited that this weakness is not, so to speak, pronounced; it is rather one of conjecture. Some small business in soap lye for prompt delivery has been done at around 68@69 francs, c. and f. New York, new containers included, payment in ninety days at Paris. In saponification likewise some contracts in glycerine of more or less good quality have been placed at around 78 francs per 100 kilos, conditions as above. In general our glycerine refiners complain of the stagnation of business especially in dynamite glycerine.

GUARANA.—Values are sustained on a strong basis at 65@70c., and there is little obtainable at the inside figure. There is said to have been a recent attempt on the part of a Hamburg buyer to clear the market of available supplies. A local dealer in close touch with primary conditions advises us that nothing is to be had in Brazil, although this is the season when supplies ought to be arriving.

JAPAN WAX.—The market has assumed rather an uninteresting position, the demand being restricted to slight proportions and primary advices containing little of noteworthy mention. Values are nominally sustained at 12@12¼c.

MENTHOL.—More interest has been centered in this market during the week, on account of reports of fairly active sales. Some lots were taken as low as $2.05 early in the week, but this apparently could not be duplicated later, and on Thursday some excitement was occasioned by a report of a sale of 69 cases at $2.20. It was stated later that this was a misrepresentation, as the quantity involved a hypothecated lot and could not be construed as a legitimate market transaction. It might be possible to find some lots at $2.15 at this writing. Our London correspondent cabled on Saturday a value there of 7s. 9d., against 7s. 11d. last week.

NAPHTHALINE.—The market is rather quiet and the consuming inquiry seems to be later than usual. Prices remain on a basis that is generally the subject for unfavorable comment on the part of sellers at 1.85@2c. for either balls or flakes on spot, while for shipment the market is nominally at 1¾c.

NITRATE OF SILVER.—The sustained high price of bullion has caused an advance of ½c. on crystals, making the range from 41½@45c., as to quantity.

Balsams.

While the market for Central American copaibo is without quotable change at 30@32c., as to quality, quantity and seller, a firmer tone characterizes the situation, owing to the continued lightness of arrivals. A vessel arriving from a port in Brazil from which most of the Para copaiba is shipped brought nothing of this variety, advices stating that it was impossible to add to the small quantity of 150 kilos that has been held there for some time. Several holders of the limited spot stocks now maintain 40c. The firs are steady at $3@3.10 for Canada and at 75@80c. for Oregon, as to style of package and holder. While Peru is generally maintained at $1@1.05, concessions are said to be obtainable from the inside figure.

Barks.

Sales of bayberry bark are reported at 13c., but some of less desirable quality is said to be still obtainable at 12c.

A late order is reported to have disposed of all of the barberry bark that could be found up to 13c., and that the requirements of the buyer had not been satisfied.

An inquiry from abroad sought 3 cwts. of wahoo bark of root on this market, but it is not believed that such a quantity is available here. The principal holder maintains 60c.

Cascara sagrada is moving in a routine way, but there appears to be no question as to the sustained course of values at 5½c. for 1905 bark to 9c. for older bark.

Sassafras bark is well maintained at 12@15c., as to quality, quantity and holder.

Beans.

According to the latest reports from Mexico, the new crop of vanilla beans may not exceed 100,000 lbs., but local dealers who recall the estimate of 200,000 lbs. for the last crop which turned out to reach a total of 400,000 lbs., are not disposed to place much confidence in the latest figures. There is comparatively little activity in the local market, where fairly liberal stocks are held. Quotations reflect a steady tendency at $2.75@5 for whole Mexican beans, and at $1.75@2.50 for cuts. Other varieties are without new interest and quotations remain without change.

Berries.

The market for juniper berries is backward, and the confidence of some holders has been abated to an extent where 3½c. is a possible buying basis, although this figure is not generally met, the range reaching to 4¼c. for some especially choice berries.

There is a strong undertone to the market for cubebs, but as yet without quotable change from 8@9c. for ordinary to 10c. for the more select berries.

Essential Oils.

Peppermint still commands the chief interest in oils this week. Reports of damage to the plants in the West tend to keep spot holdings up to $2.50@2.75, and no large lots are believed to be obtainable at the lower figure. While reports thus far would seem to make a serious shortage of the new crop probable, some of the more conservative dealers think the damage may possibly not prove to be so extensive as present conditions appear to warrant; this, however, cannot be definitely known until commencement of the growing season. Cable advices on Friday reported an advance of 6d. in the bottled oil in London, bringing the market to 14s. 6d. There has been an active demand for this variety on spot, but little has been available under the present conditions.

The oil lately available at $3.10 has been taken up, and the market is firmer at $3.15@3.25.

The market on anise retains its firm tone, active business having been done during the week. The 15 degree test is still quoted at $1.35 and the 14 degree at $1.30.

Large sales have been made this week in camphor oil, especially in the heavy gravity, at 10@12c. Natural Japanese white is in limited supply, and held at 17@20c.

The market in citronella shows a steadier tendency, chiefly under the lack of definite offers from Ceylon. The foreign advance, it is thought, will warrant a quotation of 38@40c. on spot.

Natural sassafras is reported to be scarce, and an early advance likely, the present range remaining at 50@60c., and the artificial from 24@26c.

Messina essences, in sympathy with primary conditions, are still strong, an advance of 10c. being quoted on sweet orange, making the range from $2.10@2.30. Lemon is as yet unchanged, but a firmer tone rules the market. Our Messina correspondent writes as follows:—

Messina, Feb. 3, 1906.

I wrote you last on the 5th ultimo, since when it has now become evident that buyers abroad are beginning to wake up to the very important fact that this season, as regards everything appertaining to the citrus industry, is very different from past seasons. A further rise has already taken place on lemon, and while sweet orange and bergamot remain unchanged, still further increases are not at all unlikely. Here are to-day's quotations for reputed brands:—Lemon, 2s. 9d.@2s. 11d.; sweet orange, 9s. 3d.@9s. 9d.; bergamot, 9s. 6d.@10s., all per pound, usual terms and conditions.

Flowers.

No new developments are to be noted concerning American saffron flowers, and while the market is sustained at $1.25 the demand is of little moment. Other descriptions are steady at $5@6 for Alicante and at $7.50@8 for Valencia.

Nothing is believed to be available in Roman chammomile flowers below 18c., and for some lots 22c. is maintained.

Lavender flowers are moving on a moderate scale, but we find no occasion to vary the lately prevailing basis

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of 12@13c. for ordinary, 15@18c. for select, and up to 20c. for hand-picked.

Gums.

American refined camphor remains unchanged at 94c. in bbls. and 94½c. in cases, and the movement is fairly steady at this high level. The Japanese refined product is quoted at 92@93c. in ozs., 96@97c. in ½ ozs. and up to 97c. in "24s." Our London correspondent reports the stocks of refined camphor there on January 31 as 264 packages, against 1,265 and 5,313 packages on the corresponding day in 1905 and 1904, respectively.

Aloes are without particular activity, but the tendency of values is steady at 6@6¼c. for Curacao and at 14@15c. for Barbadoes. There is little to come forward from the producing sections, and late advices report that the outlook for the new crop is not so favorable as it appeared earlier.

Some holders maintain firmer views for Sumatra benzoin, owing to the lightness of available stocks, but our lately-prevailing basis of 32@35c. remains in effect.

There is no large movement in chicle, but under steady sales for limited quantities values are maintained at 35@38c. for prime Mexican.

Herbs and Leaves.

A recent inquiry on the local market showed that not a single sale of prime green short buchu was available, nothing acceptable was found below 17c., and the quality of the goods at this price was not especially desirable. At a late sale in London prime green was sold at a price that would bring the cost here approximately to 18c.

Our London correspondent cabled on Saturday a higher market for cannabis indica, and the local situation reflected a ready improvement, $1@1.10 being named for either tops or siftings.

Little of new interest has developed in Alexandria senna, but the sustained position of the markets abroad imparts a steadying influence on local values.

Lobelia is offered at 10@12c.

Roots.

A feature of the week in this department has been the sharp advance in pink root. Sales were made at 65c., as a result of which the principal holder now maintains 75c. It is stated that the spot supply may not exceed 200 lbs.

While the market for ipecac remains at 1.50@1.60c. for both Rio and Cartagena, a steadier tone dominates the situation. Two lots of Rio and one of Cartagena unsold from recent arrivals have been stored, first hands not having been willing to meet the lower views of buyers. No further arrivals in the early future are awaited. One London correspondent advises us that total stocks on January 31 amounted to 186 packages, against 405 and 1,171 packages on the corresponding day in 1905 and 1904, respectively.

Burdock is still firm and is quoted at 13c. for the foreign and 12c. for the domestic.

Kava kava is now quoted from 10@12c.

Plurisy root, owing to new supplies on the market, can now be had from 10@12c.

Mexican sarsaparilla shows no particular activity, and the market is easy at 9¼@9½c.

Western senega shows some activity upon increased demand, the quotations now ranging from 58@60c.

Seeds.

Recent reports are to the effect that the prospects for the new crop of coriander seed are not so favorable, and the high level of values on spot may show little, if any, abatement. These are maintained at 6¼@8¼c. for natural and 8¾@10½c. for bleached, as to quantity and origin.

Some improvement has been reported in the position of canary seed abroad, but local quotations show no variation from 4@4½c. for Smyrna and 4½@5c. for Sicily.

Russian hemp is without further change and the market is steadier at 3@3½c.

Strophanthus remains on the revised basis noted last week at $1@1.10 for Kombe and at 45@50c. for Hispidus.

Shellac.

There has been no material change to the local situation during the week, and the course of the market may be reported as steady, although Calcutta has manifested an easier tendency, which is generally regarded as reactionary and of but temporary significance. Our London correspondent cabled on Saturday a spot quotation of 198s. for T. N., the same as last week. The local consuming demand continues along steady lines and arrivals are well taken up. The Dragoman is here and her cargo was said to be turning out free. The arrivals in London during January amounted to 3,608 cases, according to advices from our correspondent, while the deliveries reached a total of 4,478 cases. The stocks there on the first of this month were 20,471 cases, against 42,394 and 20,259 cases on the same day in 1905 and 1904. On spot T. N. is generally available at 45c. in cases or bags. Bleached is held in most quarters at 40c. for commercial and at 50c. for bone dried.

We have the following statistics on shipments from Calcutta during the last four years:—

	Orange.	Button.	Garnet.	Total.
1905, cwt..	123,580	19,380	14,571	157,531
1904.....	120,907	18,902	16,741	156,550
1903.....	108,044	22,742	16,223	147,009
1902.....	98,561	15,657	12,475	126,693

Shipments during the first week of January, 1906, were as follows:—

	Orange.	Button.	Garnet.	Total.
London, cwt.	634	469	350	1,503
New York...	4,601	310	475	5,386
Germany	822	96	790	1,708
Other ports..	87	...	...	73
Total 6,144		895	1,615	8,634

Spices.

The movement on jobbing requirements has been fairly active during the week, but there is as yet little disposition to operate on any large scale. Nutmegs have been a feature of the week, with primary advices showing a steadily increasing firmness and inducing more activity on spot. Stocks here are rather light, and are now maintained at 17@17½c. for 105s@110s. Cloves showed a steadier tendency, with Zanzibars generally held at 13¼@13½c. Our Rotterdam correspondent sends the following on the stock of cloves on February 1 during the last six years:—

	Holland.	London.	New York.
1906, bales	6,000	29,000	5,000
1905.....	6,800	28,200	8,000
1904.....	14,000	23,600	6,000
1903.....	49,000	14,500	8,000
1902.....	63,700	22,500	10,000
1901.....	76,400	20,000	14,000

This makes the total as follows, in bales:—

1906.....	40,000	1903.....	71,500
1905.....	43,000	1902.....	96,200
1904.....	43,600	1901.....	110,400

Arrivals at Zanzibar from August to February during the last six years are as follows, in bales:—

1905-6	44,000	1902-3	72,000
1904-5	127,000	1901-2	75,000
1903-4	29,000	1900-1	52,000

Pepper is reported somewhat easier for shipment, 10½@10¾c. being named for February, April or March. May shipment of Singapore black. On spot 11¼c. is possible. We have the following statistics from our Rotterdam correspondent on black and white pepper, showing the stocks on February 1 during recent years:—

1906.	bags.		Total bags.
Holland	53,300		
London	27,000	1905	141,100
France	38,000	1904	150,000
Hamburg	5,700	1903	174,900
Trieste	4,000	1902	238,100
		1901	294,600
Total	128,000	1900	348,000

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter.)

London Closing Prices.

London, Feb. 17, 1906.

Quinine spot, 8¾d.; shellac, 198s. per cwt. Cape aloes, asafoetida, cannabis indica, buchu leaves and cardamoms are higher. Areca nuts, Spanish colocynths and ergot are lower. Menthol is also easier at 7s. 9d. Ipecac is slow.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

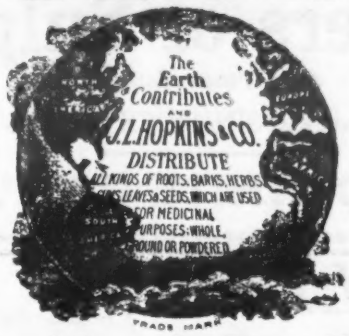
London Drug Market.

London, Feb. 3, 1906.

The Mincing Lane markets have maintained a firm tone this week, but transactions have been fewer generally, owing to absence of speculative business. The demand from the trade has also been quiet, but prices show various, and in some instances, important changes. Quinine has been active at rising prices, and shellac has considerably advanced. Star anise

CRUDE DRUGS

Aconite Root
Areca Nuts
Asafoetida
Arrow Root
Belladonna
Benzoin
Buchu
Cantharides
Cardamom Seed
Chamomile



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Colchicum
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seed oil has improved, and H. G. H. American peppermint oil is lower. Citronella oil is quoted better, and as to refined camphor the market for all descriptions is very firm indeed.

Quinine.—Owing to a better feeling generally and to smaller bark shipments for the whole of January the market has further hardened and a large business has been done, chiefly from makers, amounting to nearly 100,000 ounces B. & S. and Brunswick, while from second hands fair spot sales have been made, commencing at 8¼d. and closing at 8⅝d. per ounce, and further buyers thereat. For May delivery 8⅝d. has been paid, and for August delivery 8⅞d. The arrivals in January were nil, the deliveries 26,480 ounces, and the stock on January 31, 1906, was 2,780,384 ounces, as against 3,299,920 ounces at the same time last year.

Shellac has been daily advancing of late, chiefly owing to the fire at one of Ralli Brothers' warehouses in Calcutta, where it is reported about 4,500 cases have been destroyed. The spot demand has so far been very active, and the rise on several descriptions amounts to about 10s. per cwt., chiefly buttons, A. A. having been sold up to 182s. and to 185s. T. N. orange spot has been fetching 190s. to 199s. for ordinary matted to good free, closing 199s. for fair. Fine marks of orange have advanced to 205s. and 215s. per cwt., according to quality, but garnet has not moved as yet, and is quiet at 182s. 6d.@185s. for A. C. and at 175s. for G. A. L., according to quality. Futures of T. N. orange are also strong and dearer, closing 11@12s. per cwt. higher. The sales amount to over 3,000 cases at from 183s.@203s. for March delivery and from 192s.@205s. for May deliveries, and sellers at the higher figures. It now remains to be seen what Ralli will do presently, and prices may then jump 20s. all around; anyhow, great uncertainty prevails.

Antimony has now risen to £45 per ton for crude Japan. Refined camphor is very firm and higher inclined. Japan tablets of ½ and 1 ounce are selling at 3s. 6d. and ¼-ounce tablets at 3s. 9d., while English is quoted unaltered at 3s. 10d. for bells. Ergot of rye is held at 1s. 7½d.@1s. 8d. for Russian and at 2s.@2s. 2d. for Spanish, according to quality and holder. Gallnuts.—Neither China spot nor Aleppo spot are available just now, but for Smyrna 90s. @95s. per cwt. is asked.

Gum arabic is very quiet, 23s.@24s. per cwt. having been paid for ½ hard London sorts, and 42s. 6d. for good pale sifted. East India descriptions are mostly scarce, including Aden, which is held for rather high values.

Our market for gum olibanum is still bare of good drop, and small sales to arrive have been made of fair drop at 37s. 6d. per cwt., c. i. f., while for spot ordinary drop 27s. has been paid, and for good garblings 24s. Gum tragacanth has experienced a better demand of late and previous rates have somewhat hardened again.

Star anise seed oil is dearer at 5s. 3½d.@ 5s. 4d. spot, and buyers at the latter figure owing to the advanced arrival price of 5s. 11d. c. i. f. Cassia oil is quiet but steady at 3s. 2d. spot for 70@75 per cent., at 3s. 3d. spot for 75@80 per cent. and 3s. 7d. spot for 80@85 per cent. Peppermint oil, American H. G. H. spot is lower at 13s. 6d.@13s. 9d.

Japan wax has recovered since the drug auctions to 57s. 6d. and 59s. per cwt. spot, and business has been done thereat. Since the drug auctions menthol has been sold at 7s. 10d. spot for Kobayashi, but 7s. 11d. is now asked.

(Special Cablegram to the Reporter.)

Hamburg Closing Prices.

Hamburg, Feb. 17, 1906

Camphor, 90c.; lycopodium, 48c.; ergot, 34c.; cantharides, $1.18.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Hamburg Drug Market.

Hamburg, Feb. 6, 1906.

The drug business is rather brisk, the principal interest being in citric acid, which has advanced to 32c. for contracts over the year, with a large business having been done. Want of crude material is said to have been the cause for the advance. Camphor continues firm and prices are higher at 89c. A little business has been done in lycopodium at 50c. Ergot is quiet at 39c. Stocks seem to be on the steady increase. Cantharides are unchanged at $1.18. Anise seed remains at 6¾c. for Russian and at 6c. for Levant. Fenugreek is tending slightly easier and for forward shipment lower prices are obtainable. Speculative purchases have been made in the expectations of an early advance in borax and boracic acid. For light camphor oil 15c. is now quoted, and the total of available stocks does not exceed 50 cases. Abundant stocks of colocynths have been accumulated, and bids are wanted. Galangal root is in good demand and up to 4¼c. has been paid by German consumers, a duty of 5½c. having been imposed, to take effect on March 1. Ipecac is easy, Cartagena at $1.55 and Rio at $1.62. Japan wax is easier at 12c.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

London Drug Statistics.

London, Feb. 6, 1906.

Our London correspondent sends the following statistics on the arrivals and deliveries of the principal drug items in London during January, together with the stocks on hand on January 31, 1906, and 1905:—

Articles.	Landed in London, in Jan., 1906.	Delivered from Docks & Warehouses in London in Jan., 1906.	Stock in London, Jan. 31, 1906.	Stock in London, Jan. 31, 1905.
Shellac, orange, cs.	2,528	2,688	14,596	30,725
garnet	360	328	687	4,416
buttons	720	1,462	5,188	7,253
	3,608	4,478	20,471	42,394
Quinine, ozs.		26,480	2,780,384	3,299,920
Aloes, pkgs.	134	99	415?	774
Aloes, gourds			50?	
Camphor, pkgs.	766	595	264	1,265
Cinchona bark	1,310	1,067	7,831	6,559
Cardamoms	366	258	1,814	2,553
Cochineal, bgs.	127	45	573	230
Colombo root	223	145	249	233
Cubebs	40		478	722
Dragon's blood, cs.	4	13	89	25
Gamboge			5	2
Gum arabic, pkgs.	1,780	1,158	7,048	7,345
asafoetida, cs.	553	354	1,318	405
benzoin	146	237	650	1,149
myrrh, pkgs.	6	2	79	33
olibanum	110	79	1,510	2,171
tragacanth	1,342	1,438	6,146	3,244
kowrie, net tons	156	146	1,189	933
Ipecac, pkgs.	26	24	186	405
Rhubarb, cs.	9	79	202	250
Senna, pkgs.	65	276	3,188	3,384
Sarsaparilla, bls.	54	49	114	136

Expert Consideration on Drug Bills Urged.

The Drug Trade Section of the Board of Trade and Transportation held a meeting Thursday afternoon at the rooms of the board. Chairman Charles S. Littell, who presided, announced the members of the various committees for the year. It was decided to change the date of the regular meeting to 12 o'clock noon on the fourth Wednesday of the month. Dr. Waldstein introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Legislation to address a letter to the proper committee of Congress, recommending that before any legislation is enacted restricting or prohibiting the use of colored matter or preservatives in food products that a commission of experts shall consider the subject in all its phases, including the rules and regulations of other governments throughout the world. Dr. Waldstein spoke of the fact that in Germany and other European countries where the authorities had investigated the subject of food manufacture very carefully, the use of certain preservatives was not prohibited, though such action was contemplated in bills now being proposed. The Chairman of the Committee on Legislation reported that the committee had had under consideration the numerous bills affecting the drug and kindred trades which have been introduced into the Legislature of this State and in Congress. He mentioned the differences of opinion that exist as to the provisions of these several measures affecting some interests, and again others, so that it was finally decided, upon the recommendation of the committee, to secure a sufficient number of the copies of the several bills and to send a copy of each bill to each member of the Drug Trade Section, so that he may examine them and be qualified to discuss the provisions of these several measures. At a special meeting, which was recommended by the committee, this report was approved and a special meeting decided upon, which will be held on Monday, the 26th inst., at 3.30 o'clock. The committee of importers of drugs and chemicals reported that no change in the condition at the appraisers' stores had as yet been accomplished. They recited this case as one of the many instances where serious losses have been sustained by shippers through the detention of goods at the government stores. A shipment of sarsaparilla had come into this market recently and had been held by the government so long in a warm place that the weight of each of the fifty bales contained in the shipment was reduced to about forty-six pounds, or nearly 25 per cent. The whole matter was referred to the General Board for action, and will be taken up by the Committee on Customs Administration of the parent body.

Spanish Cork Trade.

Consul-General Ridgely, of Barcelona, furnishes the following paragraph on the cork industry in Spain:—

San Feliu de Guixols, Spain, is one of the important cork-trade centers of Europe and the agent of this consulate general, in writing from there concerning the conditions of the trade in 1905, says that the net result of business shows a slight falling off in the manufacture of corks and the packing of cork shavings, due to the keen competition of other countries. The increase in the exports of corks to the United States has been produced by the introduction of a new kind called "disks," which, being only one-eighth of an inch thick, compete none the less with corks of regular sizes. The increase in the exports of cork shavings was caused by an unprecedented rise in their value during the first quarter of the year. The introduction of practical machinery for cutting cork insoles lowered the cost of production of that article and also served to increase its exportation.

Researches on Oil of Jasmin

(From the German of Prof. Hesse, in Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft.)

In my previous communications relative to my researches on the oil of jasmin, I stated that I should operate on larger quantities and of more recent gathering. Although my investigations are still to be pursued, they have progressed so far that I think it suitable to publish the results that I have reached.

The materials I have used are of perfect purity and respond to the following questions:—

1. How much oil will jasmin flowers furnish a l'enfleurage?

2. What are the properties possessed by jasmin oil obtained from pure jasmin flowers?

3. Does the methylic ether of anthranylic acid form a normal constitutent part of the oil of jasmin?

I. At the request of Heine & Co., the house of Pilar Bros. of Grasse-Cannes prepared 1,000 kilograms of jasmin pomade without previously perfuming the "body" with other flowers. The addition of small quantities of benjamin resin was judged necessary for preserving the fat. The presence of this resin exercises no influence on the properties of the jasmin oil obtained. For each kilogram of pomade two and a half kilograms of jasmin flowers were employed. On the separation of the exhausted flowers, there was a large loss of fat, so that, finally, only 805 kilograms of pomade were realized. Of this pomade, well mixed, a sample of 25.5 kilograms was taken, of which the percentage in oil was determined. 111.6 grams of oil,

or 4.46 grams per kilogram of jasmin pomade was obtained. Whence it appears that 1,000 kilograms of jasmin furnished 1,684 grams of oil for the enfleurage in twenty-four hours. I have found previously that by the extraction of 1,000 kilograms of jasmin flowers, 178 grams of jasmin oil could be procured.

The jasmin flowers have, therefore, produced in twenty-four hours of enfleurage, nine times as much oil as they contained at the time of gathering.

A strong influence has been exercised in France against the manufacture of pomades. The opinion has been expressed decidedly in favor of the extraction of the flowers by means of volatile solvents. In Germany there has also been some agitation of this kind. I am, however, of the opinion, that my previous and recent investigations of the quantities of oil developed from jasmin flowers in the course of enfleurage, demonstate that extraction from the flowers can raise no question of the rational utilization of the previous material. The process of extraction is, perhaps, suitable for other flowers, but for obtaining the jasmin perfume, enfleurage is the only rational process.

II. The jasmin oil drawn from the pomade mentioned above has the following properties:—Density at 15° C. 1.015; optical activity, +3° 20′ (10 millimeters); saponification figure, 268.8=71.6 per cent. of benzyle acetate.

It follows that the essential oil obtained by the enfleurage of pure jasmin flowers possesses the same qualities as the oil derived from jasmin pomades of good quality derived from various sources. If the remarkable constancy of the properties of the oils drawn from different pomades proves up to a certain point that the preparation of the "bodies" employed for enfleurage can exercise no influence on the composition of the oil, the new data have demonstrated in a conclusive manner that the oil which I have examined is pure.

On the other hand, the opinion, according to which the pomades from flowers furnish no sure materials for the scientific study of the constitutent parts of flowers, does not apply to the jasmin pomades I have studied. On the contrary, a good jasmin pomade constitutes the most appropriate material for the study of jasmin perfume.

To determine whether enfleurage by means of vaseline oil furnishes a different essential oil from that which is obtained by enfleurage by means of fats, as may be supposed according to the data of Jeancard & Satie, I have examined a product prepared by Pilar Bros, by means of pure jasmin flowers and vaseline oil, without any addition of benzamin or of essential oil. 10.5 kilograms of this "neutral jasmin oil" have furnished by extraction with alcohol, 43 grams of a volatile oil which always allowed small drops of vaseline oil to deposit, notwithstanding repeated congelation of the extracts. By rectification in a current of steam a volatile oil was obtained having the following properties:—Density at 15°, 0.975; optical activity, +2°; proportion of ethers, 58 per cent. expressed in benzyle acetate. The essential oil did not furnish a limpid solution with alcohol, while the oil drawn from the jasmin pomade dissolved in alcohol, formed a limpid solution. Left to itself, the "jasmin oil," in alcohol in solution, allowed drops of vaseline to deposit. It follows that the essential oil of jasmin, extracted by means of vaseline, cannot be secured in the pure state even by rectification in a current of steam, on account of the partial solubility in alcohol, and the slight volatility of vaseline oil. According to the data furnished by Pilar Bros., the conclusion is reached that by the enfleurage of 1,000 kilograms of flowers with vaseline, 1,053 grams of jasmin oil are obtained. Deducting the percentage in vaseline, it is seen that the enfleurage by means of vaseline oil is not as rational as enfleurage by means of fat.

III. The volatile oil of jasmin, separated either from the jasmin pomade or from the vaseline-treated jasmin, exhibits a fluorescence, perfectly visible, which, as thorough researches have demonstrated, is due to the presence of small quantities of methylic ether of anthranylic acid. The presence of this ether has been proved both by the old method (extraction by large quantities of sulphuric acid of 10 per cent.) and by the more exact method to be described.

Fifty grams of jasmin oil dissolved in 150 grams of ether, desiccated over metallic sodium, have been treated with 2 cubic centimeters of a mixture of ether and sulphuric acid, as will be described further on. The brownish yellow precipitate obtained was soluble in water, with a slight residue almost resinous.

Titrated by means of tenth-normal caustic potash, the solution required 4.25 cubic centimeters; saponified hot, it required 1.6 c.c. n/2 potash. These numbers show that the oil of jasmin contains a second basic produce, which is not saponifiable. The exact nature of this product is still unknown. Considering the value obtained for saponification (1.6 c.c.), the conclusion is reached that the oil of jasmin contains 9.242 per cent., of the methylic ether of anthranylic acid. The proportion of this ether in the oil derived from a commercial jasmin pomade was 0.3 per cent.

On exhausting the alkaline lyes by means of ether a small quantity of a substance has been obtained, whose odor recalls that of pyradine. The lyes exhausted by means of ether, acidulated with acetic acid, and again exhausted with ether, have furnished 0.06 gram of a crystalline acid, which, recrystallized in hot water, melts between 144 and 145 deg.

The results that I have exhibited give to the questions formulated above the following answers.

1. By enfleurage of jasmin flowers by means of fat, six times as much oil is procured as by extraction by means of volatile solvents.

2. The properties of the oil obtained exclusively with pure jasmin flowers are the same as those of the oil drawn from jasmin pomades of good quality.

3. Jasmin oil contains as a normal constitutent part the methylic ether of anthranylic acid, which appears to be formed at the time of enfleurage.

II.

Although my previous researches have furnished conclusive proof in favor of the difference existing between enfleurage and other methods of extracting perfumes, and in support of the theory of Passy, further experiments have been conducted for the purpose of corrobating the results obtained and to elucidate some other points in the chemistry of the volatile oil of jasmin.

DISTILLATION OF JASMIN FLOWERS.

My previous investigation of the percentage in essential oil of jasmin flowers, were principally based on the examination of the "pure jasmin" obtained by extraction, and on the information furnished by the manufacturer, M. Pilet. Some experiments conducted on a new harvest of jasmin have completely confirmed these conclusions.

To obtain positive data on the percentage in essential oil of the jasmin flowers, I have made use of the process generally employed in industry, distillation in a current of steam. Still, among members of the trade the prejudice is widespread that jasmin flowers do not furnish essential oil by distillation. It is generally assumed that the sensitive perfume is decomposed under the influence of heat and steam. It cannot be denied that certain constituent parts of the oil of jasmin, like the ethers of certain terpenylic alcohols, may undergo a division in the course of distillation in a current of steam. But these phenomena of decomposition have occurred to so slight an extent that they are not sufficient to explain the cause of the fact that certain flowers furnish on distillation in a current of steam much less oil than by other processes. Besides, the constituent parts of the jasmin perfume, resulting either from enfleurage or from extraction with volatile solvents, are compounds so stable and resisting to dry distillation and to distillation in a current of steam, that their decomposition at the time of the distillation of the jasmin flowers appears scarcely probable. It is not less true that the distillation of jasmin flowers furnishes but small quantities of essential oil. But on examaning more closely the distilation water, I have found that the greater part of the essential oil which may be furnished by the jasmin flowers on distillation, are discovered again in this water.

These experiments were already in operation when I received information of a communication of Jeancard and Satie, which also described experiments of distillation with jasmin flowers, but without mentioning the yield. These chemists have evidently not examined the distillation water.

In order to have sure information on the percentage in oil of jasmin flowers at a given moment, and to be able at the same time to compare the yield and the nature of the oil obtained with the oil proceeding from enfleurage, the house of Pilar Bros. submitted to distillation in a current of steam 650 grams of flowers, freshly gathered, at the same time with the preparation for me of the pomade previously examined. A few grams of oil were collected and 620 kilograms of distillation water. The 620 kilograms of this water with the addition of 120 kilograms of sea salt, and exhausted several times by means of ether, furnished 152 grams of a brown oil, smelling strongly of jasmin. This oil, which has a density of 0.9535 at 15 deg. C., and acid value of 11, and a saponification value of 124.9, was rectified in a current of steam. There remained in the receiver 25 grams of a brown resin; 103 grams of oil formed a layer above the distillation water, and 20 grams of oil were dissolved in the water. The yield of volatile oil was therefore 127 grams, or 0.194 gram per M. The two volatile oils united had the following properties:—Density at 15°, 0.268; optical activity, +4° 15′ (tube of 100 millimeters); saponification value, 148=39.7 p. c. of benzyle acetate. To detect indol, 25 grams of oil were treated with 5 grams of picric acid; 4.7 grams of a brown precipitate were obtained, which, decomposed by soda, etc., furnished no indol. The product had a slight odor of the base.

Twenty-five grams of essential oil were treated by means of the mixture of ether and sulphuric acid described previously; the precipitate of sulphur was dissolved in water, and after titration of the free acid the methylic ether of anthranylic acid was saponified. Four c.c. of tenth normal potash, or 1.48 per cent. of methylic ether were employed. The evaporated lyes were acidified with acetic acid and exhausted with ether. From this mixture 0.35 gram of a crystalline acid was secured, which, after two recrystallizations in water, with the employment of bone black, melted between 144 and 145 deg. C. Ground with puro anthranylic acid, the substance did not change in fusing point.

The ether solutions, separated from the precipitate of sulphate, were shaken with water and bicarbonate of soda, in order to eliminate the sulphuric acid; the ether was driven off, and the residue submitted to distillation in a Ladenburg receiver.

The following fractions were collected:—

	Weight,	Density	Optical
At the outset.	0.9 gr.	at 15°	activity.
I. 203-214°	6.2	0.945	+6° 15′
II. 214-225°	7.8	0.962	+5° 25′
III. 225-240°	2.9	0.988	+2° 30′
IV. 240-270°	2.9	0.983	=0°
Above 270°	3.2	0.989	....

The fractional distillation was instituted principally to detect the presence of indol, considering that the experiment made with crude oil had not given a positive result. I have already emphasized the fact that picric acid does not permit the detection of the presence of less than one per cent. of indol in the crude oil.

On account of its high boiling point (256 deg.), indol should be found in fractions IV. and V. If the crude oil contains more than 2 per cent. of indol, these fractions should contain about 1 per cent. The presence of one per cent. of indol may be detected if there are at disposal only a few drops of the essential oil, by operating as follows:—On two watch glasses, placed on white paper, 5 drops of the essential oil to be examined are let fall, and 5 drops of a 1 per cent. solution of indol in benzylic alcohol or benzyle acetate, and a very little picric acid added. Red crystals of the picrate are then seen to form, if the essential oil contains indol. The crystals appear more distinctly still by adding a few drops of alcohol, and stirring the mixture of picrate and picric acid with a glass rod to facilitate the solution. Very shortly the alcohol is in part evaporated, and the red needles of indol picrate become quite visible. If the watch glasses are left for twenty-four hours at the ordinary temperature the alcohol and the essential oil are entirely evaporated, leaving a red residue of indol picrate, or a yellow residue of picric acid when the oil does not contain indol. Treated with an alkali, the picrate disengages the charactistic odor of indol.

Neither fraction IV. nor fraction V., previously rectified in a current of steam to eliminate the brown coloration, have yielded picrate.

I have reached the conclusion that the essential oil, obtained by the distillation of jasmin flowers in a current of steam, certainly contains less than two per cent. of indol.

The residue of these two fractions has been oxidized with permanganate of potash, to determine the percentage of the oil in benzyle acetate; 5.7 grams of benzyle acetate, or 22.8 per cent., were obtained. The lyes resulting from the oxidation contained about 3 grams of benzoic acid, allowing the supposition of a higher percentage of the free benzylic alcohol in the oil.

In order to determine the free alcohols, 3 grams of crude oil were treated with 3 grams of acetic anhydride and 0.6 gram of actate of soda. The saponification figure of the neutral acetylated product was 236, which represented 63.1 per cent. of benzyle acetate. Assuming that the oxidation of the oil with permanganate of potash furnished 3 grams of benzoic acid, this result shows that the oil, obtained by distillation of fresh jasmin flowers should contain, along with 12 per cent. of free benzylic alcohol, 8 to 10 per cent. of other free alcohols.

It follows from these experiments that the essential oil obtained by distillation of jasmin flowers in a current of steam has much resemblance in its properties to the oil obtained by extraction, and that the yield obtained by distillation is about ten per cent. greater than that furnished by the extraction of the flowers with volatile solvents. These two facts were to be foreseen by every specialist judging the question without bias. A great difference exists between these oils and the product obtained by the enfleurage of the flowers, even without considering its yield, which is ten times greater.

The distilled jasmin oil and the extracted oil differ from each other in this respect. The distilled oil contains as much as 1.5 per cent. of the methylic ether of anthranylic acid, while the oil prepared by extraction from fresh flowers contains none. The oil procured by enfleurage contains 0.24 to 0.3 per cent. On the other hand, the percentage in indol of the distilled oils and of the extracted oils is extremely slight, while the oil formed in ten times as large a quantity by enfleurage contains 2.5 per cent. of indol.

These remarkable results have led me to undertake more thorough researches for the purpose of explaining these differences of composition, and to determine, if possible, what are the compounds which give birth, in the coure of enfleurage and during distillation, to indol and to the methylic ether of anthranylic acid. This kind of research is attended with considerable difficulty, resulting not only from the high costs of the materials, but from the fact that the results of experiments conducted on one gathering of jasmin cannot serve as a base for new experiments with flowers of a different season. I will mention briefly the results of a few experiments instituted for this purpose.

To determine whether, on keeping jasmin flowers in an open space, their percentage in oil would increase, or that the composition of the oil would change with reference to the percentage in methylanthranylic ether, or the formation of indol, as during the enfleurage, 80 kilograms of fresh jasmin flowers were left for twenty-four hours in an open space, and afterward distilled in a current of steam. Traces of an oil and 72 kilograms of distillation water, which had been exhausted several times with ether, after the addition of 10 kilograms of sea salt, were obtained. The oil thus separated (16 grams), was brownish and fluorescent; it lost 2 or 3 grams of its weight by rectification. The yield in rectified oil was, therefore, 0.162 per cent. This oil had the following properties:—Density, 0.971 at 15°; optical activity, +4° 25′; acid value, 6.7; saponification value, 154=41.3 per cent. of benzyle acetate.

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INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES.

Reports from the principal trade centers continue uniform in the statement that general trade conditions show steady improvement and that business has continued in excess of that of last year in nearly every line of trade. The reports from the principal transportation companies are to the effect that they are carrying a larger amount of miscellaneous freight than they did at this time last year, and they claim they are now forwarding promptly all freight offered. In the lines of trade represented by the Reporter the demand for chemicals has been good, with considerable business reported in contracts for later delivery, with steady deliveries on contracts. There has been a slight increase in the demand for drugs and further improvement is looked for. The movement of dyestuffs has been fair, and prospects continue favorable. The demand for paints has been fair during the past week, but does not show the increase many dealers expected. Oils have been in irregular request, but have moved satisfactorily. Seed oils are in good demand, but fish oils somewhat slow. The industrial situation continues satisfactory, though labor troubles continue to cause apprehension and some of the strikes are expected to cause serious complications. Activity in the building trades has received a check as there appears to be some fear that the strikes in various branches of the building trades will extend, and consequently builders desire to be prepared. The reports from the metal trades are to the effect that the active demand continues, and the call for railway supplies has become more active. The reports from the textile industry continue satisfactory. Manufacturers of all classes of machinery report a continued active demand for their products with the prospects favoring the expectation that plants will be kept running through the spring. The labor situation has shown no improvement, and further strikes have been declared in several trades. There appears now some prospect of avoiding a general strike in the mining regions and meetings to that end are being held by leaders of the men and mine operators. Matters have not improved in the building trades, and further strikes have been announced. The strike of the printers in this city is still in force, and both sides now claim gains. The great agricultural staples have developed a weakening tendency, though cotton has proved an exception, and variations have been within a moderate range. Wheat opened Tuesday at 80½c. and showed moderate variations from day to day, the range for the week for May delivery being 89¼@90¾c., with the close on Friday at 89⅝c. Corn started the week at 49⅝c. and was remarkably steady, but weakened later. The range for the week for May delivery was 48⅞@49⅝c., with the close on Friday at 48⅞c. Oats sold at 35¾c. on Tuesday, then declined to 35c., and on Friday receded to 34⅝c. Cotton hardened steadily until Friday when the market closed strong. The range for the week for May delivery was 10.70@10.98c., with the close on Friday at 10.92c. Lard was strong during the early part of the week and advanced later, but a reaction set in on Friday. The range at Chicago for May delivery was 7.77½@7.95c., with the close on Friday at 7.85c. The market for time money has been higher. The demand was good, and the supply was also good. Rates at the close were 5½@5¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for ninety days, 5¼@5¾ per cent. for four months, and 5½@5¾ per cent. for longer periods. Money on call at the Stock Exchange ranged from 2@5½ per cent., with the bulk of the loans made at 4¼@4¾ per cent. The average rate was 4 per cent. The closing rate on Friday was 3 per cent. Mercantile paper has been in fair supply during the past week, with the demand good, and rates were higher. Rates at the close were 5@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for choice single names having four to six months to run, and 5¾@6 per cent. for other grades. The price of bar silver advanced daily and closed steady on Friday at 66⅝@68c. for commercial bars, and 66¾@68½c. for government assay bars, showing an advance of ⅞c. over the closing prices of last week. Mexican dollars closed at 51½c. bid and 52½c. asked. The market for sterling exchange declined steadily, and closed quiet and weak on Friday. Rates for actual business at the close were 4.82¾ for sixty days, 4.86½ for demand and 4.86¾ for cables. The supply of grain and cotton bills showed improvement, while the demand was fair. Rates at the close were 4.82¼@4.83. The Industrials nearly all showed a decided shrinkage, which was accelerated late in the week, when there was a general break in all speculative and investment securities. There were no features or developments to affect the Industrials as a class and the general weakening was attributed to the conditions in the general market. The general list of securities dealt in on the Stock Exchange was inclined to sag, a feature being the absence of a large number of important operators and no effort to stay depressions. The close was dull and lower. Trading throughout the week was very light.

Sugar stock showed early weakness and, as the general market declined, Sugar followed, though it did not benefit by subsequent recovery in the general list. There were considerable liquidating sales, and an apparent lack of confidence was engendered by lack of support given the stock. There were no developments. There was considerable gossip about competition and decreased earnings, but there was nothing authoritative. The last sale on Friday was at 141⅜.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 140@147⅜, the lowest Saturday and the highest Tuesday, closing to-day at 140¼ bid.

Cotton Oil stock suffered with the rest of the Industrials in the depression of the general list, but to a smaller extent than some of the others. Trading was rather light, and as there were no developments or news the stock was swayed by the course of the general list. The last sale on Friday was at 35½.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 35@38, the lowest Saturday and the highest Tuesday, closing to-day at 34¾ bid.

Lead stock was traded in to a moderate extent and was very little influenced by the depressions in the general market. There were frequent variations, and some of considerable extent, but they were undoubtedly due to traders' efforts, as there were no developments to affect the stock. It was expected merger developments would mature this week at the directors' meeting, but the report came to the expectant ones, "nothing doing." The last sale on Friday was at 84.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 83@88, the lowest Saturday and the highest Wednesday, closing to-day at 83½ bid.

Linseed stock was neglected during the greater part of the week; in fact, the only sale reported on the Exchange was on Thursday, at 24¼. There was no news, and the only gossip was as to the business of the concern.

Va.-Car. Chemical stock appeared to feel the full force of the depressing conditions in the general market, and receded daily. Trading was rather light, though the offers at times were heavy. There were reports of increased demand for the products, but these were met by others of sharper competition and increasing manufacture by independent concerns at the South. The last sale on Friday was at 47½.

The fluctuations during the week have been from 47@51¾, the lowest Saturday and the highest Tuesday, closing to-day at 47¾ bid.

Corn Products stock was traded in to a moderate extent. It was depressed by the course of the general market, but was given prompt support, and there was an apparent determination to prevent a break such as occurred in some of the other Industrials. There were no developments. The range for the week was 18@18½, with the last sale on Friday at 18.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

(Continued from page 28.)

week ending Feb. 16, and from Jan. 1, were as follows:—

	Week.	Year.	1905.
Refined, bbls. & blk.	296,000	1,598,800	1,067,600
Refined, cases	....	1,836,000	4,099,000
Crude, bbls. & blk.	73,000	308,200	154,600
Crude, cases	....	25,000	30,000
Naphtha, bbls.	....	57,600	94,000
Residuum, bbls	....	104,100	127,600
Lubricating, bbls	500	53,900	16,800
Total, bbls. cde. eq.	529,998	3,522,850	3,367,793

CLEARANCES FOR THE WEEK.

During the week ending Feb. 16, and since Jan. 1, the clearances of petroleum, in gallons, from the port of New York, were as follows:—

	Week.	Year.	1905.
Refined	7,937,180	58,872,360	55,489,919
Crude	500	8,200	114,489
Naphtha	188,500	1,261,650	1,885,980
Residuum	.....	.....	1,844,915

EXPORT STATISTICS.

The following table shows the total exports from the port of New York and from the United States, reduced to crude equivalent, in gallons for the week ending Feb. 16; also total shipments to date, with comparisons with 1905:—

From N. Y., week ending Feb. 16	10,586,740
Total from N. Y. from Jan. 1, '06	78,511,346
Same period last year	74,101,048
Increase	4,410,298
From U. S., week ending Feb. 16	24,271,752
Total from U. S. since Jan. 1, '06	152,552,113
Same period last year	120,352,856
Increase	32,199,257

TOTAL EXPORTS BY PORTS.

	1906.	1905.
New York	78,511,346	74,101,048
Philadelphia	68,936,456	41,335,463
Baltimore	.....	1,584,345
Boston	4,163	8,874
New Orleans	63,678	.....
San Francisco	5,036,470	3,273,125
Grand totals	152,552,113	120,352,856

Foreign Quotations.

REFINED.

	Antwerp. Francs.	Bremen. Marks.	London. Pence.	L'pool. Pence.
Monday	19½@—	6.35	6@6¼	—@6⅝
Tuesday	19½@—	6.35	6@6¼	—@6⅝
Wednesday	19½@—	6.35	6@6¼	—@6⅝
Thursday	19½@—	6.35	6@6¼	—@6⅝
Friday	19½@—	6.35	6@6¼	—@6⅝
Saturday	19½@—	6.35	6@6¼	—@6⅝

PETROLEUM CHARTERS.

Following is a list of vessels chartered and loading or to load petroleum at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. Quantities are refined in barrels, unless stated otherwise:—

New York.

Week ended March 24.
Br str Mosticka, Bombay, 20c.....cs 140,000
Am shp E B Sutton, Penang, 13½c...cs 60,000

Week ended June 2.
Ger bk Alsternixe, Japan, 16½c.....cs. 85,000

Week ended Aug. 11.
Br bk Onnasona, Melbourne, 12c.....cs. 55,000

Week ended Sept. 1.
It shp Antonio Padre, Fremantle, 15½c.cs. 80,000

Week ended Sept. 8.
Ger bk Nal, Japan, 17½c.....cs.100,000

Week ended Sept. 29.
Ger shp Neck, Japan, 18½c.....cs. 80,000
Br str Trafalgar, Levant, p t.....cs.150,000

Week ended Oct. 6.
Br str Ben Vrackie, Japan, 22½c.....cs.150,000

Week ended Oct. 20.
Fr bk Marechal de Contaut, Japan, 18½c. .....cs. 90,000

Week ended Oct. 27.
Am shp Lucile, Yokohama, 14c.....cs. 65,000

Week ended Nov. 3.
Nor bk Gunvor, Adelaide, 13½c.....cs. 60,000

Week ended Nov. 10.
Fr bk Sully, Japan, 18½c.....cs. 75,000

Week ended Nov. 27.
It bk Gabrielle d'Ali, Java, 15@17c...cs. 90,000
Br shp Arno, Calcutta, 11c.....cs. 70,000
Ger bk Niobe, Japan, 19c.....cs. 80,000

Week ended Dec. 15.
Ger shp Nereide, Japan, 19c.....cs. 70,000
It shp Principessa Mafalda, Japan, 19c cs. 90,000

Week ended Dec. 22.
Br shp Clyde, Calcutta, 12c.....cs. 60,000

Week ended Dec. 29.
Br str Ettrickdale, Australia, 23c....cs.160,000

Week ended Jan. 5.
Ger shp Mabel Rickmers, Japan, 19c..cs. 80,000

Week ended Jan. 12.
Ger shp Renee Rickmers, Japan, 19c..cs. 85,000
Br str Kirkfield, Australia, 23½c....cs.120,000

In the following table are given the closing quotations Friday night. The market review is complete to Saturday's close.

Name.	Stock Outstanding.	Bonds Outstanding.	Dividends Payable.	Last Dividend.	Bid.	Asked.	Shares sold this week.	High and Low, 1905.		High and Low, 1906.	
Am. Agric'l Chemical Co.	$17,215,000	.....	Q.—J.	.....	29	30	1,850	29½	20	34½	27½
pref. 6%*	18,163,000	.....	A. & O.	Oct. 2, '05, 3%	96	100	.....	95	91	102	93½
Am. Can Co.	41,233,300	.....	.....	Apr. 1, '04, 2½%	10	10½	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 7%*	41,233,300	.....	Q.—J.	Oct. 2, '05, 1¾%	59	59¾	.....	..	..	..	..
American Chicle Co.	6,000,000	.....	Q.—J.	Oct., '05, 1%	170	180	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 6%*	3,000,000	.....	Monthly.	1%	100	105	.....	..	..	..	..
Am. Cotton Oil Co.	20,237,100	}	D.	Dec. 1, '05, 1%	35⅝	35¾	7,900	40¼	27¾	44⅛	35½
pref. 6%	10,198,000	3,000,000	J.&D.	Dec. 1, '05, 1%	92	94½	.....	97	89¼	95	93½
Am. Degras Co.	500,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Am. Glue Co.	800,000	.....	M.&N.	Nov. 7, '05, 2%	..	58¼	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 6%*	1,304,300	.....	F.&A.	Aug. 1, '04, 4%	..	118	.....	..	..	..	..
Am. Linseed Co.	16,750,000	.....	.....	.....	23¾	24¾	200	23	15¼	20⅛	20
pref. 7%	16,750,000	.....	Q.—M.	Sept. 15, '00, 1¾%	46	48	120	48½	36	53	41½
Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	50,000,000	}	.....	Jan. 15, '06, 1¾%	164	164½	216,400	170⅜	79⅜	174	161
pref. 7%	50,000,000	973,000	Q.—J.	Jan. 2, '06, 1¾%	124¼	124¾	4,950	137	111¼	130	124¼
Am. Snuff Co.	11,001,700	.....	Q.—J.	Jan. 2, '06, 2½%	220	225	33	250	163	220	219¾
pref.	12,000,000	.....	Q.—J.	Jan. 2, 06, 1½%	100	110	.....	110¼	98⅞	107	107
Am. Soda Fountain Co.	1,250,000	.....	.....	.....	2	6	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 6%*	1,250,000	.....	Q.—J.	Nov. 16, '03, 6%	50	60	.....	..	..	..	..
2d pref. 8%*	1,250,000	.....	.....	.....	5	8	.....	..	..	..	..
Am. Sugar Refining Co.	45,000,000	.....	Q.—J.	Jan. 2, '06, 1¾%	141½	142	49,000	154⅜	130½	157	141⅞
pref. 7%*	45,000,000	.....	Q.	Jan. 2, '06, 1¾%	139	140	200	141	133	140	138⅞
Am. Tobacco, new pref.	78,689,000	123,960,000	Q.—J.	Jan. 2, '06, 1½%	104⅝	105	3,100	109⅜	91⅛	109	104¾
Am. Window Glass	13,000,000	.....	.....	Jan. 20, '04, 1½%	25	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 7%*	4,000,000	.....	M.&S.	Sept. 20, '03, 3½%	..	..	.....	40	40	..	..
Casein Co. of Am.	5,492,000	.....	Q.—F.	.....	4	6	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 8%*	1,000,000	.....	Q.—F.	Nov. 10, '05, 2%	78	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Celluloid Co., 6%	5,925,000	.....	Q.—J.	Dec. 30, '05, 1½% & 2% extra	133	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	500,000	.....	Monthly.	.....	440	480	.....	..	..	..	..
Compressed Gas Capsule Co.	13,500,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 8%	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Continental Tobacco Co.	48,846,100	}	.....	Oct. 1, '04, 4%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 7%	48,844,600	1,450,000	Q.—J.	Oct. 3, '04, 1¾%	133	..	.....	133½	128	..	..
Con. Stock & Pet. Ex. Mem.	†($1,500)										
Corn Products Co.	45,215,500	.....	Q.—M.	Feb. 10, '04, 1%	18	18½	2,900	22¾	8¾	19¾	16⅝
pref. 7%*	27,980,700	.....	Q.—J.	Apr. 10, '05, 1%	56	59	100	79	40	60⅞	55½
Diamond Match Co.	15,000,000	.....	Q.—F.	Mar. 15, '06, 2½%	140	..	.....	142¾	137	..	..
Distillers' Securities Corp.	32,478,840	13,116,000	Q.—J.	Jan. 27, '06, 1%	54⅝	55	20,879	54⅛	34⅞	59¾	51
Dixon Crucible Co.	734,500	.....	Q.—J.	July 1, '05, 3%	385	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Fisheries Co.	852,867	500,000	J.&J.	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 7%	2,000,000	.....	Annual.	Jan. 10, '05, 7%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
General Chemical Co.	7,410,300	.....	Q.—M.	Mar. 26, '06, 2%	80	85	.....	80	56	82	77
pref. 6%	10,000,000	.....	Q.—J.	Jan. 2, '06, 1½%	106	107	200	107¼	101	106⅛	105¼
Glucose Sugar Refining Co.	24,027,300	.....	Q.—M.	Dec. 2, '01, 1%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 7%*	13,638,300	.....	Q.—M.	Dec. 2, '01, 1¾%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Harrison Bros. Co.	1,000,000	}	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref.	1,500,000	1,300,000	Q.—F.	Aug. 15, '01, 1¾%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Maritime Ex. Mem.	†($25)										
National Lead Co.	14,905,400	.....	.....	Mar. 1, '00, 1%	84½	85½	32,400	89½	24½	95⅜	80½
pref. 7%*	14,904,000	50,000	Q.—M.	Mar. 15, '06, 1¾%	104½	105½	1,900	115½	97⅝	106¼	102⅝
National Licorice Co.	1,000,000	.....	Q.—J.	July 10, '05, 1%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 6%*	500,000	.....	Q.—J.	June 30, '05, 1½%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
National Sugar Ref Co.	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 6%*	10,000,000	.....	Q.—O.	Jan. 2, '06, 1½%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
National Wall Paper Co.	30,000,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 8%	3,000,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
New Jersey Zinc Co.	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....	.....	360	420	.....	..	..	..	..
Penn Salt Mfg. Co.	5,000,000	.....	A.&O.	Apr. 15, '04, 6%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	12,342,600	.....	Q.—J.	July 1, '05, 1½%	118	..	.....	115	106½	..	..
pref.	150,000	.....	.....	Apr. 1, '05, 12%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Planters' Compress Co.	20,000,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Procter & Gamble Co.	6,000,000	.....	Q.—F.	Nov. 15, '05, 3%	332	332½	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 8%*	2,250,000	.....	Q.—J.	Jan. 15, '06, 2%	198	200	.....	..	..	..	..
Produce Exchange Membership.	†($205)	.....	Q.—J.	Oct. 14, '05, 2%							
Pure Oil Co.	8,000,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 6%*	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Quicksilver Mining Co.	5,708,700	.....	.....	.....	1¼	2	.....	..	..	2⅝	1¼
pref. 7%	4,291,300	.....	.....	July 1, '04, 1½%	3¼	4½	200	4⅞	2¼	6	2⅞
Royal Baking Powder Co.	10,000,000	.....	.....	.....	115	118	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 6%*	10,000,000	.....	Q.—J.	Dec. 30, '05, 1½%	111	113	.....	..	..	..	..
Southern Cotton Oil Co.	1,000,000	.....	J.&D.	June 15, '03, 4%	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Standard Oil Co.	97,500,000	.....	Q.—M.	Sept. 15, '05, 6%	693	695	28	..	..	..	..
Standard Table Oil Cloth	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
pref. 7%*	4,000,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Stillwell, Bierce & Smith Vaile Co.	1,012,100	300,000	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
U. S. Glass	3,200,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
U. S. Leather Co.	62,382,300	}	.....	.....	12	14	100	16	10⅞	14¼	12½
pref. 8%*	62,282,300	5,280,000	Q.—J.	Jan. 2, '06, 1½%	112	117	100	119	101	117	115
U. S. Playing Card Co.	3,000,000	.....	Q.—J	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
U. S. Printing Co.	3,500,000	.....	A.&M.	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	5,918,800	}	Q.—J.	July 1, '03, 10%	..	..	500	40¼	18	34	27
pref. 6%	3,845,800	3,000,000	Q.—J.	Jan. 1, '06, 1½%	..	..	1,700	73¼	35	71	62
U. S. Rubber Co.	23,666,000	}	.....	Apr. 30, '00, 1%	50⅜	50½	6,650	58⅜	33¾	58⅜	50⅜
pref. 8%	23,625,500	12,000,000	Q.—J.	Jan. 31, '06, 1½%	109½	110	1,200	118½	98⅜	115	109
Union Talc Co.	1,000,000	.....	.....	.....	..	..	.....	..	..	..	..
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	27,984,400	}	Q.—M.	June 1, '03, 1¼%	48	48¼	61,820	58¼	28⅜	58	44
pref. 8%*	12,000,000	7,000,000	Q.—J.	Jan. 15, '06, 2%	111½	115	200	118⅜	103⅞	117½	114

*Cumulative. †Price of last seat sold.

Week ended Jan. 19.
Br str Uganda, Australia, p t.....cs.150,000
Ger str Anna, Japan, 19c.....cs.105,000
Week ended Jan. 26.
Fr str Breiz Huel, New Zealand, 24c..cs.150,000
Am sch Fred. W. Day, Matanzas, 10c.cs. 30,000
Week ended Feb. 2.
Nor str Solveig, Java, 21½c.....cs.150,000

Philadelphia.

Week ended June 30.
Br str City of Gloucester, Alexandria, 15c. .....cs. 100,000
Week ended Dec. 8.
Fr shp Berangere, Hiogo, 19c.....cs. 90,000
Week ended Dec. 22.
Dutch shp Tromp, Japan, 19c.....cs. 65,000
Week ended Jan. 12.
Br bk Lyderhorn, Sydney, 14c.....cs.110,000
Ger shp Rickmer Rickmers, Japan, 19c. cs. 80,000
Week ended Jan. 19.
Dch shp De Ruyter, Japan, 19c.....cs. 65,000
Week ended Jan. 26.
Nor bk Morning Light, Baltic, p t..... 8,000
Aust str Luzon, Java, 21½c.....cs.150,000
Ger shp Sirius, Japan, 18½c.....cs. 70,000
Week ended Feb. 9.
Nor bk Astoria, Baltic, p t..... 10,000
Nor bk Elida, Baltic, p t..... 8,000

PETROLEUM CLEARANCES.

Following are the clearances of petroleum from the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and San Francisco, on the dates named. Refined, unless otherwise specified:—

New York.

Feb. 5.
Br str Grangense, Ceara, 2,130 cs
Br str Grangense, Para, 2,800 cs
Br str Grangense, Maranham, 935 cs
Br str Grangense, Parahyba, 150 cs
Aust str Georgia, Trieste, 90 bbls
Feb. 6.
Nor str Tjomo, Campeche, 300 cs
Feb. 7.
Br str Tymeric, Montevideo, 8,600 cs ref, 50 cs crude, 50 cs naphtha
Br str Buenos Ayres, 750 cs, 250 drs naphtha
Ger str Graecia, Hayti, 1,115 cs, 3 bbls
Feb. 8.
Am str Colon, Colon, 137 cs
Br str Silvia, St John, 350 bbls, 200 cs
Ger str Syracuse, Santos, 16,000 cs ref, 100 cs naphtha
Ger str Syracuse, Pernambuco, 5,000 cs
Feb. 9.
Br str Queen Mary, Antofogasta, 50 cs naphtha
Ger str Deutschland, Flushing, 1,650,000 gls blk
Ger str Pr August Wilhelm, Kingston, 8 bbls
Ger str Pr August Wilhelm, Cartagena, 1,200 cs
Ger str Pr August Wilhelm, Savanilla, 20 cs
Br str Maraval, Ciudad Bolivar, 24 cs
Br str Maraval, Trinidad, 3,100 cs
Br str Queen Mary, Punta Arenas, 200 cs
Br str Queen Mary, Valparaiso, 500 cs ref, 200 cs naphtha
Br str Queen Mary, Coquimbo, 100 cs
Br str Queen Mary, Chili, 34,000 cs
Str Orizaba, Nassau, 400 cs
Br str Fontabelle, Barbadoes, 700 cs
Br str Fontabelle, St Thomas, 75 cs
Ger str Venetia, Tocopilla, 200 cs
Ger str Venetia, Colon, 1,570 cs
Ger str Venetia, Jamaica, 2,090 cs
Ger str Venetia, Punta Arenas, 40 cs
Feb. 10.
Ger str Bayonne, Algiers, 650,000 gls blk ref, 2,850 cs naphtha
Ger str Bayonne, Tunis, 800,000 gls blk ref, 1,200 cs naphtha
Br schr Corona, Cayenne, F & G, 450 cs
Ger str Willkommen, Flushing, 1,375,000 gls blk
Am str Zulia, Curacoa, 300 cs
Am str Zulia, Maracaibo, 20 cs
Feb. 13.
Nor bk Gaa Paa, Stockholm, 684 bbls ref, 2,900 bbls, 500 cs naphtha
Ger bk Germania, Townsville, 29,900 cs ref, 100 cs naphtha
Br str Chesapeake, Flushing, 1,800,000 gls blk
Br bk St Mary's Bay, Haiphong, 45,287 cs
Br schr Cartagena, Colon, 3,000 cs ref, 10 drs 100 cs naphtha

Philadelphia.

Feb. 2.
Br str Manchester Commerce, Manchester, 3,750 gls
Feb. 3.
Ger str B Peterson, Flushing, f o, 1,284,639 gls
Fr str Chas Tiberghien, Hiogo, 1,400,000 gls
Br str Ottawa, Vera Cruz, 1,008,828 gls crude
Nor bk Ville de Dieppe, Dieppe, 656,342 gls crude
Feb. 5.
Br str Araia, Dover, f o, 1,322,130 gls
Feb. 7.
Br str Luciline, Dunkirk, 1,686,630 gls crude
Br str Luzerne, Flushing, f o, 1,469,000 gls ref
Feb. 8.
Ger str August Karff, Flushing, f o, 1,200,000 gls ref, 500,000 gls crude

New Orleans.

Feb. 2.
Str Mt Vernon, Central America, 405 drs naphtha
Feb. 8.
Str Venus, Pt Limon, 23 drs naphtha
Str Brewster, Central America, 1,283 cs

San Francisco.

Feb. 2.
Schr W H Marston, Hilo, 4,000 gls ref, 267 gls naphtha
Feb. 3.
Str City of Peking, Mexico, 30 gls
Str City of Peking, Guatemala, 19,640 gls
Str City of Peking, Salvador, 28,210 gls
Str City of Peking, Honduras, 460 gls
Str City of Peking, Costa Rica, 3,700 gls
Shp Marion Chilcott, Honolulu, 16,000 bbls crude, 4,400 gls naphtha, 6,600 gls resid
Feb. 8.
Str Nevadan, Kahului, 2,000 gls ref, 1,550 gls naphtha, 1,100 gls resid
Feb. 9.
Bk Invercoe, Mexico, 1,800 gls ref, 250 naphtha
Bk Invercoe, Guatemala, 200 gls
Bk Invercoe, Salvador, 1,210 gls naphtha
Bk Invercoe, Nicaragua, 50 gls naphtha
Bk Invercoe, Honduras, 21,450 gls ref, 560 gls naphtha
Bk Invercoe, Peru, 100 gls
Bk Invercoe, Chile, 1,000 gls

EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM.

Following are the exports of petroleum products from the port of New York (in gallons) during the past week, and since Jan. 1, as also the exports during the corresponding period of last year:—

Refined.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time last year.
Aden	.....	.....	5,000
Algiers	1,450,000	1,550,000	150,000
Algoa Bay	.....	55,500	319,600
Amsterdam	.....	1,800,000	.....
Anjier, f. o.	.....	.....	498,000
Antigua	.....	6,000	13,468
Antofagasta	85,000	195,000	.....
Antwerp	.....	5,345,000	1,155,000
Avonmouth	.....	.....	1,450,000
Azores	.....	300	.....
Bahia	.....	326,230	342,950
Barbadoes	7,000	55,500	109,000
Barranquilla	.....	.....	9,000
Belize	.....	.....	61,040
Belfast	.....	1,600,000	.....
Bermuda	.....	32,220	54,485
Bluefields	.....	.....	5,000
Bombay	.....	859,000	.....
Bordeaux	.....	10,000	.....
Bremen	.....	3,000	.....
Brisbane	.....	.....	25,000
Buenos Ayres	.....	118,500	831,090
Cabadello	.....	.....	136,000
Cadiz	.....	.....	50,000
Callao	.....	75,000	.....
Campeche	3,000	3,000	5,000
Cape Town	.....	504,190	740,000
Cartagena	12,000	32,950	89,894
Carupano	.....	4,500	6,000
Ceara	21,300	56,400	50,850
Ciudad Bolivar	240	26,890	1,850
Colombo	.....	250,000	.....
Colon	47,070	143,890	206,400
Conarky	.....	2,000	50,000
Coquimbo	86,000	86,000	.....
Cuba	.....	51,320	184,549
Cumana	.....	.....	1,000
Curacao	3,000	21,450	17,414
Delagoa Bay	.....	150,000	300,000
Demerara	.....	38,800	55,750
Domenica	.....	6,450	6,200
Dover, f. o.	.....	2,150,000	1,750,000
Durban	.....	193,330	60,000
Dutch Guiana	.....	21,250	35,800
East London	.....	.....	245,840
Eten	.....	3,000	3,000
Flushing, f. o.	4,825,000	23,770,500	8,653,300
Foochow	.....	500,000	.....
French Guiana	4,500	26,650	26,121
Gibraltar	.....	.....	20,000
Grenada	.....	19,000	23,000
Guadeloupe	.....	1,500	25,101
Guanta	.....	3,000	3,000
Guayaquil	.....	42,000	.....
Haiphong	452,870	452,870	.....
Halifax	.....	3,500	48,727
Hamburg	.....	1,675,000	2,925,000
Havre	.....	800	.....
Hayti	11,300	65,180	71,466
Hong Kong	.....	.....	1,828,930
Iquique	.....	150,000	7,000
Iquitos	.....	29,950	2,630
Jamaica	21,300	143,600	122,270
Java	.....	761,300	.....
La Guayra	.....	62,900	36,400
Lisbon	.....	200	1,143,384
Livingston	.....	500	4,400
London	.....	650,000	6,753,000
Maceio	.....	.....	130,000
Manaos	.....	121,600	40,394
Maracaibo	200	30,800	38,585
Maranham	9,350	34,350	49,600
Martinique	.....	36,250	39,068
Melbourne	.....	.....	87,500
Mollendo	.....	50,000	10,000
Montevideo	86,000	131,000	403,600
Mossel Bay	.....	2,000	56,500
Nassau	4,000	9,070	10,984
Pacasmayo	.....	50,000	3,000
Pampatar	.....	2,250	.....
Para	28,000	143,900	181,000
Parahyba	1,500	113,000	15,750
Payta	.....	2,500	3,000
Penang	.....	.....	287,180
Pernambuco	50,000	657,000	350,000
Porto Barrois	.....	4,650	3,020
Porto Cabello	.....	54,805	64,440
Porto Cortez	.....	.....	20,103
Port Limon	.....	14,000	4,200
Port Natal	.....	.....	490,000
Progreso	.....	.....	600
Punta Arenas	87,400	189,400	6,000
Rio Gr. do Sul	.....	313,260	78,720
Rio Janeiro	.....	872,000	614,500
Rosario	.....	20,000	364,800
Rotterdam	.....	5,400,000	8,730,000
Salaverry	.....	5,000	6,000
San Andreas	.....	.....	14,000
San Domingo	.....	116,350	56,800
San Fernando	.....	.....	1,000
San Francisco, Brazil	.....	60,000	.....
Santa Cruz	.....	.....	40,000
Santos	160,000	906,000	855,000
Savanilla	200	47,550	87,620
Savona	.....	.....	1,250,000
Shanghai	.....	.....	9,365,830
Sierra Leone	.....	40,000	.....
Singapore	.....	.....	410,000
Sourabaya	.....	.....	300,000
St. Croix	.....	4,900	7,950
St. Johns, N. F.	19,500	101,650	33,750
St. Kitts	.....	9,890	12,750
St. Lucia	.....	5,700	7,950
St. Thomas	750	3,600	4,210
St. Vincent	.....	.....	12,500
Stockholm	34,200	34,200	.....
Talcahuano	.....	111,000	.....
Tampico	.....	4,840	2,100
Tocopilla	2,000	2,000	.....
Townsville	200,000	200,000	.....
Trieste	4,500	7,100	.....
Trinidad	31,000	158,000	94,840
Turks Island	.....	1,230	2,536
Valparaiso	90,000	190,000	550,000
Vera Cruz	.....	2,000	1,000
Victoria	.....	60,000	100,000
Yokkaichi	.....	1,320,300	.....
Yokohama	.....	1,325,000	600
Totals	7,937,180	58,872,360	55,489,919

Crude.

Cartagena	.....	.....	2,000
Cuba	.....	5,200	1,200
Demerara	.....	.....	254
Hayti	.....	.....	138
La Guayra	.....	.....	10,253
Manila	.....	2,500	.....
Martinique	.....	.....	644
Montevideo	500	500	.....
Tampico	.....	.....	100,000
Totals	500	8,200	114,489

Naphtha.

Algoa Bay	.....	7,500	5,990
Anjier, f. o.	.....	.....	4,750
Antofogasta	500	500	.....
Belize	.....	.....	95
Bluefields	.....	.....	500
Bombay	.....	14,400	.....

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK

MAIDEN LANE BRANCH

Refiners and Packers of Petroleum and its Products.

Office, 124 Maiden Lane, New York. Works, First and Bond Sts., South Brooklyn.

MICA AXLE GREASE

Manufactured By the **STANDARD OIL CO.**

Buenos Ayres...	32,500	88,990	44,456
Caldera	.....	.....	2,000
Cape Town.....	.....	18,100	10,000
Cartagena	.....	.....	3,095
Colon	1,000	1,000	.....
Coquimbo	.....	1,000	.....
Cuba	.....	2,600	1,900
Curacao	.....	5,400	.....
Delagoa Bay.....	.....	5,640	14,990
Dunkirk	.....	.....	183,813
Durban	.....	12,720	.....
East London....	.....	.....	1,000
Hayti	.....	1,750	3,535
Iquique	.....	500	500
Jamaica	.....	2,550	538
Java	.....	10,000	.....
London	.....	920,000	1,057,500
Malta	.....	.....	300
Manaos	.....	.....	95
Maranham	.....	500	48
Melbourne	.....	.....	8,360
Montevideo	500	5,000	2,000
Para	.....	.....	190
Pernambuco	.....	.....	200
Portishead	.....	.....	219,820
Porto Cortes....	.....	.....	950
Port Natal.....	.....	.....	5,000
Punta Arenas...	.....	500	400
Rio Janeiro.....	.....	2,500	.....
Rosario	.....	1,000	.....
Rouen	.....	.....	243,705
Santos	1,000	1,500	95
Savona	.....	.....	52,250
Stockholm	150,000	150,000	.....
Sydney	.....	.....	12,200
Tampico	.....	.....	475
Townsville	1,000	1,000	.....
Trinidad	.....	.....	200
Valparaiso	2,000	7,000	4,750
Totals	18,500	1,261,650	1,885,980

Products of the Distillation of Pine Wood.

BY WILLIAM H. WALKER, ELMER W. WIGGINS AND EDWARD C. SMITH.

Introduction.—In order to supply the increasing demand for spirits of turpentine and rosin, there must be invaded annually over 800,000 acres of virgin forest. It is not long ago that the Southern forests of long leaf pine were considered practically inexhaustible; now the centre of the turpentine industry has passed from North Carolina, where it had its origin, to Florida and the other Gulf States. Although the United States Bureau of Forestry has done much to improve the antiquated methods of tapping the trees and gathering the resin, wanton destruction of the forests which still obtains is such that the life of the industry is limited to a few decades, unless greater economy is practiced. Within the last three years the price of rosin has almost doubled, while the price of turpentine has steadily advanced; at the present rate of increase the next five years will see the price of both double again.

Under the name "lightwood" there is recognized throughout the turpentine district of the South such portions of the long leaf pine as have become saturated with resins. The three most common varieties of lightwood are, trees that have died standing and in which the resins have accumulated in the lower part of the trunk, stumps and roots of trees which in a few years become saturated with resins, and those portions of trees which have been "boxed" or "faced" for the production of turpentine during the life of the tree. This wood is very hard, dense (sp. gr. 1.055), and brittle, and without value at present except for fuel.

The first attempt to recover the large amount of turpentine and rosin contained in this waste wood was made by James Stanley in 1872. Owing to the then existing low price of these materials and the small yield obtained, the enterprise ultimately failed. The enhanced value of naval stores in general which has obtained during the last three years has, however, lent a stimulus to investigation having in view the utilization of this waste material. A large number of patents of doubtful validity have appeared relating to the distillation of pine wood, both with and without the use of superheated steam, but there have been published no data regarding the temperatures employed or the products obtained. It was thought worth while, therefore, to carry on a series of experiments on the distillation of waste pine wood in which the relation of temperature to product would be studied, the various products investigated, and the percentage yield of each estimated.

The Apparatus.—The apparatus employed in this investigation consisted in a superheater, a retort and a condensing system.

The superheater consisted of a coil of ¾-inch wrought iron pipe heated in a furnace by gas burners. The burners are supplied with a blast of air through small pipes. Steam from the mains is led into the superheater, and is conducted into the retort by a ¾-inch wrought-iron pipe.

The retort was made of a 12-inch wrought-iron pipe inside a 14-inch pipe, which served as a jacket. These pipes were fitted with heavy cast-iron flanges bolted together. The temperature of the superheated steam was indicated by a thermometer placed in the tube leading into the retort. The steam main branched, one pipe taking steam into the jacket of the retort. Exhaust steam escaped from the jacket through a pipe which is provided with a valve to control the rate of the outflow. Condensed steam is drawn off by a tap. A thermometer indicates the temperature within the retort, while the pressure is registered by a gauge. A removable head can be taken off to remove and insert the charge. The outlet is one-inch wrought-iron pipe provided with a valve to control the rate at which the vapors enter the condenser.

The condenser was made of sheet copper in the form of a hollow cylinder set in a cooling tank.

The Experiments.—The wood used in the first runs was a mixture of stumps and roots, much of which had been more or less charred by forest fires.

The conditions governing these first six runs were as follows:—Steam direct from the main but without superheat was led into the retort for two hours. The pressure in the retort was held at about 40 pounds. During this period most of the rosin and about two-thirds of the oil were obtained. At the end of this time action upon the wood had apparently ceased, and the entering steam was superheated to from 375 deg. C. to 400 deg. C. This temperature was maintained for two hours longer. A large amount of gas having a strong empyreumatic odor and burning with a luminous flame was given off during this part of the run; toward the end it burned with a pale blue flame, indicating only carbon monoxide. Runs seven to ten, inclusive, were made by passing in from the first, steam superheated to 180 deg. C., and continuing at this temperature for two hours. The products obtained did not differ much from those of the previous runs, but the yield seemed to be improved. The superheat was then increased to 400 deg. C. and maintained for four hours. Runs twelve and thirteen were much the same, except that the superheat was commenced at 200 deg. C.

Tabulation of Results.—The distillation process was without difficulty divided into two parts, the first furnishing a light, almost colorless oil, and the second distilling much more slowly and yielding a thick, yellow oil.

The results are as follows:—

AVERAGE RESULTS.

Runs.	Initial temperature. Deg. C.	Clear oil, %.	Yellow oil, %.	Rosin, %
I-VI	155	1.96	0.81	3.97
VII-X	174	3.15	0.58	5.38
XII-XIII ..	200	2.50	0.64	2.80

The conclusions drawn from the results are:—

1. That the optimum conditions for both turpentine and rosin are an initial temperature of 175 deg. C., followed by steam superheated to about 400 deg. Not only is the yield of turpentine improved, but the amount of rosin is increased by maintaining this temperature for two hours. If the temperature is much below 170 deg. C. the oil comes over slowly, and will ultimately cease to distill unless the temperature is raised. If the temperature is run above 200 deg. C. the yield is not improved; the turpentine is discolored and has a burnt odor. The yield of rosin appears to be decreased with the higher heat, due to the fact that it decomposes and distills over with the turpentine.

2. That the oils obtained from the different runs are identical, having the same properties, except when excessively high temperature is used, when oil has a burnt odor.

3. That the heartwood is of little value for producing turpentine as compared with stump wood. The oil obtained was of poor color, disagreeable odor and small yield.

Properties of the Clear Oil.—The turpentine, or clear, oil, obtained from the steam distillation gave, when fractionated, 80 per cent. distilling below 163 deg. C. The standard set for commercial turpentine is that 85 per cent. shall distill over 163 deg. C.

In specific gravity this oil averages 0.865-0.867, agreeing exactly with that of commercial turpentine.

In color it compares favorably with that of the commercial article, some samples being water white, others having a slight yellowish tinge.

In odor the oil differed markedly from that of ordinary turpentine, resembling the wood from which it was made. It was more ethereal, and therefore more agreeable and less pungent than that of the ordinary turpentine. Since the principal test made upon turpentine by the government and trades inspectors is through the odor, this material would no doubt immediately be rejected. The users of turpentine have become accustomed to the ordinary article, and hence would be prejudiced against this oil.

Tests for free acid by titration with $N/_2$ alcoholic potash showed the absence of acids in any appreciable quantity. The values found were .0077 per cent. and .0079 per cent.

Upon saponification with alcoholic potash and titration with $N/_2$ HCl, about 7 per cent. of esters was found, calculated as bornyl acetate. A sample of commercial turpentine tested at the same time showed 1.44 per cent. of esters.

An attempt to remove the color and odor from this turpentine was made, using dilute potassium permanganate solution. About 92.8 per cent. of a water white oil was obtained having no disagreeable odor.

Evaporation tests were made upon two samples of this clear oil, or "wood turpentine," to determine the amount of volatile matter and amount of residue present. The test consisted of putting about .2 gram oil upon a watch glass and allowing it to evaporate in the air. The weight of the residue was determined and the percentage of residue and of volatile matter calculated. One sample gave 98.98 per cent. volatile matter and 1.02 per cent. residue, while the other gave 99.28 per cent. volatile matter and 0.71 per cent. residue.

Two tests were made with commercial turpentine at the same time, one sample giving 99.6 per cent. volatile matter and the other 98.8 per cent.

So far as volatility is concerned these oils compare favorably with the commercial samples examined.

Properties of the Yellow Oil.—The yellow oil obtained from the distillation with steam was submitted to a fractional distillation. Almost the entire amount boiled between 200 deg. and 214 deg. C. The fraction 209-211 constituted fully 60 per cent. of the whole, and was apparently a homogeneous substance. When the oil was diluted with alcohol, saturated with dry HCl gas, and cooled it solidified to a mass of white crystals (probably terpineol) melting at 50 deg. C.

Treatment of the Rosin.—A quantity of crude rosin was heated for three-quarters of an hour at a temperature of 150 deg. C. to drive off the moisture. Upon cooling it solidified to a hard mass with clear, vitreous fracture, but it was almost black in color, and opaque except in thin pieces. Another portion, heated for a shorter time at 140 deg. C., was lighter in color, but was cloudy and had a less glassy fracture.

Since the rosin produced by the steam distillation seemed to be of poor grade, and consequently of little commercial value, it was subjected to dry distillation in a copper still. It was hoped that rosin spirit and rosin oil might be obtained having a greater market value than the rosin itself.

The products resembled closely those obtained from the distillation of ordinary rosin, and were as follows:—Acid liquor 15.34 per cent., rosin spirit 4.49 per cent., rosin oil 26.47 per cent., blue oil 17.91 per cent., green oil 16.62 per cent. and tar 4.62 per cent.

Dry Distillation of the Wood.—After the treatment with superheated steam the wood was subjected to destructive distillation. For this purpose a cast-iron retort was substituted for the superheating coil in the furnace and a direct coil condenser attached. The temperature in the ⅞ fiifi.Coisho7uafisffvc shrdl uand shrdlui interior of the retort was measured by a thermoelectric pyrometer. The gas evolved burned with a clear, luminous flame, and was used as part of the fuel for the furnace.

The first run was made at a temperature of 300 deg. C., and continued for two hours. The pyroligneous acid and tar produced was of the well-known type, but the charcoal was especially dense and hard, having a bright, metallic lustre.

In the remaining runs the retort was heated slowly to 175 deg. C., and held there for one hour. Then the temperature was raised to somewhat over 300 deg. C. The results obtained were as follows, the products being the same in quality as in the first run:—

Run.	Wght. of wood. kgm.	Gas,%	Crude product, %	Tar,%	50 % acid,%	Oil, %	Charcoal, %
I..	2.2	43.9	34.2	19.5	1.18	3.0	23.9
II.	2.0	28.7	46.9	25.9	1.70	2.5	24.5
III	2.0	25.9	39.6	19.8	1.32	2.6	34.5
IV	2.0	24.1	51.4	26.8	1.86	3.6	23.3

From this we conclude that high and rapid heating produces larger amounts of gas, while comparatively low temperatures at the beginning cause increase in the amount of tar and acid.

In commercial practice the acid liquor from the redistillation would be run into milk of lime. From this the alcohols and acetone would be distilled, and the residue, evaporated to dryness, would yield gray acetate of lime. The creosote oil finds a market as a wood preservative.

Distillation of the Tar.—The tar, after the acid and light oil were driven off, was subjected to a fractional distillation in a copper still. An oil was first driven over which was originally light colored, but later absorbed oxygen from the air and turned dark. It showed a violet blue fluorescence. A little acid water was also carried over. The oil was treated with NaOH to remove cresols, which, upon acidifying the alkaline solution, were separated.

	Grams.
Weight of tar treated.....	360
Weight of acid and water.....	24
Weight of oils.....	140
Weight of creosote in oils.....	32
Weight of solid residue in still.....	196

The residue upon cooling was hard, showing a black, glassy fracture. This product is known as "pitch" in the naval store industry.

The following table gives the yields of the different products per cord as calculated from the average results by the steam distillation and by dry distillation.

Yield per Cord.—Estimated weight of a cord of lightwood, 6,000 pounds:—

From steam distillation—

Product.	Amount.	Yield, per cent.
Turpentine	24.9 gallons	3.0
Yellow oil.....	4.4 gallons	0.56
Rosin	318 pounds	5.3

From distillation of rosin—

Product.	Amount.	Yield, per cent.
Rosin spirit.....	2.5 gallons	0.3
Rosin oil.....	10.9 gallons	1.5
Blue oil.....	7.25 gallons	1.0
Green oil.....	5.6 gallons	0.8
Pitch	12 pounds	0.2

From dry distillation of wood—

Product.	Amount.	Yield, per cent.
Gray acetate of lime..	46.2 pounds	....
Light oil.....	18.4 gallons	2.34
Charcoal	1,050 pounds	17.5
Gas	3,750 cubic feet	2.0
Wood tar.....	1,217 pounds	20.28

From distillation of wood tar—

Product.	Amount.	Yield, per cent.
Creosote oil (15%).....	306 pounds	5.1
Wood pitch.....	516 pounds	8.6

From creosote oil—

Product.	Amount.	Yield, per cent.
Creosote	45.9 pounds	0.76

Conclusions.—The results of these experiments indicate that a turpentine can be obtained from lightwood by steam distillation, and that this turpentine is in every way the equal of the present commercial article, with the exception of its slightly different odor. This one point, however, may be sufficient to prevent its meeting with an extensive market for some time, at least. This will be due to the prejudice that is always shown by the public against any new article for commerce that varies even in a trifling way from the one commonly used.

We believe that we have demonstrated that there is in the waste trunks, stumps and roots of the long leaf pine existing in great quantities throughout the Southern States a supply of raw material for the manufacture of naval stores hitherto unappreciated, and which is destined to play an important role in the economy of the South.—Chemical Engineer.

London Linseed Market.

Shipments from India were very small last week, but from other sources they were on a comparatively liberal scale, the total from all countries amounting to 129,000 qrs., against 156,000 qrs. in the corresponding week of each of the two previous years. Buyers have shown very little interest in the market, and although holders have been steady and offer sparingly, it has been necessary to accept less money to do business; in the early part of the sennight the tone was quite weak; at one time prices, as compared with a week ago, showed a decline of 1s. to 1s. 3d. for both Calcutta and Plate seed; this applied to seed not shipped, near positions being only 3d. to 6d. lower. On Tuesday (with America coming dearer) there was a recovery of about 6d. per quarter all round, and on Wednesday the market opened very firm from the sellers' point of view, with 6d. more money asked, but buyers did not respond, and the close was very quiet at very little change from the previous day. Yesterday, Thursday, the market was flat and prices about 6d. lower, there being hardly any buyers. The average price of Calcutta linseed in January, 1906, was 42 per cent. higher than in January, 1905, while linseed oil was 50 per cent. higher than in the same month last year the average price of cake was about 4s. above that of January, 1905. There are several afloat steamer cargoes of Plate in the market which would come at about 45s., but just now they do not apparently attract the attention of buyers.

The imports of linseed into Germany in December were larger than in the same month of either of the two previous years, but the total for the twelve months shows a considerable falling off as compared with 1904, viz., 353,182 tons, against 462,722 tons; in 1903 the total imports amounted to 331,505 tons.

The imports into France for 1905 were 156,642 tons, against 168,636 tons in 1904, and 157,115 tons in 1903.

According to advices received by firms connected with India, the yield this year is not expected to exceed that of 1905, but until the second official report is published (which will not be for several weeks yet), no definite estimate can be given. Cables received yesterday stated that crop prospects in the United Provinces were rather better.

The shipments from the Argentine to Europe this week were 28,250 tons, making the total since January 1, 69,750 tons, against 68,600 tons in the same period last year and 105,500 tons in 1904.

The shipments of linseed from India from April 1 to date amounted to 1,430,000 qrs. (Calcutta 993,000 qrs. and Bombay 737,000 qrs.), against 2,861,000 qrs. last season (Calcutta 1,795,000 qrs. and Bombay 1,066,000 qrs.), and 2,194,000 qrs. in 1903 (Calcutta 1,443,000 qrs. and Bombay 751,000 qrs.).

From Russia and the Danube the exports of linseed from August 1 to January 27 amounted to 415,000 qrs., against 239,500 qrs. in the previous year, and 459,500 qrs. in 1903-4.

The shipments of linseed from all countries last week amounted to 70,500 qrs. for the United Kingdom (including orders) and 58,500 qrs. for the Continent, together 129,000 qrs. (against 156,000 qrs. in the same week last year), making the total since January 1 190,500 qrs. to the United Kingdom and orders, and 220,500 qrs. for the Continent, together 411,000 qrs., against 150,000 qrs. for the United Kingdom and orders, and 355,000 for the Continent, total 505,000 qrs. in the previous year.

The receipts of linseed at Bombay for the week ended January 11 amounted to 1,347 tons, against 430 tons in the previous week and 784 tons in the same week last year. The total receipts at Bombay from January 1 to January 11 have amounted to 1,775 tons, against 1,619 tons in the same period last year.—Beerbohm's Trade List.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

London Drug Auctions.

London, Feb. 2, 1906.

At the drug auctions on the first instant new goods in small supplies were brought forward, which met a fair demand. Cape aloes obtained a higher range of prices and Curacao aloes have also improved in value. The few cases sold of refined Japan camphor went cheaply. Cardamoms were in good demand and realized firm to dearer prices, the latter including splits and seeds. Cascara sagrada has again declined and Loxa cinchona bark was slightly easier. Coca leaves were a little lower, and gum benzoin met with a good demand and prices were well maintained. Ipecac shows no improvement, and values are lower. Jalap is easier, and menthol crystals are still on the downward move and about 3d. lower. Japan peppermint oil has also declined. Rhubarb is steady. Jamaica sarsaparilla has further advanced. Tinnevelly senna is firm and unaltered, and Japan wax, without reserve, brought lower rates. The extent of the offerings and sales and the prices realized are shown in the following summary:—

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aloes, cape, cs, 25o, 25s.		
good to fine hard bright, .cwt.	0 26 6	@0 27 0
slightly drossy.....	0 24 6	@0 25 6
mixed liver and drossy....	0 22 6	
Curacao, bxs, 34o, 34s.		
fair liver.....	0 37 0	
dullish	0 27 6	@0 31 0
dull	0 25 0	
black capey.....	0 21 0	
Camphor, cs, 37o, 4s.		
refined Japan in ⅛ oz. tablets. .....lb.	0 3 4	@0 3 5
Cardamoms, cs, 256o, 180s.		
Mysore, extra bold fine....	0 2 8	
good	0 2 1	@0 2 4
fair	0 1 4	@0 1 7
bold fine	0 1 9	
good	0 1 9	
fair	0 1 1	@0 1 3
medium fine	0 1 2	@0 1 3
good	0 1 2	@0 1 3
fair	0 0 9½	@0 0 10½
small fine	0 0 10	
good	0 0 10	
fair	0 0 8	@0 0 9
splits good.....	0 0 9	@0 0 10½
fair	0 0 8	@0 0 9
seeds fair to good.....	0 0 11½	@0 1 1
Malabar dull.....	0 0 8½	
Cascara sagrada, bgs, 100o, 100s.		
1905 crop.....cwt.	0 26 0	
Cinchona, pkgs, 95o, 82s.		
Loxa, ordinary to good..lb.	0 0 8	@0 0 9¼
Coca leaves, cs, 24o, 22s.		
good greenish.....	0 1 0	
brownish	0 0 10½	@0 0 11
Cochineal, bgs, 17o, 2s.		
good silver Teneriffe.....	0 1 11	
Colocynths, cs, 1o 1s.		
pale broken and seedy.....	0 1 0	
Gum benzoin, cs, 230o, 104s.		
good well packed sound Sumatra .....cwt.	8 0 0	@8 10 0
fair	7 7 6	@7 10 0
ordinary to medium second Sumatra	5 17 6	@7 0 0
ordinary third Sumatra....	0 95 0	@0 96 0
Gum kino, cs, 2o, 2s.		
dull grain.....lb.	0 0 7	
Gum myrrh, bls, 25o, 5s.		
good sorts.....cwt.	0 95 0	
Ipecac, bls, 24o, 5s.		
Mattogrosso, fair ordinary, lb.	0 6 0	
good	0 6 2	@0 6 3
Jalap, bgs, 10o, 10s.		
good horny Vera Cruz....	0 0 4	
Lime juice, pnchns, 3o, 9s.		
common dark .....gal.	0 0 4	
Menthol crystals, cs, 29o, 29s.		
Kobayashi (1 lot at 7s. 1d.) .....lb.	0 7 7	
Suzuki (1 lot each at 7s. and 7s. 1d.).....	0 7 2	@0 7 3
Cinnamon leaf oil, cs, 22o, 6s.		
fair .....oz.	0 0 2¼	
Orange oil, bbls, 5o, 5s.		
sweet .....lb.	0 7 7	
bitter	0 6 8	
Peppermint oil, cs, 40o, 40s.		
Kobayashi	0 4 1	@0 4 2
Suzuki	0 3 10	
Yasawa	0 3 9	@0 3 10
Rhatany root, bls, 10o, 3s..	0 0 1½	
Rhubarb, pkgs, 53o, 22s.		
English	0 0 2½	
Shensi bold round very mixed	0 1 7	
flat	0 1 10	
Canton medium round, rather rough.....	0 1 3	
fair druggists' trimmings	0 1 4	
high dried rough round 2-3 pinky	0 0 10	
Sarsaparilla, pkgs, 21o, 11s.		
good gray Jamaica.....	0 1 8	
damaged	0 1 8	
Senna, bls, 65o, 65s.		
Tinnevelly ordinary small leaf	0 0 1	@0 0 1¼
pods	0 0 ¾	@0 0 1¼
Strophanthus seed, bgs, 9o, 9s.		
brownish	0 1 8	
greenish but damaged.....	0 1 11	
Tonka beans, bgs, 5o, 5s.		
black mixed foxy Para.....	0 0 4	
Wax, Japan, cs, 24o, 24s.		
good white squares....cwt.	0 55 0	@0 56 0
Wax, bees, pkgs, 109o, 1s.		
yellow West Indian.....	6 17 6	

IMPORTS ENTERED AT NEW YORK FOR CONSUMPTION

For the Week Ending February 16, 1906

ACID, CARBOLIC—25 cks, 1,040 gals, National Aniline & Chem Co, Europe, London
OXALIC—25 cks, J L & D S Riker, Brooklyn City, Bristol
10 cks, Kuttroff, P & Co, Pretoria, Hburg
PHOSPHORIC—2 cs, Schering & Glatz, Pretoria, Hamburg
ALBUMEN, EGG—46 cs, 5,521 lbs, H Kohnstamm & Co, Patricia, Hamburg
ALIZARINE—5 cks, H A Metz & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
20 cks, 5,208 lbs, Cont Color & Chem Co, Finland, Antwerp
ALUMINA SULPHATE—43 cks, 31,923 lbs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Noordam, Rdam
AMMONIA SAL—38 cks, 22,150 lbs, Chemical Imp & Mfg Co, Main, Bremen
CARB—8 cks, 4,480 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Astoria, Glasgow
5 cks, 2,800 lbs, S Jordan & Co, Canada, Liverpool
5 cks, National Aniline & Chem Co, Canada, Liverpool
MURI—14 cks, 9,803 lbs, J L & D S Riker, Canada, Liverpool
60 cks, 64,661 lbs, C de P Field, Brooklyn City, Bristol
ANILINE COLORS—6 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Main, Bremen
37 cks, Hensel, B & L, Noordam, Rotterdam
217 cks, H A Metz & Co, Noordam, Rdam
50 cks, 10 kegs, Berlin Aniline Works, Patricia, Hamburg
73 cks, Cont Color & Chem Co, Finland, Ant
63 pkgs, A Klipstein & Co, Finland, Antwp
297 pkgs, Cont Color & Chem Co, Finland, Antwerp
30 cks, American Dyewood Co, Finland, Ant
13 bbls, Nat Aniline & Chem Co, Finland, Antwerp
20 bbls, Geigy Aniline & Ext Co, Finland, Antwerp
4 cks, Hoey, Gascogne & Co, Noordam, Rdm
162 cks, Cassella Color Co, Noordam, Rdam
5 cks, C Bischoff & Co, K Luise, Bremen
32 cks, Geisenheimer & Co, Coastwise, Phila
21 cks, Berlin Aniline Works, Pretoria, Hbg
17 kegs, Berlin Aniline Work, Pretoria, Hbg
14 cks, F Bredt & Co, Pretoria, Hamburg
OIL—21 dms, 22,848 lbs, Selling Co, Europe, London
ANNATTO—2 bbls, 355 lbs, Wessells & K, Venetia, Colon
18 bgs, 3,037 lbs, A S Lascelles & Co, La Plata, Colon
ANTIMONY, REG—24 cks, 22,070 lbs, Am Metal Co, Finland, Antwerp
ARCHIL—5 cks, W A Ross & Bro, Canada, Liverpool
ARGOLS—1,153 bgs, 186,071 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Mongibello, Palermo
13 cks, 12,163 lbs, P Pfizer & Co, Mongibello, Palermo
546 bgs, 242,600 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Roma, Naples
171 pkgs, 136,114 lbs, Tartar Chemical Co, Roma, Naples
48 cks, 52,954 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, Roma, Naples
37 cks, Tartar Chemical Co, Fricka, Bordx
BALSAM—4 bbls, 1,608 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Europe, London
66 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Sabbria, Baranquilla
5 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Maraval, C Bolivar
BARIUM, BINOXIDE—17 cks, A Peuchot, Europe, London
BARYTES, CARB—200 bgs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Finland, Antwerp
MANUFACTURED—40 cks, 14 tons, Gabriel & Schall, K W der Grosse, Bremen
26 cks, 10 tons, Gabriel & Schall, K Luise, Bremen
BELLADONNA—22 bls, Seabury & Johnson, Pannonia, Trieste
BENZALDEHYDE—1 cs, H A Metz & Co, Noordam, Roterdam
BENZOLE, NITRO—10 dms, 15 cs, 15,536 lbs, C Rockhill, Patricia, Hamburg
10 dms, National Aniline & Chem Co, Pretoria, Hamburg
BERLIN BLUE—38 cks, 4,189 lbs, Cont Color & Chem Co, Finland, Antwerp
BISMUTH—4 cs, 1,121 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, New York, London
BLANC FIXE—20 cks, 23,615 lbs, Kraemer & Foster, Main, Bremen
BLEACHING POWDER—49 bbls, 47,174 lbs, F A Richard, Finland, Antwerp
228 dms, 111,544 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Patricia, Hamburg
41 cks, 58,148 lbs, Arnold Hoffman & Co, Canada, Liverpool
142 cks, 190,472 lbs, J L & D S Riker, Canada, Liverpool
BRISTLES—2 cks, 507 lbs, Knauth, N & K Main, Bremen
13 cs, 1,660 lbs, O J Teeple, Campania, Liverpool
11 cks, 1 cs, 4,707 lbs, Huesmann & Co, Patricia, Hamburg
13 pkgs, 2,356 lbs, E & H Levy, New York, London
5 cs, 550 lbs, E & H Levy, Pretoria, Hamburg
2 cks, 775 lbs, F W Von Stade, Pretoria, Hamburg
BRONZE POWDER—5 cs, 1,250 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Main, Bremen
15 cs, 3,627 lbs, W. H. Kemp & Co, Main, Bremen
2 cs, 600 lbs, H Meier & Co, Main, Bremen
7 cs, 3,000 lbs, Bronze Powder Wks, Main, Bremen
37 cs, 13,384 lbs, Gerstendorfer Bros, Main, Bremen
33 cs, 2,910 lbs, Baer Bros, Main, Bremen
14 cs, 3,100 lbs, Baer Bros, Main, Bremen
5 cs, 3,010 lbs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Main, Bremen
9 cs, 4,500 lbs, R F Lang, K Luise, Bremen
2 cs, 500 lbs, S Rosenhaupt, K Luise, Bremen
14 cs, 6,380 lbs, Gerstendorfer Bros, K Luise, Bremen
20 cs, 8,350 lbs, Baer Bros, K Luise, Bmen
6 cs, 3,082 lbs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, K Luise, Bremen
13 cs, 3,620 lbs, G Benda, K Louise, Bmen
CAMPHOR, REFINED—8 cs, 800 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Patricia, Hamburg
42 cs, 4,200 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Indrasamha, Kobe
25 cs, 2,500 lbs, F A Cundill, Indrasamha, Kobe
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, 11,000 lbs, Winter & Smillie, Noordam, Rotterdam
200 bgs, L German & Co, Patricia, Hburg
100 bgs, Winter & Smillie, Noordam, Rdam
CARDAMOMS—5 cs, 1,121 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Europe, London
52 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Tuscarora, Calcutta
CALOMEL—5 cs, E J Barry, Europe, London
CASSIA—505 pkgs, Frame & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
CASTOR SEED—1,655 bgs, 5,605 bush, H J Baker & Bro, Syracusa, Pernambuco
670 bgs, 2,245 bush, Winter & Smillie, Syracusa, Pernambuco
CHEMICALS, COMP—1 ck, Merck & Co, Main, Bremen
100 demj, Merck & Co, K Luise, Bremen
PREP—2 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Main, Bremen
3 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Arabic, Lpool
2 cks, McKesson & Robbins, New York, London
31 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Patricia, Hamburg
44 cs, Merck & Co, Noordman, Rotterdam
6 pkgs, Schering & Glatz, Pretoria, Hburg
2 cs, C Bischoff & Co, K Luise, Bremen
20 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, K Luise, Bremen
18 cks, 1 keg, A Klipstein & Co, K Luise, Bremen
SALT—10 cs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Kaiser William der Grosse, Bremen
10 cs, R F Downing & Co, Pretoria, Hburg
9 cs, Lehn & Fink, Statendam, Rotterdam
CHILLIES—193 bgs, 18,844 lbs, J Clark & Co, Pannonia, Trieste
CHINA CLAY—109 cks, 54½ tons, Moore & Munger, Arabic, Liverpool
30 cks, 15 tons, F H Wight, Canada, Lpool
CLAY, BURNED—100 bgs, 10 tons, Gabriel & Schall, K Luise, Bremen
CIVET—2 pkgs, Am Express Co, La Savioe, Havre
CLOVES—300 bls, Dodge & Olcott, Europe, London
100 bls, Frame & Co, Europe, London
COAL TAR—31 cks, W K Bonfield, Rosalind, Sydney, C B
PREP—30 cs, Berlin Aniline Works, Patricia, Hamburg
92 cks, 27,819 lbs, Cont Color & Chem Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
9 cks, 2,924 lbs, Cont Color & Chem Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
COBALT, OXIDE—12 cs, 1,200 lbs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Main, Bremen
4 cs, 1,000 lbs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Teutonic, Liverpool
COCOA BUTTER—80 bls, 11,111 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Patricia, Hamburg
COCA LEAVES—24 bls, 6,000 lbs, Samuel Bros, Finance, Colon
COLORS—9 cks, Roessler & H Chem Co, Arabic, Liverpool
38 cks, G Siegel & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
13 cks, Siemon & Elting, Finland, Antwerp
27 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Main, Bremen
13 cs, Baese & Co, K Luise, Bremen
2 cks, Bruin Chem & Dye Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
30 cks, Hemingway & Co, Europe, London
40 cks, Heller & Merz Co, K Luise, Bremen
14 cks, J W Coulston & Co, Teutonic, Liverpool
2 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, Teutonic, Liverpool
77 bbls, A B Ansbacher, Pretoria, Hamburg
CORKS—11 bls, 2,015 lbs, F Gutman, New York, London
32 bls, 2,094 lbs, Wildman & Terhune, Astoria, Glasgow
CORKWOOD—1,000 bls, 229,000 lbs, Armstrong Cork Co, Astoria, Glasgow
100 bls, Gudewell & Bucknall, Patricia, Hamburg
300 bls, Gudewell & Bucknall, Mongibello, Palermo
115 bls, Gudewell & Bucknall, Canada, Liverpool
288 bls, Lawrence, Johnson & Co, Canada, Liverpool
125 bls, Truslow & Fulle, Europe, London
45 bls, G W Sheldon & Co, Europe, London
599 bls, Gudewell & Bucknall, Canada, Liverpool
9 bls, G Rau, Canada, Liverpool
25 bls, Lawrence, Johnson & Co, Pretoria, Hamburg
CUBEBS—58 bgs, 6,848 lbs, Winter & Smillie, Noordam, Rotterdam
CUMARIN—2 cs, 300 lbs, Geo Luecders & Co, Kaiser Wm der Grosse, Bremen
CUTTLEFISH BONE—49 pkgs, Fitzsimmons, Gleeson Co, Pannonia, Palermo
DEXTRINE—15 bgs, 3,307 lbs, C Bischoff & Co, United States, Christiania
DRUGS—6 cs. 5 cks, Britt, Loeffler & Weil, Albano, Hamburg
40 bgs, P E Anderson & Co, Pretoria, Hamburg
DUTCH METAL CLIPS—24 cs, Isaacs, Vought & Co, K Luise, Bremen
22 cs, Baer Bros, K Luise, Bremen
30 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co, K Luise, Bremen
25 cs, G Benda, K Luise, Bremen
DYEWOOD EXT—6 cks, 793 lbs, Knauth, N & K, K Luise, Bremen
FERTILIZER—500 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Patricia, Hamburg
500 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Patricia, Hamburg
FULLER'S EARTH—400 bgs, 40 tons, L A Saloman & Bro, Minneapolis, London
FUSTIC—430 pcs, F Probst & Co, Yucatan, Vera Cruz
2,326 lbs, Thebaud Bros, Tjomo, Mexico
19,000 lbs, W & A Leaman, Benefit, Gonaives
GALLS—102 cs, F Bredt & Co, Indrasamha, Shanghai
200 cs, 50,980 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, Indrasamha, Shanghai
GAMBIER—258 bls, 56,000 lbs, J W Phyfe & Co, Indrasamha, Singapore
520 bls, 111,760 lbs, L Littlejohn & Co, Indrasamha, Singapore
GELATINE—22 cs, 3,278 lbs, H Kohnstamm & Co, Finland, Antwerp
27 cs, Zinkeisen & Co, Finland, Antwerp
51 cs, 4,170 lbs, P Puttmann, Noordam, Rotterdam
GINGER—54 bgs, 7,550 lbs, A S Lascelles & Co, Venetia, Colon
22 bgs, 3,300 lbs, Gillespie Bros & Co, Venetia, Colon
150 bgs, 20,208 lbs, A S Lascelles & Co, La Plata, Kingston
40 bgs, 6,340 lbs, Gillespie Bros & Co, La Plata, Kingston
2 bbls, 565 lbs, Leaycraft & Co, La Plata, Kingston
GLASS, CYLINDER—26 cs, 16,794 ft, Knauth, N & K, Noordam, Rotterdam
6 cs, 2,954 ft, Semon, Bache & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
PLATE—2 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Finland, Antwerp
34 cs, J Kahn, Finland, Antwerp
3 cs, Pitts Plate Glass Co, Finland, Antwerp
5 cs, Bendit, Drey & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
43 cs, United Plate Glass Co, Finland, Antwerp
5 cs, 826 ft, Bendit, Drey & Co, Finland, Antwerp
23 cs, 12,118 ft, Bendit, Drey & Co, Finland, Antwerp
WINDOW—223 cs, Semon, Bache & Co, Finland, Antwerp
30 cs, R F Downing & Co, Finland, Antwerp
278 cs, Royal Glass Works, Finland, Antwerp
220 cs, Pitts Plate Glass Co, Finland, Antwerp
GUAZA—2 cs, 364 lbs, F B Ross & Co, Europe, London
GLUE—27 cks, 28,795 lbs, Booth & Co, Matello, Hull
42 cks, T M Duche & Son, Finland, Antwerp
60 bbls, 16,221 lbs, Kronfeld, Saunders & Co, Pretoria, Hamburg
10 cks, 7,090 lbs, S Isaacs & Co, Bordeaux, Havre
GLYCERINE—30 dms, 33,755 lbs, Grasselli Chemical Co, Prinz Adalbert, Genoa
50 dms, 54,502 lbs, Grasselli Chemical Co, Roma, Marseilles
100 dms, 115,481 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Roma, Marseilles
4 dms, 5,547 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Wells City, Bristol
10 dms, 11,054 lbs, C J Schelling & Son, Finland, Antwerp
22 dms, 25,248 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Martello, Hull
80 dms, 92,000 lbs, Am Express Co, Roma, Marseilles
90 dms, 103,537 lbs, Grasselli Chem Co, Europe, London
19 dms, 21,485 lbs, Marx & Rawolle, Canada, Liverpool
GREASE, WOOL—125 bbls, 46,804 lbs, Swan & Finch Co, K Luise, Bremen
10 cks, A Klipstein & Co, Pretoria, Hamburg
GUM—50 bgs, 8,267 lbs, F Bredt & Co, Finland, Antwerp
25 bgs, 2,800 lbs, H Pfaltz, Teutonic, Liverpool
ASAFOETIDA—42 cs, 3,049 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Minneapolis, London
32 cs, 2,881 lbs, Schieffelin & Co, Minneapolis, London
CHICLE—58 bls, 21,494 lbs, E Steiger & Co, Yucatan, Laguna
14 bgs, 2,634 lbs, Graham, Hinkley & Co, Bayamo, Tuxpan
62 bgs, 10,419 lbs, H Marquardt & Co, Bayamo, Tuxpan
COPAL—140 cs, Paterson, Boardman & Co, Indrasamha, Singapore
8 cs, A Mason, Indrasamha, Singapore
100 cs, Poel, Arnold & Co, Indrasamha, Singapore
84 cs, Winter & Smillie, Indrasamha, Singapore
196 cs, Winter & Smillie, Indrasamha, Singapore
5 cs, Elmenhorst & Co, Indrasamha, Singapore
DAMAR—56 cs, Winter & Smillie, Indrasamha, Singapore
GUAIAC—6 tins, J W Wilson & Co, Fiandria, Port au Prince.
KAURI—150 pkgs, 11 tons, A Mason, New York, London
466 cs, 66 tons, A Klipstein & Co, Europe, London
33 cs, 7,364 lbs, E E Carleton, Minneapolis, London
TRAG—110 cs, 35 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, New York, Southampton
57 pkgs, G Gulbinkian & Co, Arabistan, Bussarah
HEMP SEED—150 bgs, C Rosenstein & Co, Colorado, Hull
INDIGO—100 cks, H A Metz & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
2 cks, 200 lbs, Cont Color & Chem Co, Finland, Antwerp
50 cks, 20,887 lbs, Cont Color & Chem Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
INSECT FLOWERS—5 bls, Lehn & Fink, Erny, Trieste
(STEMS)—17 bls, Lehn & Fink, Erny, Trieste
KOLA—2 bbls, 388 lbs, Leaycroft & Co, La Plata, Kingston
LAUREL LEAVES—58 bls, 11,294 bbls, D R James & Bro, Roma, Marseilles
LICORICE JUICE—28 cs, 6,122 lbs, Schieffelin & Co, Roma, Marseilles
PASTE—35 cs, 9,249 lbs, E Utard, Fricka, Bordeaux
ROOT—8,394 bls, 1,427 tons, MacAndrews & Forbes, Arabistan, Busserah
LIME, CARB—100 cks, 33,000 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Canada, Liverpool
LIME, CITRATE—132 cks, 22,163 lbs, C Pfizer & Co, Mongibello, Palermo
61 cks, Citro Chemical Co, Mongibello, Palermo
JUICE—1 hhd, Middleton & Co, Fontabelle, Domenica
10 hhds, Perry, Ryer & Co, Fontabelle, Domenica
LOGWOOD—35,000 lbs, O C Kanzow, Prins Wm IV, Jacmel
450,000 lbs, W & A Leaman, Benefit, Gonaives
EXT—140 cks, 64,564 lbs, J W Toone, La Plata, Kingston
MAGNESITE CALC—1,049 bgs, Knauth, N & K, Georgia, Trieste
MANGANESE ORE—20 cks, Crocker Bros, Roma, Marseilles
MANGROVE BARK—4,875 bgs, 711,502 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Patricia, Hamburg
900 bgs, 100,800 lbs, O S Janney & Co, Indrasamha, Singapore
MEDICAL BERRIES—12 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Pretoria, Hamburg
15 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Pretoria, Hbg
HERBS—3 bls, Parke, Davis & Co, Georgia, Trieste
LEAVES—2 bgs, 584 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Arabic, Liverpool
10 bls, R Hilliers' Son Co, Finland, Atwp
36 bgs, Fitzsimmons, Gleeson & Co, Pretoria, Hamburg
PREP—29 cs, 1,146 lbs, Hensel, B & L, Main, Bremen
26 cs, E Fougera & Co, La Touraine, Havre
29 cs, Hensel, B & L, K Luise, Bremen
ROOTS—9 bgs, Parke, Davis & Co, Pretoria, Hamburg
18 bls, Peek & Velsor, Pretoria, Hamburg
31 bgs, Stallman & Fulton Co, St Louis, London
SEED—5 bgs, 1,102 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Arabic, Liverpool
WATER—12 cs, E Marchi, Roma, Marseilles
MICA—2 bbls, 1 cs, 985 lbs, Mica Mfg Co, Coastwise, Ontario
7 cs, E Munsell & Co, Europe, London
15 cs, 2,393 lbs, A O Schoonmaker, St Louis, London
NAPHTOL—28 cks, H A Metz & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
NUTMEGS—39 cs, 6,760 lbs, J Kissock & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
133 cs, Frame & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
11 pkgs, 1,242 lbs, Frame & Co, Maraval, Trinidad
NUX VOMICA—1,000 bgs, 25 tons, McKesson & Robbins, Tuscarora, Calcutta
OCHER—150 cks, 121,753 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Roma, Marseilles
15 cks, 12,183 lbs, J W Coulston & Co, Roma, Marseilles
180 cks, F A Reichard, Roma, Marseilles
OIL, ALMOND—8 cs, C B Leighton, Europe, London
16 cs, Lehn & Fink, Konig Albert, Genoa
BERGAMOT—25 cs, Magnus & Lauer, Mongibello, Messina
50 cs, Geo Luecders & Co, Mongibello, Messina
50 cs, Leerburger Bros, Nord America, Genoa
CAMPHOR—294 cs, Magnus & Lauer, Indrasamha, Kobe
19 dms, Magnus & Lauer, Indrasamha, Kobe
300 cs, 21,000 lbs, C Rockhill, Indrasamha Kobe
COCOANUT—39 puns, Winter & Smillie, Indrasamha, Hong Kong
30 puns, 60 hhds, Winter & Smillie, Patricia, Hamburg
71 hhds, Winter & Smillie, Patricia, H'burg
27 pns, Winter & Smillie, Minneapolis, London
79 puns, 145 bbls, Paterson, B & Co, Tuscarora, Colombo
COD—6 cks, 313 gals, Harvey & O, Rosalind, St. John's
275 cks, 11,819 gals, Swan & Finch Co, Rosalind, St. John's
80 cks, 4,165 gals, Bowring & Co, Rosalind, St. John's
DEAD—181 cks, 61 tons, W K Bonfield, Rosalind, Sydney, C B
ESS'L—13 cs, C Rockhill, Roma, Marseilles
50 cs, Euler & Robeson, Roma, Marseilles
56 cs, T H Grossmith, Roma, Marseilles
41 cs, J Manheimer, Roma, Marseilles
22 cs, Euler & Robeson, La Touraine, Havre
15 cs, G Luecders & Co, La Touraine, Havre
2 cs, A Giese & Co, Patricia, Hamburg
23 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Roma, Marseilles
4 cs, Geo Luecders & Co, Patricia, Hamburg
17 pkgs, Dodge & Olcott, Europe, London
9 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Pretoria, Hamburg
15 cs, G Luecders & Co, Pretoria, Hamburg
6 cs, Dodge & Olcott, K Luise, Bremen
FUSEL—56 cks, 53,573 lbs, Maas & Waldstein, Martello, Hull
6 cks, 5,796 lbs, Maas & Waldstein, Martello, Hull
GERANIUM—1 cs, Ungerer & Co, Roma, Marseilles
HAARLEM—50 cs, Parke, Davis & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
JUNIPER—3 cs, 400 lbs, Geo Luecders & Co, Pannonia, Trieste
LAVENDER—1 cs, Ungerer & Co, Roma, Marseilles
26 cs, 2,235 lbs, Lanman & Kemp, Roma, Marseilles
5 cs, Magnus & Lauer, Canada, L'pool
LAUREL—5 cs, Lehn & Fink, Erny, Trieste
LEMON—25 cs, 625 lbs, Crandall & Godley Co, Mongibello, Messina
75 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Mongibello, Messina
94 cs, 2,340 lbs, Euler & Robeson, Nap Prince, Messina
132 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Prinz Adalbert, Genoa
25 cs, 625 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Prince Adalbert, Genoa
176 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Mongibello, Messina
50 cs, G Luecders & Co, Mongibello, Messina
20 cs, A A Stilwell, Mongibello, Messina
100 cs, Geo Luecders & Co, Nap Prince, Messina
LEMONGRASS—20 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Patricia, Hamburg
25 cs, C. Rockhill, Patricia, Hamburg
NUT—36 cks, 17,141 lbs, Welch & Welch, Patricia, Hamburg
OLIVE—75 bbls, 3,609 gals, C H Weil & Co, Prinz Adalbert, Genoa
50 bbls, 2,659 gals, Adler & Hirsh, Roma, Marseilles
OLIVE FOOTS—100 cks, 5,000 gals, Guarantee Trust Co, Prinz Adalbert, Genoa
ORANGE—6 cs, 150 lbs, Crandall & Godley Co, Mongibello, Messina
50 cs, Geo Luecders & Co, Mongibello, Messina
10 cs, A A Stilwell, Mongibello, Messina
50 cs, 1,250 lbs, J B Horner, Nord America, Genoa
PALM—126 cks, 103,680 lbs, Colgate & Co, Canada, Liverpool
3 cks, Arabol Mfg Co, Tuetonic, Liverpool
PEPPERMINT—64 cs, 1,572 lbs, Stallman & Fulton Co, Europe, London
SOD—75 bbls, Wakem, McLaughlin & Co, K Luise, Bremen
18 bbls, 9,489 lbs, F J Welles & Co, Canada, Liverpool
WOOD (China)—50 cks, Winter & Smillie, Indrasamha, Hong Kong
118 cks, National Aniline & Chem Co, Indrasamha, Hong Kong
ORANGE MINERAL—10 cks, 7,127 lbs, J W Coulston & Co, Finland, Antwerp
PARAFFINE—35 cks, 20 cs, 1,700 lbs, Zinkeisen & Co, Finland, Antwerp
PATCHOULI LEAVES—4 bls, 1,132 lbs, F B Ross & Co, Europe, London
103 bls, Winter & Smillie, Minneapolis, London
PEPPER—124 bgs, 22,000 lbs, Frame & Co, Europe, London
PITCH—3,346 bbls, 454 tons, W K Bonfield, Rosalind, Sydney, C B
BURGUNDY—100 stands, 11,000 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Patricia, Hamburg
STEARINE—94 bbls, Thomas & Pearson, Roma, Marseilles
60 bbls, Rooney & Spence, Albano, Hamburg
PLUMBAGO—188 bbls, H J Baker & Bro, Tuscarora, Colombo
400 bbls, Robt Crooks Co, Tuscarora, Colombo
394 bbls, C B Richard & Co, Tuscarora, Colombo
233 bbls, Chevalier Bros, Tuscarora, Colombo
POTASH, CARB—30 cks, 33,756 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Patricia, Hamburg
49 cks, 55,343 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Patricia, Hamburg
2 bbls, 1,718 lbs, Merck & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
100 cks, 118,800 lbs, Peters, White & Co, Pretoria, Hamburg
CAUSTIC—65 pkgs, 21,849 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Finland, Antwerp
100 dms, 55,512 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Patricia, Hamburg
CYANIDE—80 cs, 4 tons, National Aniline & Chem Co, Europe, London
PERMANGANATE—40 cks, 22,000 lbs, Fries Bros, Pretoria, Hamburg
PRUSS—15 cks, 11,140 lbs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Patricia, Hamburg
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, 21,660 lbs, Arabol Mfg Co, Patricia, Hamburg
250 bgs, Stein, Hirsh & Co, Oscar II, Copenhagen
PRUSSIAN BLUE—2 cs, 992 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Europe, London
PUMICE—67 cs, 10½ tons, C D Stone & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
800 bgs, F B Vandergrift & Co, Mongibello, Messina
105 pkgs, Van Amringe & Co, Mongibello, Messina
739 pkgs, 75,165 lbs, R J Waddell & Co, Mongibello, Messina
QUEBRACHO EXT—90 bbls, 46,036 lbs, C A Spencer & Co, Pr Irene, Genoa
13,109 bgs, 1,445,005 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Kelvingrove, Buenos Ayres
1,027 bgs, 113,206 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Ripley, Buenos Ayres
QUILLAYA BARK—72 bls, 11,290 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Capac, Valparaiso
QUININE—37 cs, 26,300 ozs, E Levi, Noordam, Rotterdam
16 cs, 8,000 ozs, G W Sheldon & Co, K Luise, Bremen
ROTTEN STONE—2 cks, 560 lbs, T Van Amringe, Martello, Hull
SAFFRON—2 cs, Fitzsimmons, Gleeson & Co, Athalie, Malaga
SAGO FLOUR—1,514 bgs, J W Phyfe & Co, Indrasamha, Singapore
410 bgs, Stein, Hirsh & Co, Schuylkill, Singapore
SALTPETER—3,095 bgs, Ralli Bros, Tuscarora, Calcutta
SARSAPARILLA—50 bls, 13,153 lbs, W Loaiza & Co, Niagara, Matanzas
SENNA—150 bls, 39,193 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Carmania, Liverpool
SHELLAC—6 cks, 2,205 lbs, G Amsinck & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
252 pkgs, W J Winter, Bedouin, Calcutta
40 chts, 6,660 lbs, Rogers & Pyatt, Patricia, Hamburg
50 chts, Rogers & Pyatt, Pretoria, Hamburg
792 bgs, Berry Bros, Tuscarora, Calcutta
652 chts, Rogers & Pyatt, Tuscarora, Calcutta
100 chts, W J Winter, Tuscarora, Calcutta
130 bgs, G A Alden & Co, Tuscarora, Calcutta
3 cks, 2,008 lbs, T Hofacker, Pretoria, Hamburg
592 chts, Hoople & Nichols, Tuscarora, Calcutta
50 chts, O S Janney & Co, Tuscarora, Calcutta
SOAP BARK—45 bgs, 4,950 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Pretoria, Hamburg
SODA, PRUSS—8 cks, 4,480 lbs, National Aniline & Chem Co, Canada, Liverpool
SILICATE—5 bbls, 3,616 lbs, J L & D S Riker, Canada, Liverpool
SULPHATE—20 cks, 5 tons, C Bischoff & Co, Finland, Antwerp
30 cks, 10 tons, A Klipstein & Co, Finland, Antwerp
41 cks, 15 tons, Hensel, B & L, Finland, Antwerp
SPONGE—48 bls, Leousi, Clonney & Co, Seminole, Turks Island

A. Klipstein & Company,

ANILINES, DYESTUFFS and CHEMICALS,

122 PEARL ST., - NEW YORK.

Woolgrease & Moellen Degras

Newfoundland Cod Oil

Tanners Yolk

BRANCH HOUSES.—BOSTON, 283-285 Congress St. PHILADELPHIA, 50-52 N. Front St. CHICAGO, 136 Kinzie St. PROVIDENCE, R. I., 13 Mathewson St. HAMILTON, ONT., Catharine St. MONTREAL, 17 Lemoine St.

SQUILLS—11 bgs, 2,309 lbs, Peek & Velsor, Arabic, Liverpool
STEEL, WOOL—60 bls, Buehne Steel Wool Co, Finland, Antwerp
SULPHUR, ORE—12,622,273 lbs, Penna Salt Mfg Co, Ecclesia, Huelva
SUMAC—280 bgs, 44,753 lbs, Leber & Son, Pr Adalbert, Genoa
EXT—24 bbls, 8,278 lbs, Geigy Aniline & Ext Co, Finland, Antwerp
50 bbls, 29,815 lbs, Kennedy & Moon, Canada, Liverpool
TALC—900 bgs, 90 tons, L A Soloman & Bro, Fricka, Bordeaux
300 bgs, 30 tons, Petit Chem Co, Fricka, Bordeaux
200 bgs, 20 tons, W B Daniels & Co, Fricka, Bordeaux
300 bgs, 30 tons, W H Whittaker & Co, Fricka, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA FLOUR—114 bgs, 32,997 lbs, R Crooks & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
2,396 bgs, Stein, Hirsh & Co, Schuylkill, Singapore
320 bgs, Stein, Hirsh & Co, Armenian, Liverpool
TOLUIDINE—5 cks, H A Metz & Co, Europe, London
TURPENTINE (VENICE)—50 cs, 4,384 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Georgia, Trieste
3 cs, Britt, Loeffler & Weil, Albana, Hamburg
ULTRAMARINE—28 cks, 16,660 lbs, Recketts & Son, Martello, Hull
20 cks, 2,240 lbs, Cont Color & Chem Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
12 pkgs, 4,363 lbs, C F Zentgraf, Noordam, Rotterdam
10 cs, 2,238 lbs, C F Zentgraf, K Luise, Bremen
UMBER—250 bgs, 56,000 lbs, J Lee Smith & Co, Brooklyn City, Bristol
20 bbls, H Kohnstamm & Co, Bordeaux, Havre
VANILLA BEANS—3 cs, Euler & Robeson, La Touraine, Havre
GLUE—211 pkgs, 23,632 lbs, Milligan & H Glue Co, St Cuthbert, Antwerp
GUM CHICLE—163 bls, 28,541 lbs, H Marquardt & Co, Yucatan, Vera Cruz
198 bls, 25,910 lbs, Thebaud Bros, Yucatan, Vera Cruz
53 bls, 10,141 lbs, E Steiger & Co, Yucatan, Vera Cruz
154 bls, 25,578 lbs, Thebaud Bros, Tjomo, Progreso
360 bls, 66,059 lbs, J W Wilson & Co, Coastwise, Belize
112 bls, 21,172 lbs, H Marquardt & Co, Seneca, Tampico
LICORICE PASTE—15 cs, 3,964 lbs, E Utard, Fricka, Bordeaux
OIL, CODLIVER—25 cks, 750 gls, Stallman & F Co, Rosalind, St Johns
ESS'L—4 cs, Graham, H & Co, Yucatan, Vera Cruz
OPIUM—32 cs, 3,825 lbs, McKesson & Robbins, New York, London
SAGE—35 bls, 10,971 lbs, Stallman & F Co, Slavonia, Trieste
182 bls, 59,941 lbs, Parke, Davis & Co, Slavonia, Trieste
SODA, CAUSTIC—100 cks, 25,000 lbs, E Hill Sons & Co, Colorado, Hull

Withdrawals from Bond.

Albumen, egg, cs	39
Alcohol, dms	5
Aniline colors, cks	461
Aniline colors, kegs	10
Aniline colors, cs	20
Camphor, refined, cs	4
Bristles, cks	20
Bristles, cs	137
Bronze powder, cs	10
Chemical salts, cs	7
Chemical prep, cs	6
Chillies, bgs	87
Corks, bls	76
Coal tar prep, cks	15
Colors, cks	29
Dextrine, bgs	100
Glue, cks	25
Glue, bls	74
Gum chicle, bls	152
Opium, cs	14
Poppy seed, bgs	795
Potato flour, bgs	100
Sage, bls	82
Santonin, cs	1
Soap, cs	90
Sponge, bls	66

Boston Imports.

ACID, BORACIC—1 bbl, Patterson, Wylde & Co, Acilia, Hamburg
OXALIC—50 cks, Kutnroff, Pickhardt & Co, Acilia, Hamburg
10 cks, J L & D S Riker, Ivernia, Liverpool
SALYCILIC—2 bbls, Patterson, Wylde & Co, Acilia, Hamburg
ALIZARINE—55 cks, Beach & Co, Columbian, London
AMMONIA, SAL—13 cks, Acilia, Hamburg
ANILINE COLOR—16 cks, Caledonian, Manchester
35 cks, 2 cs, Acilia, Hamburg
120 cks, 2 cs, Berlin An Wks, Acilia, Hamburg
ARSENIC—100 bbls, Acilia, Hamburg
BARYTES—29 cks, B D Webber, Acilia, Hamburg
40 cks, Patterson, Wylde & Co, Acilia, Hamburg
BLEACH—49 cks, Arnold, Hoffman & Co, Caledonian, Manchester
460 drs, Acilia, Hamburg
75 drs, Patterson, Wylde & Co, Acilia, Hamburg
233 cks, J L & D S Riker, Ivernia, Liverpool
49 cks, Arnold, Hoffman & Co, Cymric, Liverpool
BRISTLES—4 cs, Acilia, Hamburg
19 cks, J L Whiting & Son Co, Acilia, Hamburg
CHALK—300 tons, Columbian, London
CHEMICALS—3 cks, United Drug Co, Acilia, Hamburg
15 cks, Acilia, Hamburg
4 cs, B D Webber, Acilia, Hamburg
1 cs, B & M Railroad, Acilia, Hamburg
6 cs, Patterson, Wylde & Co, Acilia, Hamburg
CHINA CLAY—100 cks, Morey & Co, Caledonian, Manchester
100 cks, Moore & Munger, Caledonian, Manchester
280 cks, J B Moors & Co, Caledonian, Manchester
CHLOROFORM—1 cs, B D Webber, Acilia, Hamburg
2 cs, Patterson, Wylde & Co, Acilia, Hamburg
COLOR—3 cks, Andrew Muirhead, Idaho, Hull
8 cks, F Leyland & Co, Columbian, London
5 pkgs, W N Proctor & Co, Columbian, London
194 cks, Acilia, Hamburg
CREOSOTE—1 cs, B D Webber, Acilia, Hamburg
DEXTRINE—100 bgs, Amer Ex Co, Alexandra, Copenhagen
100 bgs, Alexandra, Copenhagen
DRYER—10 cks, J H Prince Paint Co, Idaho, Hull
DYE, COAL TAR—1 cs, Amer Ex Co, Acilia, Hamburg
DYEWOOD EXT—43 bls, Caledonian, Manchester
EPSOM SALTS—600 bgs, Patterson, Wylde & Co, Acilia, Hamburg
ETHER—1 cs, B D Webber, Acilia, Hamburg
EXTRACT—2 cks, Patterson, Wylde & Co, Acilia, Hamburg
FLOWERS, INSECT—1 bl, F Leyland & Co, Columbian, London
GALLS—50 bgs, Brown Bros & Co, Ivernia, Liverpool
GLUE—1 cs, Downing's Amer Ex, Caledonian, Manchester
23 cks, Idaho, Hull
10 cs, Columbian, London
STOCK—166 bls, B D Webber, Acilia, Hamburg
GREASE—130 bbls, W N Proctor & Co, Idaho, Hull
25 cks, Kidder, Peabody & Co, Acilia, Hamburg
SOD—30 bbls, F L Young & Kimball, Sylvania, Liverpool
23 bbls, H Turner, Idaho, Hull
25 cks, Acilia, Hamburg
WOOL—100 cks, 130 bbls, Acilia, Hamburg
1 ck, Amer Ex Co, Acilia, Hamburg
GYPSUM—15 cks, John Bowler, Sylvania, Liverpool
20 hhds, John Bouler, Ivernia, Liverpool
INDIAN RED—10 cks, J H Prince Paint Co, Idaho, Hull
IRON GRIT—89 bgs, Harrison Bros Co, Caledonian, Man
PYRITES—2,541,510 kilos, Nymphaea, Huelva
ISINGLASS—1 cs, Acilia, Hamburg
2 cs, B & M Railroad, Acilia, Hamburg
LEAVES—9 bls, S W Gould & Co, Acilia, Hamburg
2 bls, Acilia, Hamburg
MACE—1 cs, Columbian, London
NAPHTHALINE—22 cks, Caledonian, Manchester
NUTMEGS—13 cs, Columbian, London
OIL, COD—60 cks, Aranmore, Hallifax
LINSEED—75 bbls, Quebec Bank, Columbian, London
LUB—20 bbls, Sylvania, Liverpool
OLIVE—10 cks, Jos Bent & Sons, Caledonian, Man
PALM—40 cks, Patterson, Wylde & Co, Acilia, Hamburg
53 cks, Baring Bros & Co, Ivernia, Lpool
PAINT—67 kgs, Dexter Bros, Idaho, Hull
3 cs, B T Venderink & Co, Sardinian, Glasgow
PEPPER—1 bg, Columbian, London
PITCH—63 bbls, Stone & Donner, Idaho, Hull
110 bbls, Sardinian, Glasgow
GLUE—13 cs, L W Ferdinand & Co, Columbian, London
POTASH—12 cks, Acilia, Hamburg
CAUSTIC—116 drs, Acilia, Hamburg
MUR—1,000 bgs, Acilia, Hamburg
QUASSIA WOOD—63 cwt, United Fruit Co, Admiral Dewey, Jam
SALTPETER—519 bgs, G Amsinck, Dragoman, Calcutta
71 cks, Patterson, Wylde & Co, Acilia, Hamburg
SEED—53 bgs, S W Gould & Co, Acilia, Hburg
SHELLAC—20 cks, Merrill, Dexter & Co, Columbian, London
SOADINE—20 cks, Stone & Donner Co, Caledonian, Man
SOAP—50 bbls, 5 cks, Lever Bros Co, Sylvania, Liverpool
BARYTES—50 cks, Gabriel & Schall, Armenia, Bremen
BISMUTH—10 cs, Powers, W R Co, North Point, London
10 cs, Powers, W R Co, Crown Point, London
BLEACH—715 drs, Armenia, Hamburg
82 cks, Arnold, Hoff & Co, Haverford, Liverpool
362 cks, J L & D S Riker, Haverford, Liverpool
BLOOD, DRIED—480 bgs, Haverford, Liverpool
BONE DUST—105 bgs, Haverford, Liverpool
BRIMSTONE—50 cks, Berlin Aniline Co, Armenia, Hamburg
CHEMICALS—25 drs, Armenia, Hamburg
CLAY—410 cs, Armenia, Hamburg
CHINA—62 cks, Armenia, Hamburg
105 cks, 1st Nat Bk, Haverford, Liverpool
100 cks, Bk of No Am, Haverford, Liverpool
933 tons, J D McGlincey & Co, Hanset, Fowey
350 cks, Bk of No America, Hanset, Fowey
300 tons, Hammill & Gillespie, Hanset, Fowey
434 tons, G Knowles & Son, Hanset, Fowey
80 cks, F A Reichard, Hanset, Fowey
200 cks, Morey & Co, Hanset, Fowey
100 cks, Baring Bros, Hanset, Fowey
362 tons, 200 cks, Hanset, Fowey
CUPREOUS PYRITES—3,835 tons, Penn Salt Mfg Co, Vera, Huelva
DYESTUFF—22 bbls, Andreykovicz & Dunk, Marquette, Antwerp
FERTILIZER—1,875 bgs, Armenia, Hamburg
GELATINE—100 cs, Githens, Rexamer & Co, Carthaginian, Glasgow
GUM—150 cs, North Point, London
KOLA NUTS—16 bgs, J Wyeth & Bro, Armenia, Hamburg
LICORICE ROOT—17,983 bls, McAndrews & Forbes Co, Glenalmond, Batoum
19,665 bls, McAndrews & Forbes Co, Borneo, Alexandretta
MANGANESE—90 tons, 48 cks, Haverford, Liverpool
30 cks, Armenia, Hamburg
MEDICINAL ROOTS—10 bls, J Wyeth & Bro, Armenia, Hamburg
17 bls, C F Newbourg, Armenia, Hamburg
OIL, COCOANUT—57 bbls, Marquette, Antwerp
PALM—16 cks, Colby & Co, Haverford, Liverpool
OPIUM—15 cs, Eagle Point, London
PITCH—300 cks, North Point, London
200 bbls, Brown Bros, Haverford, Liverpool
STEARINE—48 cks, Moore & Munger, Marquette, Antwerp
POTASH—11 cks, 4th St Nat Bk, Armenia, Hamburg
157 bbls, Marquette, Antwerp
PYRITES—3,356 tons, Penn Salt Mfg Co, Murcia, Huelva
CARB—20 cks, Fergusson Bros, Marquette, Antwerp
CAUSTIC—25 drs, Fergusson Bros, Marquette, Antwerp
SALT CAKE—64 cks, Haverford, Liverpool
SHELLAC—200 chsts, Ralli Bros, St Egbert, Calcutta
SOAP STOCK—100 bbls, 4th St Nat Bk, Haverford, Liverpool
SODA CHLOR—952 drs, Barcelona, Hamburg
NITR—43 cks, North Point, London

Warehoused.

ALBUMEN EGG—35 cs, 5,557 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Indrasamha, Shanghai
34 cs, 6,810 lbs, A Klipstein & Co, Patricia, Hamburg
ALCOHOL—15 dms, 1,800 gals, F O Boyd, Pretoria, Hamburg
ANILINE COLORS—157 cks, Cassella Color Co, Finland, Antwerp
7 cks, C Bischoff & Co, Main, Bremen
645 cks, Cassella Color Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
40 cks, Cassella Color Co, Zeeland, Antwerp
206 cks, Cassella Color Co, Sloterdyk, Rotterdam
ARGOLS—26 bgs, 5,156 lbs, W R Grace & Co, Capac, Valparaiso
BRISTLES—5 cks, 2,505 lbs, Huesmann & Co, Patricia, Hamburg
12 cks, 4,757 lbs, Knauth, N & K, Main, Bremen
20 cks, 2,653 lbs, E & H Levy, Pretoria, Hamburg
5 cks, 667 lbs, J V A Cattus, Pretoria, Hamburg
BRONZE POWDER—4 cs, 1,000 lbs, L Ehrmann, K Luise, Bremen
COAL TAR PREP—4 cks, Cassella Color Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
COCOA BUTTER—55 bgs, 11,271 lbs, Habicht, Braun & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
COLORS—2 cks, Baese & Co, Main, Bremen
27 cks, Baese & Co, K Luise, Bremen
CORKS—30 bls, 3,682 lbs, L Mundet & Son, New York, London
GELATINE—41 cs, 4,597 lbs, J Pollitz, Noordam, Rotterdam
3 cs, H Marquardt & Co, Yucatan, Vera Cruz
4 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Europe, London
3 cs, 429 lbs, E H Burr, La Touraine, Havre
12 cs, Geo Lueders & Co, New York, London
3 cs, Thurston & Braidich, La Savoie, Havre
VARNISH—24 dms, 300 gls, Pomeroy & Fischer, Minneapolis, London
VERMILION—6 cks, 1,500 lbs, P H Petry & Co, Europe, London
VENETIAN RED—325 bbls, J Lee Smith & Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
WAX—140 bgs, 30,800 lbs, Nat Phonograph Co, Colorado, Hull
BEES—2 cs, 455 lbs, J W Wilson & Co, Niagara, Matanzas
5 bbls, 675 lbs, W & A Leaman, Prins Wm IV, Pt au Prince
1 bg, 76 lbs, Graham, Hinkley & Co, Bayamo, Tampico
4 cs, L M Allen, Bayamo, Tampico
MINERAL—135 bgs, 22,088 lbs, C Morningstar & Co, Pretoria, Hamburg
342 bgs, 37,000 lbs, Smith & Nichols, Pretoria, Hamburg
PARAFFINE—160 bgs, 22,400 lbs, Smith & Nichols, Canada, Liverpool
VEGETABLE—102 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co, Patricia, Hamburg
ZINC, CHLO—10 cks, 6,700 lbs, F Behrend, Noordam, Rotterdam
16 cks, 10,952 lbs, Roessler & H Chem Co, Noordam, Rotterdam
OXIDE—50 cks, 22,046 lbs, H W Henning & Son, Noordam, Rotterdam
WHITE—50 cks, 27,558 lbs, F L Lavenburg, Pretoria, Hamburg

CREAM OF TARTAR. TARTARIC ACID.

GUARANTEED 99—100 Per Cent. Pure.

TARTAR CHEMICAL COMPANY, 92 William Street, NEW YORK.

40 cks, Caledonian, Manchester
SODA, SULPHITE—58 cks, Arnold, Hoff & Co, Marquette, Antwerp
STARCH, GR—200 bgs, Baring Bros & Co, Acilia, Hamburg
SUMAC, GR—250 bgs, Brown Bros & Co, Idaho, Hull
TAPIOCA FLOUR—210 bgs, Caledonian, Manchester
TAR SALT—5 bbls, Acilia, Hamburg
TURMERIC—85 bgs, Stickney & Poor Spice Co, Columbian, London
VERMILION—2 cks, F Leyland & Co, Columbian, London
VARNISH—2 bbls, Watson, Hallett & Co, Columbian, London
WAX—40 bgs, W H Boudlear & Co, Columbian, London
BEES—37 bgs, W H Boudlear & Co, Idaho, Hull
20 bls, Acilia, Hamburg
4 bgs, W H Boudlear & Co, Acilia, Hburg
CERESINE—4 bgs, S W Boudlear & Co, Acidia, Hamburg
CARNAUBA—72 bgs, W H Boudlear & Co, Acilia, Hamburg
WHITING—200 bgs, Idaho, Hull
ZINC DUST—43 bbls, Alexandra, Copenhagen
OXIDE—75 cks, B D Webber, Acilia, Hamburg
SULPH—1 cs, B D Webber, Acilia, Hburg

Philadelphia Imports.

ACID CARB—15 cs, Smith, K & F Co, North Point, London
OXALIC—15 bbls, Cons Color & Chem Co, Marquette, Antwerp
AMMONIA MUR—88 cks, Brown Bros, Haverford, Liverpool
ANILINE COLORS—20 bbls, Andreykovicz & Dunk, Marquette, Antwerp
10 cks, Berlin Aniline Co, Armenia, Hamburg
SALT—3 cks, Read Halliday & Sons, Haverford, Liverpool
56 bbls, Con Color & Chem Co, Marquette, Antwerp
52,119 bgs, Pt Halzell, Brilliant, Iquique
TUSCAN RED—15 pkgs, G D Wetherill & Co, Carthaginian, Glasgow

Baltimore Imports.

BLACK LEAD—50 cks, Bosnia, Hamburg
BRISTLES—31 cs, Bosnia, Hamburg
CLAY, CHINA—1,730 cks, Quernmore, Liverpool
FERTILIZER—1,399 bgs, Orthia, Glasgow
KAINIT—1,394 tons, Bosnia, Hamburg
394 tons, Brandenburg, Bremen
PETROLEUM, RUSSIAN—45 cks, Bosnia, Hamburg
POTASH—40 cks, Bosnia, Hamburg
MUR—1,500 bgs, Bosnia, Hamburg
1,000 bgs, Brandenburg, Bremen
SODA, NITR—13,000 bgs, Thornhill, Pisaqua

New Orleans Imports.

BONES—314 sks, City of Mexico, Tampico
SODA, NITR—6,100 tons, Masconomo, Chili
SPONGE—9 bls, Pt Arthur, Havana

Newport News Imports.

CASTOR SEED—1,260 bgs, Brown Bros & Co, Powhatan, Liverpool
PHOSPHATE—1,000 bgs, Va-Car Chem Co, Amsteldyk, Rotterdam
OIL, CREOSOTE—700 cks, Blayden, Waugh & Co, Powhatan, Liverpool
PALM—24 cks, Colby & Co, Powhatan, Lpool

San Francosco Imports.

GLUE—197 pkgs, Sonoma, Sydney
GUM KAURI—16 cs, Sonoma, Auckland

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

Week ending Feb. 15.

ACID—120 cbys, $425, Paloma, Cuba
6 cbys, $23, Fontabelle, Antigua
MUR—6 cbys, $18, Tjomo, Progreso
STEARIC—3 bgs, $30, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Pt Limon

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Heavy and Fine Chemicals,
Drugs, Oils,
Minerals,
Etc.

JAVA QUININE.

IMPORTERS—Commission Merchants—EXPORTERS

FUERST BROS. & CO.

2 Stone St. NEW YORK. & 17 Bridge St.

A FULL LINE OF VARNISH DRYERS

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

5 bgs, $100, Orizaba, Cuba
SULPH—4 drs, $75, Esperanza, Havana
TANNIC—25 bbls, $700, Pretoria, Hamburg
TARTARIC—1 bbl, $94, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
ALCOHOL, WOOD—700 bbls, $11,000, Pretoria, Hamburg
AMMONIA—2 drs, $51, Lowther Castle, Manila
6 bbls, $33, Silvia, Halifax
2 bbls, 2 drs, $186, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
8 cyls, $198, Advance, Colon
SULPH—8 bbls, $72, Esperanza, Havana
BALSAM FIR—3 drs, $362, Pretoria, Hamburg
BARK EXT—25 bbls, $2,370, Canada, Liverpool
BRISTLES—10 cs, $1,485, Minneapolis, London
CALCIUM, CARBIDE—2,040 drs, $5,136, Paloma, Cuba
80 drs, $350, Lowther Castle, Manila
12 drs, $60, Colon, Colon
CANDLES—2,000 bxs, $5,006, Lowther Castle, Kobe
11,543 cs, $18,807, Aros Castle, Durban
15 cs, $32, Silvia, St John
30 bxs, $70, Maraval, Ciudad Bolivar
1,075 cs, $1,638, Orizaba, Cuba
50 cs, $110, Venetia, Colon
CARBON BLACK—150 bbls, 120 cs, $1,925, La Gascogne, Havre
100 cs, 100 bbls, $1,787, Tapton, Rotterdam
150 bbls, $1,500, Pretoria, Hamburg
CASSIA—200 cs, 200 bls, $1,680, Tapton, Rotterdam
10 bgs, $70, Zulia, Maracaibo
10 bls, $60, Maraval, Ciudad Bolivar
CINNAMON—2 bls, $34, Tjomo, Campeche
5 bls, $81, Esperanza, Havana
9 bls, $151, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
5 bls, $49, Matanzas, Progreso
6 bls, $100, Venetia, Eben
CLAY—534 bgs, $415, Pretoria, Hamburg
200 bgs, $145, Vaderland, Antwerp
150 bgs, $140, Bordeaux, Havre
285 bgs, $176, Minneapolis, London
COLOR—147 cs, $375, Aros Castle, Algoa Bay
122 cs, $345, Aros Castle, Cape Town
40 cs, $940, Pretoria, Hamburg
26 cs, $97, Ardgowan, Auckland
COPPER, SULPH—648 bbls, $17,585, Georgia, Trieste
5 bbls, 2,250 lbs, $124, Tjomo, Progreso
180 bbls, 112,500 lbs, $6,000, Cassel, Lisbon
54 bbls, 33,750 lbs, $1,688, Perugia, Leghorn
CUMMINSEED—6 bgs, $60, Colon, Colon
10 bgs, $65, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Cartagena
10 bgs, $63, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Savanilla
2 sks, $21, Zulia, Maracaibo
DYEWOOD EXT—254 bxs, $678, Noordam, Rotterdam
22 pkgs, $198, Matanzas, Progreso
15 bbls, 200 bxs, $757, Pretoria, Hamburg
GLUCOSE—20 bbls, $650, B'klyn City, Cardiff
150 bbls, $1,950, B'klyn City, Bristol
185 bibs, $1,900, Tymeric, Buenos Ayres
48 bbls, $683, Lowther Castle, Manila
117 bbls, $1,539, Aros Castle, Algoa Bay
85 bbls, $1,225, Aros Castle, E London
15 bbls, $220, Aros Castle, Pt Natal
10 bbls, $145, Silvia, St John
380 bbls, $4,746, St Louis, Southampton
350 bbls, $5,500, Carmania, Liverpool
50 bbls, $650, Minneapolis, London
100 bbls, $1,300, Columbia, Glasgow
GLUE—52 cs, $527, La Gascogne, Havre
10 cks, $425, Rhein, Bristol
2 bbls, $53, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
4 bbls, $100, Matanzas, Progreso
STOCK—40 bls, $695, La Gascogne, Havre
7 bbls, $193, Matanzas, Progreso
GLYCERINE—60 cs, $355, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
GRAPE SUGAR—500 bgs, 56,000 lbs, $1,100, B'klyn City, Cardiff
500 bgs, 56,000 lbs, $1,100, B'klyn City, Bristol
1,000 bgs, 112,000 lbs, $2,600, St. Louis, Southampton
GRAPHITE—11 bbls, $726, La Gascogne, Havre
GREASE SOAP—200 tcs, $3,276, Canada, L'pool
6 tcs, $60, Tjomo, Campeche
60 tcs, $820, Undaunted, Dunkirk
274 tcs, $4,100, Arabistan, Marseilles
515 tcs, $7,183, Carmania, Liverpool
738 tcs, $13,500, Perugia, Marseilles
300 tcs, $4,145, Br Trader, Antwerp
LUB—40 bbls, $800, Georgia, Trieste
56 bbls, $1,037, Perugia, Leghorn
20 bbls, $100, Queen Mary, Valparaiso
30 bbls, 30 cs, $195, Queen Mary, Talcahuano
5 bbls, $54, Queen Mary, Tocopilla
100 bbls, $1,320, Nord America, Naples
530 bbls, $2,650, Canada, Liverpool
11 bbls, $172, La Gascogne, Havre
100 cs, $75, Tymeric, Buenos Ayres
3 bbls, $20, Graecia, Hayti
45 bbls, 50 cs, $861, Lowther Castle, Yokohama
25 bbls, $235, Lowther Castle, Kobe
142 cs, $706, Aros Castle, Algoa Bay
160 cs, $606, Aros Castle, Delagoa Bay
40 cs, $49, Aros Castle, Pt Natal
95 cs, $218, Aros Castle, E London
50 cs, $60, Aros Castle, Cape Town
3 bbls, $70, Matanzas, Progreso
174 bbls, $1,743, Minneapolis, London
38 cs, $370, St Louis, Southampton
50 bbls, $720, Carmania, Liverpool
100 bbls, $1,700, Perugia, Marseilles
150 bbls, $2471, Perugia, Leghorn
100 kgs, $398, Queen Mary, Faltal
20 kgs, $41, Queen Mary, Iquique
12 bibs, $213, Orizaba, Cuba
GUM ARABIC—20 bgs, $400, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
DAMAR—6 cs, $135, Silvia, Halifax
KAURI—50 cs, $1,750, Minneapolis, London
JAPAN—20 cs, $96, Lowther Castle, Manila
LAMPBLACK—4 bbls, $17, Colon, Colon
LEAD—2,120 pigs, 201,600 lbs, $7,560, Georgia, Trieste
4,817 pigs, 513,587 lbs, $17,404, Canada, Lpl
4,185 pigs, 458,016 lbs, $15,000, Perugia, Leghorn
2,359 pigs, 234,050 lbs, $7,795, Columbia, Glasgow
LIME ACETATE—723 bgs, 138,045 lbs, $3,900, Noordam, Rotterdam
932 bgs, 127,805 lbs, $3,650, Nord America, Genoa
9,624 bgs, 1,377,477 lbs, $38,300, Pretoria, Hamburg
724 bgs, 118,614 lbs, $3,300, Br Trader, Ant
228 bgs 34,117 lbs, $1,000, Vaderland, Antwp
LINSEED CAKE—2,701 bgs, 896,000 lbs, $13,-100, Carmania, Liverpool
MEAL—460 bgs, 52,40 lbs, $1,840, Canada, Lpl
750 bgs, 82.500 lbs, $1,200, Vaderland, Antp
MAGNESIA SULPH—50 bbls, $130, Monterey, Havana
OCHER—2 bbls, $12, Graecia, Hayti
OIL ANIMAL—2 bbls, $61, Grangense, Para
CAKE—9,750 bgs, 3,285,542 lbs, $36,100, Noordam, Rotterdam
893 bgs, 220,215 lbs, $3,139, Roma, Marsls
8,125 bxs, 2,571,486 lbs, $32,481, Br Trader, Antwerp
5,954 bgs, 1,939,218 lbs, $24,680, Vaderland, Antwerp
CAKE, CORN—896 bgs, 224,000 lbs, $2,250, Arabistan, Marseilles
CORDAGE—10 bbls, $56, Canada, Liverpool
CORN—2,060 bbls, $32,834, Vaderland, Antwp
1,499 bbls, $23,404, Br Trader, Antwerp
COTTONSEED—50 bbls, $1,000, Georgia, Tste
1,075 bbls, $19,912, Roma, Marseilles
45 bbls, $630, Nord America, Pt Said
20 bbls, $378, Canada, Liverpool
40 bbls, 6 cs, $745, Tjomo, Campeche
30 bbls, $655, Monterey, Havana
200 bbls, $4,230, La Gascogne, Havre
5 bbls, $100, Rhein, Bremen
817 cs, $3,451, Tymeric, Montevideo
174 cs, $354, Lowther Castle, Kobe
550 bbls, $8,043, Syracuse, Santos
30 cs, $108, Matanzas, Progreso
25 bbls, 150 cs, $1,180, Ripley, Montevideo
45 bbls, 75 cs, $1,110, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Kgn
50 bbls, $784, Arabistan, Bone
2,275 bbls, $44,203, Arabistan, Marseilles
200 bbls, $3,574, Arabistan, Oran
1,342 bbls, $24,290, Pretoria, Hamburg
2,280 bbls, $29,540, Perugia, Marseilles
260 bbls, $4,616, Columbia, Glasgow
4 bbls, 5 cs, $95, Maraval, Grenada
5 bbls, $95, Orizaba, Nassau
40 bbls, $464, Fontabelle, Demerara
79 bbls, $1,505, Fontabelle, Barbadoes
50 cs, 3 bbls, $277, Venetia, Colon
6 bbls, $92, Cartagena, Colon
5 bbls, $89, Fontabelle, Guadeloupe
CREOSOTE—182 drs, $847, Esperanza, Hvna
CYL—2 bbls, $25, Graecia, Hayti
ESSL—4 cs, $93, Tjomo, Progreso
16 cs, $938, Matanza, Progreso
84 cs, $11,153, Minneapolis, London
55 cs, $3,820, Pretoria, Hamburg
FISH—200 bbls, $2,050, Pretoria, Hamburg
320 bbls, $3,175, Vaderland, Antwerp
LARD—55 bbls, $275, Canada, Liverpool
3 bbls, $109, Graecia, Hayti
30 cs, $268, Aros Castle, E London
25 cs, $220, Aros Castle, Algoa Bay
30 cs, $100, Aros Castle, Pt Natal
20 bbls, $400, Pretoria, Hamburg
20 bbls, $455, Br Trader, Antwerp
LINS—2 bbls, $50, Tjomo, Campeche
17 bls, 4 cs, $404, Graecia, Hayti
60 cs, Lowther Castle, Manila
2 bbls, 5 cs, $73, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
20 cs, $112, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Cartagena
LUB—2,750 gls, $472, Grangense, Para
2,620 gls, $472, Grangense, Maranham
15,850 gls, $1,585, Montevideo, Barcelona
3,000 gls, $334, Georgia, Trieste
199,150 gls, $22,103, Arabistan, Marseilles
14,940 gls, $2,002, Queen Mary, Valparaiso
2,750 gls, $924, Queen Mary, Talcahuano
2,900 gls, $743, Queen Mary, Iquique
1,250 gls, $165, Queen Mary, Coronel
10,250 gls, $1,589, Queen Mary, Tocopilla
12,000 gls, $2,752, Queen Mary, Chili
250 gls, $85, Teutonic, Liverpool
58,950 gls, $7,352, Noordam, Rotterdam
17,200 gls, $1,760, Noordam, Amsterdam
57,000 gls, $5,131, Noordam, Duisburg
17,000 gls, $3,088, Noordam, Mannheim
139,000 gls, $15,908, Roma, Marseilles
82,000 gls, $8,353, Canada, Liverpool
7,500 gls, $2,851, Monterey, Havana
2,500 gls, $420, Bordeaux, Havre
1,000 gls, $166, Matteawan, Newcastle
96,850 gls, $12,812, La Gascogne, Havre
109,350 gls, $12,503, Rhein, Bombay
3,250 gls, $621, Rhein, Bremen
61,000 gls, $6,100, Brooklyn City, Bristol
1,250 gls, $125, Brooklyn City, Newport
19,000 gls, $1,907, Brooklyn City, Cardiff
45,990 gls, $5,489, Tymeric, Buenos Aires
14,900 gls, $2,741, Tymeric, Montevideo
6,000 gls, $1,902, Paloma, Cuba
400 gls, $72, Graecia, Hayti
105,100 gls, $14,541, Lowther Castle, Kobe
27,130 gls, $4,868, Lowther Castle, Manila
67,500 gls, $11,887, Lowther Castle, Yokohama
1,900 gls, $574, Aros Castle, Cape Town
2,600 gls, $876, Aros Castle, Pt Natal
2,000 gls, $533, Aros Cactle, E London
10,600 gls, $2,349, Aros Castle, Durban
16,100 gls, $3,346, Aros Castle, Delagoa Bay
22,400 gls, $5,172, Aros Castle, Algoa Bay
1,750 gls, $390, Silvia, St John
10,730 gls, $1,104, Esperanza, Havana
250 gls, $66, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
15,500 gls, $1,700, Syracuse, Santos
3,050 gls, $400, Syracuse, Pernambuco
8,750 gls, $1,086, Matansas, Progreso
550 gls, $172, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Kingston
500 gls, $69, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Savanilla
76,600 gls, $9,715, Minneapolis, London
35,650 gls, $6,235, Carmania, Liverpool
100,960 gls, $15,000, Pretoria, Hamburg
124,250 gls, $12,358, Perugia, Marseilles
99,750 gls, $20,154, Columbia, Glasgow
131,850 gls, $13,248, Br Trader, Antwerp
800 gls, $161, Maraval, Trinidad
400 gls, $125, Queen Mary, Punta Arenas
2,800 gls, $641, Queen Mary, Antofogasta
1,800 gls, $329, Queen Mary, Coquimbo
5,400 gls, $1,034, Orizaba, Nassau
650 gls, $261, Orizaba, Cuba
400 gls, $136, Fontabelle, Barbadoes
250 gls, $57, Fontabelle, Demerara
200 gls, $103, Venetia, Punta Arenas
4,000 gls, $700, Buceros, Calcutta
MEAL—300 bgs, $640, Maraval, San Fernando
810 bgs, $1,615, Maraval, Trinidad
1,600 bgs, $2,995, Fontabelle, Barbadoes
200 bgs, $400, Fontabelle, Demerara
MINL COLZA—60 bbls, $300, Brooklyn City, Cardiff
200 bbls, $1,000, Columbia, Glasgow
NEATSFOOT—25 bbls, $1,200, La Gascogne, Havre
OLEO—165 tcs, $6,262, Georgia, Trieste
2,806 tcs, $105,019, Noordam, Rotterdam
120 tcs, $3,457, Nord America, Genoa
100 tcs, $3,960, Silvia, St John
260 tcs, $10,100, Oscar II, Copenhagen
5 tcs, $225, Minneapolis, London
130 tcs, $4,100, Carmania, Liverpool
685 tcs, $25,453, Pretoria, Hamburg
175 tcs, $7,257, Columbia, Glasgow
160 tcs, $7,158, Vaderland, Antwerp
PEPP—10 cs, $709, Teutonic, Liverpool
4 cs, $400, Roma, Marseilles
2 cs, $142, Tymeric, Montevideo
20 cs, $1,200, Minneapolis, London
7 bxs, $610, Pretoria, Hamburg
ROSIN—50 cs, $742, Aros Castle, Algoa Bay
SEWING MACH—16 cs, $68, Aros Castle, Algoa Bay
6 cs, $24, Aros Castle, E London
10 cs, $49, Queen Mary, Talcahuana
5 cs, $49, Queen Mary, Corral
8 cs, $22, Venetia, Colon
TALLOW—478 bbls, $6,825, Arabistan, Marseilles
417 bbls, $6,425, Undaunted, Dunkirk
VEGETABLE—50 cs, $338, Orizaba, Cuba
WORMWOOD—1 cs, $100, Pretoria, Hamburg
OLEOMARGARINE—1,733 tcs, $53,420, Noordam, Rotterdam
250 tcs, $8,846, Pretoria, Hamburg
STOCK—60 tcs, $1,325, Pretoria, Hamburg
PAINT—55 cs, $898, Montevideo, Barcelona
480 kegs, $510, Queen Mary, Pisagua
25 cs, $270, Queen Mary, Valparaiso
25 kegs, $44, Queen Mary, Coquimbo
10 cs, $88, Noordam, Rotterdam
28 kegs, $58, Noordam, Batavia
265 bgs, 5 bbls, $1,137, La Gascogne, Havre
20 cs, $125, Graecia, Hayti
4 bbls, 25 cs, $438, Lowther Castle, Kobe
27 cs, $418, Lowther Castle, Manila
42 cs, $88, Aros Castle, Cape Town
2 cs, $41, Aros Castle, Algoa Bay
5 cs, $38, Silvia, Halifax
3 bbls, $101, Esperanza, Havana
5 cs, $180, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
9 cs, 2 bbls, $272, Matanzas, Progreso
40 bgs, 10 bbls, 20 cs, $314, Minneapolis, London
6 cs. $31, Zulia, Curacao
5 bbls, 1 cs, $112, Zulia, Maracaibo
8 cs, $57, Maraval, Trinidad
4 cs, $57, Vaderland, Antwerp
12 bbls, 1 cs, $440, Orizaba, Nassau
45 cs, $411, Queen Mary, Talcahuano
PEPPER—5 bgs, $64, Grangense, Para
5 bgs, $66, Grangense, Maranham
5 bgs, $67, Tjomo, Campeche
3 bgs, $35, Graecia, Hayti
4 bgs, $65, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
50 bgs, $561, Esperanza, Havana
4 bgs, $58, Matanzas, Progreso
7 bgs, $89, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Kingston
45 bgs, $470, Maraval, Trinidad
12 bgs, $125, Maraval, Ciudad Bolivar
PETROLEUM JELLY—24 bbls, $773, La Gascogne, Havre
33 cs, $1,122, Tymeric, Buenos Ayres
100 cs, $1,549, Minneapolis, London
12 bbls, $161, St Louis, Southampton
30 bbls, $460, Pretoria, Hamburg
6 bbls, 28 cs, $495, Columbia, Glasgow
PITCH—30 bbls, $150, Montevideo, Barcelona
4 bbls, $14, Graecia, Hayti
100 bbls, $285, Silvia, Halifax
40 bbls, Silvia, St John
5 bbls, $14, Esperanza, Havana
5 bbls, $13, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Kingston
15 bbls, $39, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Savanilla
5 bbls, $14, Maraval, Grenada
PLUMBAGO—10 cs, $65, Aros Castle, Pt Natal
10 cs, $55, St Louis, Southampton
BICHROM—2 bbls, 1,425 lbs, $119, Matanzas, Progreso
10 bbls, $95, Ardgowan, Christchurch
POTASH—20 bxs, 2,600 lbs, $130, Columbia, Glasgow
BROMIDE—225 cs, $605, Lowther Castle, Yokohama
10 cs, 1,000 lbs, $225, Lowther Castle, Kobe
ROSIN—100 bbls, 725, Grangense, Para
80 bbls, 584, Grangense, Ceara
75 bbls, $475, Grangense, Maranham
50 bbls, $484, Roma, Marseilles
290 bbls, $2,281, Lowther Castle, Kobe
50 bbls, $375, Lowther Castle, Manila
55 bbls, $605, Aros Castle, Pt Natal
16 bbls, $188, Aros Castle, E London
35 bbls, $373, Silvia, St John
80 bbls, $463, Silvia, Halifax
15 bbls, $146, Colon, Colon
6 bbls, $49, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
65 bbls, $500, Pt Aug Wilhelm, Cartagena
40 bbls, $340, Pt Aug Wilhelm, Savanilla
100 bbls, $1,075, Perugia, Leghorn
100 bbls, $725, Zulia, Maracaibo
60 bbls, $669, Queen Mary, Coquimbo
20 bbls, $161, Venetia, Colon
SAL SKIMMINGS—11 bbls, 4 cks, $500, Carmania, Liverpool
SARSAPARILLA—9 bls, $625, Nord America, Genoa
SHELLAC—42 bls, Lowther Castle, Cavite
18 cs, $150, Aros Castle, E London
SOAP—150 cs, $167, Cartagena, Colon
6 cs, $145, Teutonic, Liverpool
17 cs, $315, Canada, Liverpool
500 bxs, $2,000, Brooklyn City, Bristol
255 cs, $2,457, Graecia, Hayti
50 cs, $2,400, Lowther Castle, Kobe
800 bxs, ——, Lowther Castle, Cavite
20 pkgs, $165, Aros Castle, E London
30 cs, $67, Colon, Colon
350 bxs, $750, Silvia, Halifax
200 cs, $502, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
25 cs, $43, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Savanilla
10 cs, $17, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Pt Limon
275 cs, $211, Zulia, Curacos
511 cs, $970, Maraval, Trinidad
3 bls, $78, Queen Mary, Antofogasta
41 bxs, $112, Orizaba, Nassau
30 cs, $118, Orizaba, Cuba
85 cs, $394, Venetia, Colon
STOCK—150 bbls, $900, Teutonic, Liverpool
SODA ASH—5 bbls, 1,563 lbs, $18, Esperanza, Havana
100 bbls, 34,173 lbs, $296, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
BICARB—25 cs, 3,025 lbs, $38, Tjomo, Progreso
10 kgs, $16, Esperanza, Havana
20 kgs, 2,240 lbs, $30, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Kingston
20 kgs, 2,240 lbs, $30, Fontabelle, Demerara
CAUSTIC—10 drs, 6,750 lbs, $158, Colon, Colon
100 drs, 69,700 lbs, $1,411, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
15 drs, 12,000 lbs, $330, Zulia, Maracaibo
4 drs, 3,000 lbs, $75, Venitia, Antofogasta
SAL—10 bbls, 3,750 lbs, $26, Colon, Colon
SIL—10 bbls, 6,449 lbs, $67, Zulia, Maracaibo
SPERMACETI—7 bxs, 446 lbs, $125, Roma, Marseilles
25 cs, 1,587 lbs, $434, Pretoria, Hamburg
SPONGE—117 bls, $2,200, Minneapolis, London
STARCH—100 bgs, $550, Carmania, Liverpool
400 bgs, $4,250, Columbia, Glasgow
STEARINE—210 tcs, 92,907 lbs, $4,500, Br Trader, Antwerp
COTTON—300 bbls, 12,021 lbs, $6,500, Noordam, Rotterdam
300 bbls, 118,241 lbs, $6,300, Tapton, Rotterdam
TALLOW—200 tcs, 90,514 lbs, $4,526, Georgia, Trieste
35 bbls, 12,893 lbs, $661, Graecia, Hayti
50 bbls, 19,881 lbs, $1,021, Colon, Colon
30 bbls, 11,015 lbs, $655, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Cartagena
813 tcs, 306,383 lbs, $14,568, Arabistan, Marseilles
100 tcs, 45,000 lbs, $3,450, Carmania, Liverpool
55 tcs, 63 bbls, 58,827 lbs, $2,310, Pretoria, Hamburg
440 tcs, 133,466 lbs, $5,336, Br Trader, Antwerp
TANNING EXTR—2 bbls, 10 bgs, $102, Matanzas, Progreso
TAR—4 bbls, $28, Tjomo, Campeche
150 bbls, $3,360, Silvia, St John
40 bbls, Silvia, St John
4 bbls, $21, Esperanza, Havana
30 cs, $68, Matanzas, Progreso
COAL—20 cs, $32, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Cartagena
PINE—3 bbls, 5 cs, $29, Esperanza, Vera Cruz
4 bbls, $25, Matanzas, Progreso
TURPENTINE—80 cs, $598, Grangense, Para
25 cs, $187, Grangense, Maraham
5 cs, $37, Tjomo, Campeche
2 bbls, 5 cs, $110, Graecia, Hayti
700 cs, $4,790, Tymeric, Montevideo
400 cs, $2,794, Tymeric, Buenos Ayres
220 cs, Lowther Castle, Cavite
26 cs, $235, Aros Castle, East London
85 cs, $647, Aros Castle, Algoa Bay
20 cs, $88, Aros Castle, Port Natal
10 cs, $75, Silvia, St John
50 cs, $400, Syracuse, Santos
50 cs, $323, Matanzas, Progreso
5 cs, $38, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Kingston
6 cs, $73, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Savanilla
20 cs, $108, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Cartagena
5 cs, $32, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Port Limon
4 cs, 50 bbls, $1,029, Zulia, Curacao
6 bbls, $118, Orizaba, Cuba
20 cs, $145, Queen Mary, Talcahuano
400 cs, $2,910, Queen Mary, Valparaiso
270 cs, $1,994, Queen Mary, Antofagasta
5 cs, $41, Fontabelle, Barbadoes
ULTRAMARINE, BLUE—4 bbls, $60, Silvia, Halifax
VARNISH—90 gls, $108, Grangense, Para
440 gls, $735, Queen Mary, Varparaiso
3,210 gls, $5,438, Noordam, Rotterdam
270 gls, $494, Tjomo, Progreso
1,750 gls, $905, Canada, Liverpool
100 gls, $100, Brooklyn City, Bristol
180 gls, $111, Graecia, Hayti
120 gls, $107, Lowther Castle, Kobe
1,560 gls, $928, Lowther Castle, Manila
60 gls, $110, Aros Castle, E London
180 gls, $60, Silvia, Halifax
280 gls, $843, Syracuse, Santos
30 gls, $16, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Kingston
40 gls, $44, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Savanilla
8,950 gls, $7,113, Minneapolis, London
3,110, $5,207, Pretoria, Hamburg
50 gls, $65, Zulia, Maracaibo
2,150, $3,387, Vaderland, Antwerp
40 gls, $36, Queen Mary, Iquique
50 gls, $48, Ardgowan, Pt Chalmers
40 gls, $45, Queen Mary, Talcahuano
90 gls, $105, Ardgowan, Dunedin
WAX—7 cs, $100, St Louis, Southampton
25 cs, 1,567 lbs, $438, Pretoria, Hamburg
PAR—20 bbls, 2,802 bgs, 319,286 lbs, $33,873, Montevideo, Barcelona
360 bgs, 38,886 lbs, $4,320, Montevideo, Valencia
100 bgs, 10,849 lbs, $1,200, Montevideo, Seville
309 bgs, 34,989 lbs, $3,710, Montevideo, Tarragura
10 cs, 2,820 lbs, $207, Grangense, Para
20 bbls, 6,829 lbs, $239, Roma, Marseilles
391 bbls, 300 bgs, 210,324 lbs, $10,650, Noordam, Rotterdam
110 bbls, 30,000 lbs, $1,212, Brooklyn City, Bristol
4 cs, 275 bbls, 74,847 lbs, $3,593, Lowther Castle, Yokohama
1,191 bbls, 395,689 lbs, $19,763, Lowther Castle, Kobe
800 bgs, $2,264, Esperanza, Havana
250 bgs, 29,000 lbs, $1,822, Matanzas, Prgso
35 bgs, 7,025 lbs, $432, Pr Aug Wilhelm, Pt Limon
3,439 bbls, 1,164,079 lbs, $58,205, Minneapolis, London
100 bgs, 35,551 lbs, $1,800, Br Trader, Antwerp
WHALEBONE—1 bl, $1,000, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen
5 bls, 1 cs, 24 bdls, 1,876 lbs, $6,408, La Gascogne, Havre
WHITE LEAD—10 kgs, $69, Paloma, Cuba
10 kgs, $75, Orizaba, Cuba
ZINC ASHES—37 bbls, $1,500, Brooklyn City, Bristol
6 bbls, 202 bgs, $1,328, Brooklyn City, Swnsa
DROSS—171 bgs, 29 bbls, $2,806, Brooklyn City, Swansea
315 cks, $1,500, Carmania, Liverpool
OXIDE—50 bbls, 11,025 lbs, $400, Georgia, Trieste
1,330 bbls, 293,265 lbs, $12,000, Noordam, Rotterdam
10 kgs, 1,000 lbs, $64, Tjomo, Progreso
300 bbls, 67,200 lbs, $2,550, Canada, Lpool
400 bbls, 88,200 lbs, $3,000, Nord America, Genoa
1,000 bbls, 220,500 lbs, $10,000, La Gascogne, Havre
2,925 bbls, 644,962 lbs, $14,000, Rhein, Brmn
700 bbls, 156,800 lbs, $5,950, Minneapolis, London
480 bbls, 95,808 lbs, $3,500, Pretoria, Hburg
500 bbls, 110,250 lbs, $3,780, Perugia, Mrsls
100 bbls, 22,050 lbs, $720, Perugia, Leghorn
100 bbls, 22,400 lbs, $850, Columbia, Glasgw
100 bbls, 22,050 lbs, $750, Vaderland, Antwp

Boston Exports.

ACID, LACTIC—20 bbls, $500, Ottoman, Liverpool
GLUCOSE—1 bbl, $40, Boston, Yarmouth, N S
GLUE—1 bbl, 5 kgs, $40, Aranmore, Halifax
FISH—2 bbls, $20, Bostonian, Manchester
44 bbls, $750, Ottoman, Liverpool
GREASE, BONE—75 bbls, $950, Sylvania, Liverpool
ISINGLASS—1 cs, $100, L P Holmblad, Copenhagen
LICORICE—3 cs, $20, Boston, Yarmouth, N S
LOGWOOD TAR—26 bbls, $200, Sachem, Liverpool
OIL—315 gals, $173, Aranmore, Halifax
1 bx, $8, Lancastrian, London
CAKE—675 bgs, $750, Saxonia, Liverpool
ENGINE—100 gals, $22, Aranmore, Halifax
ESS—100 lbs, $25, Aranmore, Halifax
OIL, LUB—99 gals, $15, Aranmore, Halifax
650 gals, $111, Boston, Yarmouth, N S
2 bbls, $151, Siberian, Glasgow
MIN SPERM—50 bbls, $328, Cestrian, Liverpool
OLEO—50 tcs, $1,600, Aranmore, Halifax
70 tcs, $2,800, Ottoman, Liverpool
300 tcs, $8,151, Daltonhall, Rotterdam
70 tcs, $3,075, L P Holmblad, Copenhagen
TAR—249 gals, $54, Aranmore, Halifax
PAINT—2 cs, $90, Aranmore, Halifax
COPPER—2 cs, $37, Sachem, Liverpool
PITCH—18 bbls, $115, Aranmore, Halifax
ROSIN—2 bbls, $21, Boston, Yarmouth, N S
SOAP—30 cs, $750, Saxonia, Liverpool
8 cs, $1,150, Sachem, Liverpool
1 cs, 5 bxs, $24, Admiral Faragut, Jamaica
12 cs, $1,500, Winifredian, Liverpool
13 cs, $2,675, Lancastrian, Liverpool
POWDER—1 kg, $8, Boston, Yarmouth, N S
7½ bbls, $43, Admiral Farragut, Jamaica
SODA, SAL—2 bbls, $7, Admiral Farragut, Jamaica
TALLOW—100 tcs, $2,000, Daltonhall, Rotterdam
TAR—50 bbls, $400, Sachem, Liverpool
WAX—8 bbls, $58, L P Holmblad, Copenhagen

TRIFERROL, HISTOSAN, HYDRONAL, HIRUDIN, SPIROFORM
UROSINE, GERMAN CARBOLIC ACID, OXALIC ACID.
C. BISCHOFF & CO., 88 Park Place, . . . NEW YORK.

Philadelphia Exports.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—200 bbls, Pallanza, H'burg
BONEBLACK—50 bbls, Noordland, Liverpool
DYEWOOD EXTR—2 bbls, Pallanza, H'burg
50 bbls, Manch Comm, Manchester
FLAXSEED—8,375 bush, Pallanza, Hamburg
GLUCOSE—180 bbls, Manitou, Antwerp
GRAPE SUGAR—200 bgs, Manch Comm, Manchester
GREASE—79,710 gls, Noordland, Liverpool
285 bbls, Pennmanor, Rotterdam
10 bbls, Pallanza, Hamburg
LINSEED CAKE—1,000 sks, Manitou, Antwerp
LYCOPODIUM—7 cs, 2 crts, Pallanza, H'burg
OIL CAKE—9,091 bgs, Pennmanor, Rot'dam
11,298 bgs, Manitou, Antwerp
700 tons, Dania, Rotterdam
CAKE, CORN—5,320 bgs, Pallanza, H'burg
LUB—27,600 gls, Noordland, Liverpool
8,110 gls, Pennmanor, Rotterdam
48,542 gls, Pallanza, Hamburg
241,545 gls, Manch Comm, Manchester
25,700 gls, Ville de Dieppe, Dieppe
155,000 gls, Dania, Rotterdam
MIN'L COLZA—1,275 gls, Patria, Leith
16,000 gls, Noordland, Liverpool
8,750 gls, Manitou, Antwerp
23,000 gls, Manch Comm, Manchester
NEATSFOOT—25 bbls, Manitou, Antwerp
OLEO—200 tcs, Pallanza, Hamburg
OLEOMARGARINE—50 tcs, Noordland, L'pool
240 tcs, Pennmanor, Rotterdam
255 tcs, Pallanza, Hamburg
250 tcs, Dania, Rotterdam
PAINT—3 bbls, Noordland, Liverpool
ROSIN—300 bbls, Manch Comm, Manchester
SAL SKIMMINGS—82 bbls, Noordland, L'pool
SOAP—750 bxs, Patria, Leith
1,502 bxs, Noordland, Liverpool
1,000 bxs, Manch Comm, Manchester
500 bxs, Carthaginian, Glasgow
STARCH—190 bbls, Noordland, Liverpool
3,850 sks, Manch Comm, Manchester
TALLOW—320 tcs, Noordland, Liverpool
200 tcs, Pennmanor, Rotterdam
150 tcs, Dania, Rotterdam
TANKAGE—500 bgs, Noordland, Liverpool
WAX—683 bbls, Manch Comm, Manchester
PAR—207 bbls, Patria, Leith
146 bbls, Noordland, Liverpool
1,550 bgs, 200 cs, Pallanza, Hamburg
1,302 bbls, Manch Comm, Manchester

Baltimore Exports.

BARK EXT—60 bbls, Vedamore, Liverpool
GREASE—130 bbls, Vedamore, Liverpool
LINSEED CAKE—4,037 sks, Runo, Rotterdam
1,835 sks, Durango, Rotterdam
OIL, COTTONSEED—260 bbls, Frankfort, Bremen
734 bbls, Runo, Rotterdam
LUB—240 bbls, Vedamore, Liverpool
481 bbls, Main, Bremen
2,466 bbls, Frankfort, Bremen
240 bbls, Artemesia, Hamburg
456 bbls, Runo, Rotterdam
360 bbls, Durango, Rotterdam
MEAL—928 sks, Vedamore, Liverpool
OLEO—20 tcs, Frankfort, Bremen
OLEOMARGARINE — 300 tcs, Artemesia, Hamburg
140 tcs, Runo, Rotterdam
TALLOW—100 tcs, Vedamore, Liverpool
300 tcs, Artemesia, Hamburg
WAX—225 bbls, Vedamore, Liverpool

New Orleans Exports.

BONES—35 bgs, Counsellor, Antwerp
COTTONSEED CAKE—10,007 sks, Trekiroe, Aalborg
5,758 sks, Trekiroe, Odense
1,000 sks, Collegian, Liverpool
667 bgs, Politician, Liverpool
409 sks, Trekiroe, Aalborg
MEAL—1,129 sks, Antillian, Liverpool
13,445 sks, Drumcree, Antwerp
2,560 sks, Counsellor, Antwerp
5,688 sks, Georgia, Hamburg
1,150 sks, Californian, London
2,252 sks, Queen Cristina, Hull
GLUCOSE—200 bbls, Istrae, London
60 bbls, Collegian, Liverpool
60 bbls, Politician, Liverpool
1,260 bbls, Californian, London
GREASE—95 bbls, Chalmette, Havana
LINSEED CAKE—1,780 sks, Drumcree, Antwerp
1,435 sks, Counsellor, Antwerp
OIL CAKE—2,462 sks, Louisiana, Havre
4,770 sks, Counsellor, Antwerp
CORN—550 bbls, Drumcree, Antwerp
COTTONSEED—500 bbls, Antillian, Liverpool
100 bbls, Louisiana, Havre
100 bbls, Drumcree, Antwerp
100 bbls, Counsellor, Antwerp
400 bbls, Breckfield, Rotterdam
SOAP—850 bbls, Politician, Liverpool
SULPHUR—500 tons, Georgia, Hamburg
TALLOW—1,050 bbls, Politician, Liverpool
TURPENTINE—3 bbls, Olympia, Central Am

Galveston Exports.

COTTONSEED CAKE—125 sks, $625, Irada, Liverpool
MEAL—65,152 sks, $128,867, Northwaite, Hamburg
4,500 sks, $97,711, Irada, Liverpool
SOAP—27 bxs, $345, Saphir, Progreso
STOCK—100 bbls, $500, Ascuncion de Larinaga, Manchester

Newport News Exports.

COTTONSEED OIL—915 bbls, Albano, Hamburg

San Francisco Exports.

ACID—2 tanks, City of Peking, Guatemala
7 pkgs, Alameda, Honolulu
104 cbys, Nevadan, Honolulu
2 cbys, Nevadan, Kahului
ALCOHOL—103 gls, Alameda, Honolulu
ALUM—110 lbs, Nevadan, Honolulu
AMMONIA—2 cs, City of Peking, Mexico
BLUESTONE—338 lbs, City of Topeka, Br Columbia
BONE ASH—100 lbs, City of Peking, Costa Rica
BORAX—600 lbs, Coronado, Honolulu
CANDLES—5 bxs, City of Peking, Costa Rica
14 bxs, Nevadan, Honolulu
FERTILIZER—419,165 lbs, W H Marston, Hilo
231,250 lbs, Mongolian, Hong Kong
1,250 lbs, Invercoe, Mexico
GINSENG—2,185 lbs, Mongolian, Hong Kong
GREASE—785 lbs, City of Peking, Guatemala
5,931 lbs, Titania, Br Columbia
4,047 lbs, Invercoe, Peru
2,600 lbs, Arizona, Hilo
OIL, CAKE—12,966 lbs, Coronado, Honolulu
COCOANUT—81 bbls, City of Topeka, Br Columbia
OPIUM—1,656 lbs, Alameda, Honolulu
PAINT—10 pkgs, City of Peking, Mexico
28 pkgs, City of Peking, Guatemala
2 pkgs, City of Peking, Costa Rica
77 pkgs, Alameda, Honolulu
27 pkgs, Mariposa, Tahiti
11 pkgs, Mongolia, Japan
9 pkgs, Nevadan, Honolulu
140 pkgs, Nevadan, Kahului
7 pkgs, Invercoe, Mexico
PITCH—2 bbls, City of Peking, Costa Rica
20 bbls, Alameda, Honolulu
18 bbls, Nevadan, Honolulu
QUICKSILVER—100 flsks, City of Peking, Hondura
POTASH—240 lbs, Coronado, Honolulu
ROSIN—19,260 lbs, Alameda, Honolulu
SPONGE—5 bls, Alameda, Honolulu
TALLOW—37,834 lbs, City of Peking, Guatemala
29,622 lbs, City of Peking, Nicaragua
638 lbs, City of Peking, Chile
699 lbs, Invercoe, Guatemala
17,621 lbs, Invercoe, Peru
122,206 lbs, Invercoe, Chile
TAR—10 bbls, W H Marston, Hilo
52 pkgs, City of Peking, Guatemala
5 bbls, Alameda, Honolulu
5 bbls, Invercoe, Guatemala
TURPENTINE—5 cs, City of Peking, Mexico
3 cs, City of Peking, Guatemala
2 cs, City of Peking, Costa Rica
10 cs, Coronado, Honolulu
VARNISH—4 cs, City of Peking, Mexico
3 cs, City of Peking, Guatemala
15 cs, Alameda, Honolulu
40 cs, Mongolia, Japan
22 cs, Coronado, Honolulu
WHITE LEAD—175 kgs, W H Marston, Hilo
132 kgs, City of Peking, Guatemala
14 kgs, Alameda, Honolulu

For New York.

QUICKSILVER—1,000 flasks

New Orleans Clearances to Baltimore.

Week ending Feb. 13.

SULPHUR—2,240 tons

NEW YORK DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

For week ending Feb. 15.

ALCOHOL—205 bbls, order, New Orleans
WOOD—231 bbls, W S Gray, L V R R
80 bbls, Rogers & P, L V R R
BARYTES—214 bbls, order, O D S S L
BEESWAX—3 bbls, order, O D S S L
BONES—223 sks, G F Taylor & Bro, Galveston
CLAY—127 cks, order, Charleston
2,443 sks, order, Jacksonville
COTTONSEED ASH—280 sks, order, Galveston
FERTILIZER—300 sks, order, Charleston
FLAXSEED—62 cars, Am Lins Co, L V R R
GREASE—167 bbls, E Valk & Co, E R R
100 tcs, W D Vandenhove & Co, P R R
110 bbls, E Valk & Co, P R R
695 bbls, order, Metrs S S L
20 tcs, export, D, L & W R R
100 bbls, J Thallon, P R R
GUM THUS—100 bbls, order, Wilmington
HIGHWINES—95 bbls, Union Dist Co, L V R R
1,150 bbls, order, D, L & W R R
120 bbls, order, New Orleans
LEAD—4,950 pigs, Am Metal Co, Galveston
MUSTARD SEED—500 sks, Materne & Hess, Galveston
OIL CAKE—2,493 sks, export, W S R R
888 sks, export, P R R
14,380 bgs, export, D, L & W R R
322 sks, McLaren & M, E R R
250 sks, export, L V R R
COTTONSEED—7 cars, order, E R R
1,000 bbls, W A Staats, B & O R R
87 bbls, export, B & O R R
400 bbls, order, Jacksonville
1,012 bbls, export, D, L & W R R
103 bbls, order, J C R R
120 bbls, export, H R R
15 bbls, order, O D S S L
850 bbls, order, S S S L
FUSEL—10 bbls, order, New Orleans
LINS—60 bbls, T R Bagot, W S R R
60 bbls, O B Richards, E R R
600 bbls, export, D, L & W R R
60 bbls, J W Masury & Co, D, L & W R R
60 bbls, B Moore & Co, D, L & W R R
240 bbls, Am Lins Co, D, L & W R R
60 bbls, F I Cooledge, D, L & W R R
170 bbls, J T Lewis & Bro, P R R
60 bbls, C Mathewson Co, E R R
60 bbls, Hildreth Var Co, D, L & W R R
1 tank, A L Clements, E R R
LUB—61 bbls, C B Richard & Co, P R R
1 car, order, P R R
70 bbls, order, J C R R
120 bbls, export, W S R R
60 bbls, Lunham & M, P R R
55 bbls, order, F R L
MEAL—700 sks, export, W S R R
1,049 bgs, export, D, L & W R R
OLEO—772 tcs, export, D, L & W R R
772 tcs, export, W S R R
976 tcs, export, L V R R
ROSIN—39 bbls, order, S S S L
OLEOMARGARINE—258 tcs, export, P R R
66 tcs, Kingan & Co, H R R
PITCH—152 bbls, order, S S S L
POTASH—5 cks, order, H R R
QUICKSILVER—339 flsks, Haas Bros, Galveston
ROSIN—2,750 bbls, order, S S S L
1,141 bbls, order, Jacksonville
100 bbls, order, Charleston
326 bbls, order, O D S S L
300 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, Brunswick
100 bbls, M W Larendon, Brunswick
503 bbls, order, Georgetown
89 bbls, order, Wilmington
SPELTER—1,039 slabs, Am S & R Co, Galveston
SPONGE—62 bls, Lasker & B, S S S L
33 pgs, Lasker & G, Jacksonville
62 bls, Leousi, C & Co, Galveston
16 bls, Lasker & B, Galveston
STEARINE—442 tcs, export, P R R
SULPHUR—5,600 tons, order, New Orleans
TALLOW—4 bbls, order, F R L
33 tcs, order, O D S S L
60 bbls, Vanderhove & Co, W S R R
1 car, order, P R R
24 bbls, B T Babbitt, W S R R
100 bbls, export, D, L & W R R
100 bbls, W D Vandenhove & Co, P R R
TAR—71 bbls, order, O D S S L
19 bbls, order, S S S L
31 bbls, order, Georgetown
230 bbls, order, Wilmington
TURPENTINE—5 bbls, order, O D S S L
848 bbls, order, S S S L
12 bbls, order Jacksonville
600 bbls, Paterson, D & Co, New Orleans
25 bbls, E Calman, Brunswick
100 bbls, order, Brunswick
349 bbls, order, Georgetown
206 bbls, order, Wilmington
CRUDE—211 bbls, order, O D S S L

Total Domestic Receipts.

At New York for week ending Feb. 15, 1906.

	For week.	Since Jan. 1.
Alcohol, bbls	205	1,636
Beeswax, pkgs	3	103
Boneblack, pkgs	....	1,354
Cottonseed ashes, sks	280	430
Meal, sks	....	400
Flaxseed, bush	62,000	542,000
Grease, pkgs	1,231	6,046
Highwines, bbls	1,365	10,068
Lead, pigs	4,950	90,105
Mustard seed	500	500
Oil cake, bgs	18,342	135,925
Cottonseed, bbls	4,567	35,775
Fish, bbls	....	29
Lubricating, bbls	426	6,941
Oleo stock, tcs	....	153
Pitch, bbls	152	498
Quicksilver, flasks	339	911
Rosin, bbls	5,390	56,718
Soap stock, pkgs	....	630
Spelter	1,039	12,441
Sponges, bls	173	2,193
Stearine, pkgs	442	1,970
Tallow, pkgs	371	6,315
Tar, bbls	351	4,093
Turpentine, crude, bbls	211	587
Spirits, bbls	2,145	14,290

Boston Domestic Receipts.

Week ending Feb. 14.

CHINA CLAY—337 cks, Charleston
COTTONSEED MEAL—105 tons
GREASE—997 bbls
TALLOW—260 bbls

New Orleans Domestic Receipts.

Week ending Feb. 13.

COTTONSEED—10,563 sks, Kellogg
128 sks, Donaldsville
114 sks, Monroe
11,013 sks, Cariola
61 sks, False River

Savannah Domestic Receipts.

Week ending Feb. 13.

ROSIN—9,913 bbls
TURPENTINE—589 bbls

TOTAL IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

In the following table we give the total imports (in packages unless otherwise specified), and their value at the port of New York for the week ending Feb. 16, 1906:—

	Quantity.	Value.
Glass, plate	98	$11,436
Window	1,565	3,611
Ambergris	1	272
Arsenic	632	8,498
Acid, carbolic	236	9,791
Citric	10	182
Oxalic	21	934
Other	35	1,063
Aniline colors	1,121	68,097
Salt	89	3,969
Ammonia, muriate	30	1,103
Sal.	3	117
Argols	1,391	46,991
Albumen	4	69
Alizarine	354	21,893
Assistant	1	26
Asphalt	....	1,625
Balsam, Peru	3	305
Bark, unspecified	1,697	3,287
Barytes, carb	1,000	2,115
Sulph.	60	519
Bay rum	12	200
Bleach powder	132	1,154
Bronze powder	....	11,680
Buchu leaves	2	99
Butter cocoa	584	28,096
Chalk	....	180
Chemical salts	127	8,025
Cinchonidia	30	5,979
Coca leaves	160	4,620
Cocaine	1	2,856
Cudbear	1	62
Cutch	220	382
Dextrine	100	657
Fish sounds	14	835
Flowers, saffron	3	255
Other	109	1,515
Fuller's earth	400	304
Gelatine	588	8,092
Glycerine	255	20,796
Gum arabic	250	6,333
Assafoetida	122	1,182
Benjamin	24	688
Chicle	254	7,873
Camphor	140	8,284
Damar	300	2,567
Kowrie	33	773
Licorice	100	2,821
Shellac	758	54,092
Senegal	100	1,143
Tragacanth	241	10,343
Other	67	2,242
Glue	725	14,883
Indigo	478	33,838
Isinglass	31	1,538
Juniper berries	240	910
Locust beans	86	156
Manure salt	....	7,931
Mica	142	4,266
Orchilla liquor	22	1,436
Oxide, zinc	35	483
Oil, aniline	4	181
Almonds	7	312
Bergamot	50	2,256
Cod	300	5,588
Cocoanut	364	21,585
Creosote	55	515
Fusel	299	14,706
Haarlem	50	663
Lemon	11	235
Myrbane	1	594
Origanum	10	219
Olive	2,111	20,684
Palm	255	20,310
Rapeseed	272	6,260
Rose	5	4,685
Sesame	22	331
Other ess	49	7,087
All other	43	517
Opium	17	5,155
Prep. of	1	261
Paints, unspecified	....	9,730
Blanc fixe	42	235
Colcothar	50	250
Iron oxide	86	1,013
Lithopone	84	1,235
Orange, mineral	1	46
Sienna	625	2,897
Umber	188	466
Vermilion	9	167
Potash, carb	184	7,432
Cyanide	496	15,337
Plumbago	1,328	41,508
Quinine	174	16,008
Regular antimony	202	18,946
Root, ipecac	28	3,680
Licorice	150	1,025
Orris	330	2,514
Squills	7	80
Other	261	6,375
Saffron ext	2	451
Senna	195	4,580
Soda, caustic	100	1,546
Nitrate	17,739	66,385
Sponges	308	11,670
Stearine	417	4,152
Sulphur ore	....	11,159
Sumac	350	981
Ext. of	25	563
Talc	2,300	1,706
Ultramarine	24	1,662
Vanilla beans	35	4,397
Varnish	50	3,037
Whiting	201	507
Worm seed	9	101
Wool grease	215	1,317

J. L. & D. S. RIKER,

46 Cedar Street, ... NEW YORK.

Importers' and Manufacturers' Agents.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA OF

The United Alkali Co., Limited, of Great Britain,

FOR THE SALE OF THEIR VARIOUS BRANDS OF

BLEACHING POWDER

Other	....	62,219
Bristles	81	22,361
Glue stock	....	3,103
Alcohol	35	1,113
Bismuth	13	4,499
Dutch metal	18	1,114
Metal leaf	15	2,267
Cloves	200	2,893
Ginger	201	1,022
Nutmegs	227	5,775
Pepper	1,720	16,667
Pimento	460	2,652
Corkwood	....	9,949
Dyewood	....	25,5 0
Bone dust	....	1,792
Clay	....	616
Corks	....	17,965
Fertilizer	....	7,838
Gelatine, mfs. of	....	375
Musk	2	3,935
Rice flour	2	21
Seed, annato	118	1,758
Anise	17	324
Castor	2,100	6,750
Hemp	140	761
Millet	1,005	3,099
Poppy	400	1,976
Rape	22	73
Other	....	2,015
Soap, castile	2,230	7,664
Other	118	8,532
Stock	637	13,183
Pumicestone	....	1,147
Tapioca flour	1,105	4,636
Wax	....	22,202

GOODS ON THE WAY TO THE UNITED STATES.

W. C. S. AMERICA.

TO THE UNITED STATES.

Comet, 4,900 tons nitrate soda.
Brilliant, 6,000 tons nitrate soda.
Manhasset (ss), 4,000 tons nitrate soda.
Drumeltan (ss), 2,200 tons nitrate soda.
Masconomo (ss), 6,000 tons nitrate soda.
Astoria (ss), 6,000 tons nitrate soda.
Auchenorag (ss), 5,000 tons nitrate soda.
Borderer (ss), 6,000 tons nitrate soda.
Mohican (ss), 3,500 tons nitrate soda.
Thornhill (ss), 4,000 tons nitrate soda.
King George (ss), 3,500 tons nitrate soda
Craigvar (ss), 5,500 tons nitrate soda.
Brantwood (ss), 3,500 tons nitrate soda.
Cuzco (ss), 6,000 tons nitrate soda.
Fitz Clarence (ss), 5,000 tons nitrate soda
Lyderhorn, 4,500 tons nitrate soda.
Tiger (ss), 5,000 tons nitrate soda.
Cumbal (ss), 6,000 tons nitrate soda.
Lady Armstrong (ss), 4,000 tons nitrate soda
Montauk (ss), 6,000 tons nitrate soda.
Dalrymple, 2,500 tons nitrate soda.
Tromp, 2,600 tons nitrate soda.
Celia (ss), 6,000 tons nitrate soda.
Queen Adelaide (ss), 4,500 tons nitrate soda.
Devonshire (ss), 5,000 tons nitrate soda.
Condor (ss), 4,000 tons nitrate soda.
Queen Mary (ss), 5,000 tons nitrate soda.
Sirius, 2,700 tons nitrate soda.
Hughenden (ss), 4,000 tons nitrate soda.
Earl Douglas (ss), 6,000 nitrate soda.

RECORD OF VESSELS.

SAILED.

Port and Name.

W. C. S. America.

Manhasset (ss)..... Due February.
Brilliant..... Due February.
Masconomo (ss)..... Due February.
Borderer (ss)..... Due February.
Astoria (ss)..... Due February.
Mohican (ss)..... Due February.
Thornhill (ss)..... Due February.
Auchencrag (ss)..... Due February.
Fitz Clarence (ss)..... Due February.
King George (ss)..... Due March.
Cuzco (ss)..... Due March.
Lyderhorn..... Due March.
Tiger (ss)..... Due March.
Lady Armstrong (ss).. Due March.
Drumeltan (ss)..... Due April.
Craigvar (ss)..... Due April.
Brantwood (ss)..... Due April.
Cumbal (ss)..... Due April.
Comet..... Due April.
Montauk (ss)..... Due April.
Dalrymple..... Due May.
Tromp..... Due May.
Celia (ss)..... Due May.
Sirius..... Due May.
Queen Adelaide (ss).... Due June.
Devonshire (ss)..... Due June.
Condor (ss)..... Due July.
Queen Mary (ss)..... Due July.
Hughenden (ss)..... Due July.
Earl Douglas (ss)..... Due August.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

The Kentucky Petroleum Fields.

Barboursville, Feb. 15, 1906.

An unusually quiet season of development in the Kentucky-Tennessee oil fields was broken this week by several strikes of unusual interest.

The Wayne county field furnished the surprise of the month. In the Stubensville extension, a new field near the Whitley county border, Russ & Co. drilled in what was regarded as a duster. Not satisfied the operators exploded two hundred quarts of nitroglycerine in the hole, with surprising results. In a few hours oil began to flow and within twenty-four hours after being shot, the well began to make 300 bbls. daily. This showing has been maintained for three days. Oil was found at 450 feet.

On the Wayne-Whitley border a wildcat well, drilled by a Detroit company, came in a big gasser and so great was the flow drilling had to be discontinued. The well is several miles from any development, and other tests will be made in that vicinity with a view of getting oil. The gas registered a flow of 5,000,000 cubic feet daily, which is the biggest flow yet obtained in the Kentucky fields.

The Wolfe county field of upper Kentucky turned out a flowing well this week, something unusual for that region. Oil was found at 1,350 feet, an initial flow of 125 bbls. daily being obtained.

Developments the first week of February were rather of the routine order. Wayne county work resulted in five strikes, one dry and a new production of 215 bbls., while Wolfe county turned out four strikes and a new production of 126 bbls. No drys were drilled in the latter field. Outside of these two counties no completions were made. During the past week drilling has been a little more extended. Wayne county turned out four strikes, two drys and 465 bbls. new production; Wolfe county, four strikes and 175 bbls. new production; Floyd county, two strikes and twenty bbls. new production, and Fentriss county, Tenn., one strike, with a new production of 15 bbls.

Wildcat work is not proving especially attractive just now, on account of the bad condition of the roads and the low oil prices, and outside two or three partly proven regions, little work of that class is under way. The Stubensville extension of Wayne county, the newest center of wildcat effort, is drawing a larger number of operators. The orginal gusher, completed a month ago by the Russell Oil Company, has settled into a 400-bbl. producer. One other strike is making 200 bbls. The Cumberland Pipe Line Company has extended its line to the new district, and it will in all probability be the center of lower Kentucky work during the summer.

Tennessee fields are contributing little in the way of new production, but new work is in sight for Fentriss county. A Chicago concern has entered that field and gotten possession of the old wells of the Poplar Cove. The old strikes have been renovated and new wells will be drilled.

Competition in the lower Kentucky, fields, centered in Wayne county, is making things a little more interesting from a financial standpoint than in other divisions. The Indian Asphalt Company is buying its supply in lower Kentucky, paying 92c. per bbl. The Standard's price on the same oil is now 89 cents per bbl. The independent concern, which includes among its list of officials two or three oil producers, has a refinery at Georgetown, Ky.

Exports of Lard, Etc., for January.

O. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, submits the following statement of the exports of lard, tallow, oleo oil, etc., from the United States during the month of January, 1906, and during the seven months ended January 31, 1906, to which we add tables giving the quantities exported each month since January, 1904, as also the total for each year:—

LARD.

	Pounds.	Dollars.
January, 1906	84,445,766	6,844,050
January, 1905	52,847,650	3,940,886
Seven months, 1906	447,199,535	35,677,827
Seven months, 1905	329,425,654	25,569,290

	1904.	1905.	1906.
January	57,089,227	52,847,650	84,445,766
February	44,982,659	54,262,769	.....
March	43,857,196	65,229,946	.....
April	42,638,905	58,026,919	.....
May	39,244,970	45,003,159	.....
June	49,322,082	50,454,192	.....
July	31,734,894	48,484,929	.....
August	36,768,471	53,085,362	.....
September	57,498,614	57,382,969	.....
October	57,378,332	56,321,761	.....
November	41,610,357	66,251,750	.....
December	55,587,336	80,957,214	.....
Totals	553,623,043	689,778,234	.....
Average	46,135,254	57,481,519	84,445,766

TALLOW.

	Pounds.	Dollars.
January, 1906	10,986,239	526,172
January, 1905	3,983,941	194,014
Seven months, 1906	60,146,563	2,877,676
Seven months, 1905	35,159,722	1,685,832

	1904.	1905.	1906.
January	2,732,652	3,983,941	10,986,239
February	4,831,955	3,407,515	.....
March	3,637,679	3,872,529	.....
April	7,424,692	4,572,784	.....
May	3,927,547	6,926,733	.....
June	6,615,487	9,210,637	.....
July	5,891,598	8,917,666	.....
August	2,515,494	6,984,813	.....
September	4,334,723	5,651,499	.....
October	7,360,068	7,826,371	.....
November	4,917,156	9,733,196	.....
December	6,156,743	9,973,055	.....
Totals	62,375,864	81,124,341	.....
Average	5,197,989	6,760,362	10,986,239

OLEO OIL.

	Pounds.	Dollars.
January, 1906	13,769,514	1,217,384
January, 1905	13,517,404	1,031,526
Seven months, 1906	115,574,623	9,497,557
Seven months, 1905	78,139,983	6,158,658

	1904.	1905.	1906.
January	11,367,335	13,517,404	13,769,514
February	10,890,117	9,371,795	.....
March	18,654,044	12,863,425	.....
April	16,144,603	16,075,123	.....
May	14,580,101	14,407,194	.....
June	16,791,728	14,339,792	.....
July	10,276,060	17,663,236	.....
August	14,210,560	16,563,333	.....
September	8,882,793	14,452,161	.....
October	10,323,823	19,359,529	.....
November	10,613,965	17,115,488	.....
December	10,315,378	16,558,612	.....
Totals	153,047,507	182,264,403	.....
Average	12,753,959	15,188,700	13,769,514

OLEOMARGARINE.

	Pounds.	Dollars.
January, 1906	712,759	63,748
January, 1905	679,910	61,206
Seven months, 1906	6,360,894	549,851
Seven months, 1905	4,373,640	400,366

	1904.	1905.	1906.
January	337,606	679,910	712,759
February	415,320	611,160	.....
March	1,262,300	812,717	.....
April	486,182	981,675	.....
May	564,414	708,396	.....
June	526,184	656,259	.....
July	629,799	701,029	.....
August	558,150	489,272	.....
September	367,640	1,062,933	.....
October	775,005	1,206,527	.....
November	657,310	1,193,930	.....
December	705,826	1,053,744	.....
Totals	7,285,830	9,873,750	.....
Average	607,153	822,774	712,759

FOREIGN MAILS.

Foreign mails for the week ending February 24, 1906, will close (promptly in all cases) at the General Post Office as follows: Registered and Parcels-Post Mails close at the General Post Office one hour earlier than closing time shown below, except that Registered articles must be mailed between 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., and Parcels-Post packages between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. Parcels-Post Mails for Germany close at 5 p. m. February 19, per s. s. Kaiser Wilhelm II., via Bremen; and February 23, per s. s. Graf Waldersee, via Hamburg.

Parcels-Post Mails for Great Britain and Ireland are despatched by the White Star Line on Wednesdays and by the American Line on Saturdays. An additional despatch is made by the Cunard Line when a Cunard steamer sails on Saturday later than the American Line steamer the same day.

Parcels-Post Mail for Barbadoes and Great Britain and Ireland CANNOT be registered.

Regular and Supplementary mails close at Foreign Station (corner of West and Morton streets) half hour later than closing time shown below (except that Supplementary Mails for Europe, and for Central America via Colon, close one hour later at Foreign Station).

TRANS-ATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY (20).—At 9.30 a. m. (supplementary 11 a. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Kaiser Wilhelm II., via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY (21).—At 6.30 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. Majestic, via Queenstown and Liverpool; at 7.30 a. m. for Netherlands direct (specially addressed only), per s. s. Statendam.

THURSDAY (22).—At 7 a. m. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece and British India, per s. s. La Bretagne, via Havre (also other parts of Europe when specially addressed for this steamer).

FRIDAY (23).—At 7 p. m. for Azores Islands, per s. s. Canopic, from Boston.

SATURDAY (24).—At 4.30 a. m. for Belgium (Parcels-Post Mails), per s. s. Zeeland (also regular mail for Belgium when specially addressed for this steamer); at 6 a. m. for Europe, per s. s. St. Paul, via Plymouth and Cherbourg (including Ireland when specially addressed for this steamer); at 8.30 a. m. for Italy direct (specially addressed only), per s. s. Barbarossa; at 9.30 a. m. for Scotland direct (specially addressed only), per s. s. Furnessia; at 11.30 a. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for Europe, per s. s. Umbria, via Queenstown and Liverpool.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, ETC.

MONDAY (19).—At 11.30 a. m. for Brazil, per s. s. Siegmund, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro and Santos (including Northern Brazil, Maceio, Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay when specially addressed for this steamer).

TUESDAY (20).—At 11.30 a. m. (supplementary 12.30 p. m.)-for Nicaragua (except East Coast), Honduras (except East Coast), Salvador, Panama, Canal Zone, Cauca Department of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Chili, per s. s. Panama, via Colon (also Guatemala when specially addressed for this steamer); at 12.30 p. m. (supplementary 1 p. m.) for Turks Island and Dominican Republic, per s. s. New York.

WEDNESDAY (21).—At 9.30 a. m. (supplementary 10.30 a. m.) for Inagua, Haiti and Magdalena Department of Colombia, per s. s. Valdivia; at 10 a. m. for Grenada, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar and Guiana, per s. s. Grenada; at 12 m. for Cuba, Yucatan and Campeche, per s. s. Seguranca (also other parts of Mexico when specially addressed for this steamer); at 12 m. for Cuba (specially addressed only), per s. s. Cubana, via Matanzas; at 12 m. for Mexico (specially addressed only), per s. s. City of Washington, via Tampico; at 12 m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Pillar de Larrinago; at 12.30 p. m. (supplementary 1.30 p. m.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands and Guiana, per s. s. Korona (including Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent and Trinidad when specially addressed for this steamer); at 2 p. m. for Brasil, per s. s. Grecian Prince, via Maceio and Santos (including Northern Brazil when specially addressed for this steamer); at 7 p. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Laurentian, from Philadelphia.

THURSDAY (22).—At 12.30 p. m. (supplementary 1.30 p. m.) for Jamaica, Panama, Canal Zone and Trinidad, per s. s. Magdalena (also Colombia, Venezuela and Barbadoes when specially addressed for this steamer).

FRIDAY (23).—At 12 m. for Panama and Canal Zone (specially addressed only), per s. s. Virginia, via Colon; at 12 m. (supplementary 12.30 p. m.) for the Bahama Islands, per s. s. Saratoga (also Santiago when specially addressed for this steamer).

SATURDAY (24).—At 6 a. m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Milton; at 8 a. m. for Bermuda, per s. s. Bermudian; at 8.30 a. m. (supplementary 9.30 a. m.) for Curacao and Venezuela, per s. s. Maracaibo (also Colombia, via Curacao, when specially addressed for this steamer); at 9 a. m. for Porto Rico, per s. s. Carolina, via San Juan; at 10 a. m. for Cuba, per s. s. Monterey, via Havana; at 11 a. m. for Argentine, Uruguay and Paraguay, per s. s. Italian Prince; at 11.30 a. m. (supplementary 12.30 p. m.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica and Colombia, except Cauca and Magdalena Departments, per s. s. Alleghany (also Costa Rica when specially addressed for this steamer).

NOTICE.—Five cents per half ounce in addition to the regular postage, must be prepaid on all letters forwarded by the Supplementary Mails, and letters deposited in the drops marked "Letters for Foreign Countries," after the Closing of the Regular Mail, for despatch by a particular vessel, will not be so forwarded unless such additional postage is fully prepaid thereon by stamps. Supplementary Trans-Atlantic Mails are open on the piers of the American, English and French steamers, whenever the sailings occur at 9.00 a. m. or later; and late mail may be deposited in the mail boxes on the piers of the German Lines sailing from Hoboken. Supplementary mail for Turks Island and Dominican Republic is also opened on the Clyde Line Pier. The mails on the piers open one hour and a half before sailing time, and close ten minutes before sailing time. Only regular postage (letters 5 cents a half ounce) is required on articles mailed on the piers of the American, White Star and German (Sea Post) steamers; double postage (letters 10 cents a half ounce) on other lines.

MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND, ETC., EXCEPT TRANS-PACIFIC.

Mails (except Jamaica and Bahamas) are forwarded daily to ports of sailing. The CONNECTING mails close at the General Post Office, New York, as follows:—

CUBA, via Port Tampa, at §4.30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. (Also from New York, Thursday and Saturday—see above.)

NEWFOUNDLAND (except Parcels-Post Mails), via North Sydney at 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Saturday (also occasionally from New York and Philadelphia. See above).

MIQUELON, via Boston and Halifax, at 6.30 p. m. every other Sunday (February 25, and March 11 and 25, etc.).

JAMAICA, via Boston, at 7.00 p. m. Tuesday; via Philadelphia, at 10.30 p. m. Wednesday. (Also from New York on Saturday. See above.)

COSTA RICA, via New Orleans, at §10.30 p. m Tuesday.

BOCAS DEL TORO (Panama), via Mobile, at §10.30 p. m. Friday.

BAHAMAS (except Parcels-Post Mails), via Miami, Fla., at 10.30 p. m. Sunday, Tuesday and Friday. (Also from New York. See above.)

MEXICO CITY, overland, at 1.30 p. m. and 10.30 p. m. daily, except Sunday; Sunday at 1.00 p. m.

BRITISH HONDURAS, HONDURAS (East Coast) and GUATEMALA, via New Orleans, at §10.30 p. m. Monday. (West Coast of Honduras is despatched from New York via Panama—see above.)

NICARAGUA (East Coast), via New Orleans, at §10.30 p. m. Sunday. (West Coast of Nicaragua is despatched from New York via Panama—see above.)

§REGISTERED MAIL for overland despatches closes at 6.00 p. m. previous day.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS, FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY.

The schedule of closing of Trans-Pacific Mails is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to port of sailing. The final connecting mails (except Registered Trans-Pacific Mails despatched via Vancouver, Victoria, Tacoma or Seattle, which close 6 p. m. previous day) close at the General Post Office, New York, as follows:—

Japan and Korea (specially addressed only), via Seattle, close at 6 p. m. February 18 for despatch per s. s. Pleiades.

Hawaii, via San Francisco, close at 10.30 p. m. February 19 for despatch per s. s. Alameda.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close at 10.30 p. m. February 22 for despatch per s. s. Doric.

Fiji Islands, Australia (except West) and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close at 6 p. m. February 25 for despatch per s. s. Aorangi.

Guam and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close at 10.30 p. m. February 28 for despatch per U. S. Transport.

New Zealand, Australia (except West), New Caledonia, Samoa, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via San Francisco, close at 10.30 p. m. March 3 for despatch per s. s. Ventura. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this despatch, extra mails—closing at 5.30 a. m., 9.30 a. m., 6 p. m. and 10.30 p. m.; Sundays at 4.30 a. m., 9 a. m., 6 p. m. and 10.30 p. m.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.)

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close at 10.30 p. m. March 3 for despatch per s. s. Manchuria.

Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close at 10.30 p. m. March 6 for despatch per s. s. Mariposa.

Japan (except Parcels-Post Mails), Korea, China and Philippine Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close at 6 p. m. March 14 for despatch per s. s. Empress of India.

Manchuria (except Mukden, Newchwang and Port Arthur) and Eastern Siberia is at present forwarded via Russia.

NOTE.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; New Zealand via San Francisco, and certain places in the Chinese Province of Yunnan, via British India—the quickest routes. Philippines specially addressed "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively. Parcels-Post mails for New Zealand and Australia (including West Australia) are forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

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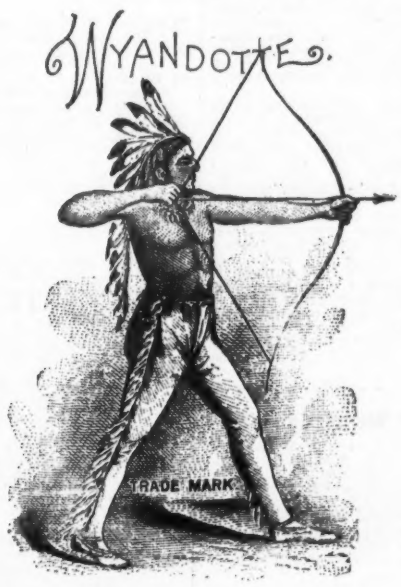

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Telephones, 3840, 3841, 3842 and 3843 BROAD.

CHEMICAL MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 33.

Saturday Noon, Feb. 17, 1906.

Trade during the past week in the various chemicals has been rather quiet, with few changes to note in values. There has, however, been considerable business done in futures, especially of caustic and alkali, for delivery over 1907 and well into 1908. Brimstone is steady. Arsenic on the spot is scarce and fancy prices are named, but for arrivals in May or July prices are easier. There is more demand for nitrate of lead and prices are higher. Potashes of all grades are meeting with the usual seasonable demand, at unchanged values. Oxalic is higher with limited offerings in all positions. Blue vitriol is quiet but steady and the same may be said of cream tartar. Acetic acid is in good request, both for prompt and forward. The other acids and light chemicals are all meeting with the usual consuming demand, with few changes to note as detailed below. Late mail advices from Liverpool say:—

There has been a better inquiry for sulphate of copper during the past few days, and prices have improved, but with this exception the market for chemicals is quiet. Soda ash is without change, quotations varying as to export destination. For tierces, nearest range may be called about as follows:—Leblanc ash, 48 per cent., £4 12s. 6d. to £5 10s.; 58 per cent., £5 to £6 per ton; ammonia ash, 48 per cent., £4 5s. to £4 10s. 58 per cent., £4 10s. to £4 15s. per ton, net cash. Bags 5s. per ton under price for tierces. Soda crystals are in moderate request at generally £3 7s. 6d. per ton, less 5 per cent. for barrels, or 7s. less for bags, with special terms for a few favored markets. Caustic soda receives a fair amount of attention from buyers, especially for high strengths, and prices are fully maintained as follows:—Sixty per cent., £8 15s.; 70 per cent., £9 15s.; 74 per cent., £10 5s.; 76 per cent., £10 10s. per ton, net cash. Special quotations for export to the Continent and a few other export quarters. Bleaching powder is rather dull for export, but prices for hardwood are unchanged, ranging from £4 12s. 6d. to £5 per ton, net cash, as to market. Chlorate of potash is quoted at 3¾d. to 3¼d. per pound, net cash, as to quantity and market. Bicarbonate of soda is selling steadily at £6 15s. per ton, less 2½ per cent., for the finest quality in one cwt. kegs, with usual allowances for larger packages, also special terms for a few favored markets. Sulphate of ammonia is slow of sale, and prices have declined, £12 10s. to £12 12s. 6d. per ton, less 2½ per cent., being nominal spot value for good gray 24-25 per cent. double bags f. o. b. here. Nitrate of soda is quiet and a shade easier at £10 17s. 6d. to £11 per ton for ordinary, up to £11 2s. 6d. to £11 5s. per ton for refined for double bags f. o. b. here, less 2½ per cent.

Heavy Chemicals.

ALKALI—While in some sections there has been a scarcity of cars to move stocks these have been offset in other sections where cars are more plentiful and shipments are being made promptly. Deliveries upon existing contracts are meeting the usual wants of consumers, who are drawing freely upon these contracts. There has been considerable business done in domestic high test for delivery over this and next fire on the basis of .75c. for light in bulk, .80c. in bags, and dense in bulk .80c. and bags .85c., and 48 per cent. at .87½c. and up, f. o. b. works, as to quantity and terms of sale. The local demand is good, with jobbing sales at .85@.95c., according to test, quantity and seller.

BICARB SODA.—Trade has been rather quiet, but not more so than usual at this period of the year. There is, however, more demand for spring delivery, and further orders are reported on the basis of 1.30c. for bulk, and 1.50c. for kegs, f. o. b. works, or .20c. higher all around, for delivery in this section, less the usual discount terms.

BLEACHING POWDER.—Deliveries upon existing contracts continue to meet consumers' wants, but stocks, however, in excess of these deliveries are not over-plentiful, and prices are held steady at 1¼c. and upward, for either foreign or domestic, as to quantity and terms of sale, seaboard delivery.

CAUSTIC SODA.—There is no falling off in the demand, either for prompt or forward, but the bulk of the business has been, however, for future delivery, with sales reported as far ahead as 1908 of domestic high test on the basis of 1.75@1.80c., and 10c. higher for 60 per cent. f. o. b. works, as to quantity and terms of sale. There is more demand for powdered, both for prompt and forward, on the basis of 2½@3c., as to test, quantity and terms of sale.

SALT CAKE.—Stocks, while ample to meet current wants, are not excessive, consequently there is less pressure to make sales and prices remain steady on the basis of .65c. for car lots, delivered, as to quantity and terms of sale.

SAL SODA.—No change in the situation, which remains a steady one, with rather more inquiry for spring delivery. Prices remain steady at .60c. f. o. b., less the usual discount terms. Concentrated is meeting with the usual jobbing demand at 1.40c. and up, as to quantity and terms of sale. There is only a limited demand for foreign which is held firm at .85c. for February shipment.

MONOHYDRATE CRYSTALS.—Business at the moment is confined chiefly to deliveries upon existing contracts. There is, however, rather more inquiry for early spring delivery and prices are held steady at 1¼@1⅜c. f. o. b. works, as to grade, quantity and terms of sale.

Acids.

ACETIC.—Makers are all interested in the results of the free alcohol bill now before Congress, otherwise the usual consuming demand prevails, and prices remain steady on the basis of 2.25c. and up, as to strength, quantity and terms of sale.

NITRIC.—Deliveries upon existing contracts continue to meet consumers' wants, on the basis of 4¼c. up to 5½c., as to strength, quantity and terms of sale.

AQUA AMMONIA.—There is no change in the situation, trade continues good and prices are fairly well sustained on the basis of 5c. for 26 deg. in drums and 5¾c. in carboys for car lots and the usual advance for less quantities, according to strength, packing, quantity and terms of sale.

MURIATIC.—Deliveries are of sufficient importance, as to prevent any excessive stocks from being pressed on the market. Prices are nominal at 1.15c. and up, according to strength, quantity and terms of sale.

OXALIC.—The market is firmer in all positions. Reports from abroad report a scarcity of stocks and delay in shipments, consequently sellers are offering only in a limited way spot or nearby stocks on the basis of 5¼c. up to 5½c., according to make, quantity and seller.

TARTARIC.—The usual seasonable demand prevails for spot goods on the basis of 28c. for crystals and 28¼c. and upward for powdered, as to quantity and terms of sale.

SULPHURIC.—No change in the situation from the fact that the bulk of the large consumers already have been booked. Deliveries continue good with additional sales now and then of 66 deg. on the basis of 1c. and upward, as to quantity, seller and terms of sale.

Miscellaneous Chemicals.

ACETATE OF LIME.—There is more demand both for export and for home consumption, and a fair amount of stocks are being booked in addition to regular deliveries on the basis of 1.60 @1.65c. for brown and 2.35@2.40c. for gray, as to quantity and terms of sale.

ALUM.—Contract deliveries since the year opened are much in excess of those for the same period last year. Prices remain steady at 1.75@1.80c. for lump and 1.85@1.90c. for ground, as to quantity and terms of sale.

ARSENIC.—Second hands have been reselling from recent arrivals in a jobbing way at 9½c. up to 11c., as to quantity, make and seller. Only limited stocks offering for forward on the basis of 8c. for March-April and 6@6½c. for July delivery. Red is meeting with the usual jobbing demand at 6¾@7c., as to grade and quantity.

BLUS VITRIOL.—Second hands are selling in a retail way single car lots at 5¾c., and in a jobbing way at 5.90c. and up. Makers, however, are holding car lots at 5.90c. and jobbing parcels at 6c. and upward, as to quantity and terms of sale.

BRIMSTONE.—Arrivals continue of sufficient volume as to meet current wants of buyers. Further sales are reported for February-March delivery at $22.12½@22.62½, as to quantity, port of delivery and terms of sale.

CHLORATE OF POTASH.—There is still a scarcity of stocks for prompt and prices remain firm for jobbing parcels at 9½@9¾c. for crystals and 9¾@10c. for powdered. No change in contracts for forward, which are held steady, with sales on the basis of 8½c. for crystals and 8¾c. for powdered f. o. b. works, as to quantity and terms of sale.

CHLORATE OF SODA.—Only small stocks on the spot are available for prompt, with jobbing sales at 9½c. and up, as to quantity and seller. Futures are selling fairly well on the basis of 8¾c. and up f. o. b. works, as to quantity and terms of sale.

CHLORIDE OF BARIUM.—Trade is rather quiet for round lots for forward delivery, for which $33.50@34 is named, but for jobbing store prices $36@37 is named, as to quantity and seller.

CAUSTIC POTASH.—The usual jobbing demand prevails for spot parcels, with further sales for forward on the basis of 4½@5½c. for old and 5¾@6¼c. for new parcels, according to test, quantity and terms of sale.

CARBONATE OF POTASH.—Under pressure to sell forward, prices are a shade easier all around. Deliveries are fair, and prices may be quoted nominal on the basis of 3¾@4¼c. for 82-85 per cent., and 4¼@4¾c. for 96-98 per cent. calcined, with hydrated, 82-85 per cent., held at 3⅞@4¼c., as to quantity and terms of sale.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Trade is rather quiet for round lots, but jobbing parcels to meet current wants are in fair request on the basis of 22½c. for crystals, 22¾c. and upward for powdered, as to quantity and terms of sale.

COPPERAS.—Contract deliveries are of sufficient volume to meet current wants, hence there is no pressure to sell, and prices are held steady on the basis of 57½c. for bbls., 62½c. for kegs, and 47½c. for bulk, in car lots.

GLAUBER'S SALT.—No change in the situation; buyers continue to buy as current wants require, and prices

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may be quoted nominal at 40c. and upward for car lots, as to quantity, seller and terms of sale.

NITRATE OF LEAD.—With more demand, and scarcity of spot stocks, prices have further advanced, and may now be quoted at 7¾@8c., as to quantity and terms of sale, for either domestic or foreign.

SAL AMMONIAC.—There is more demand in a jobbing way for spot and nearby parcels of grain at 5⅞@6¼c., as to grade, and lump at 9¼c. and upward, as to quantity and terms of sale.

SUGAR OF LEAD.—Makers are behind with their deliveries, consequently buyers have to be satisfied with such stocks as makers can ship promptly. Prices remain steady at 7⅛@7½c. for brown, and 9½@9⅝c. for white crystals, as to quantity and terms of sale.

SALTPETER.—There have been free arrivals of crude, and sales have been made in a jobbing way by second hands at 4¼c. from dock, and 4¼c. for store parcels, at which the market closes steady. Refined is meeting with the usual seasonable demand at 4½@5½c., as to grade, quantity and terms of sale.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Crude Petroleum for Cattle Dips.

Washington, Feb. 16, 1906.

As the result of a brief statement recently made public by the Department of Agriculture concerning the use of crude Beaumont petroleum as a dip for cattle, especially those infected with Texas fever, a great many communications have been received both from oil men and from stock raisers, inquiring as to the character of the oil and the method of its utilization for dipping purposes. A bulletin has, therefore, been prepared describing the treatment of Texas fever and the manner of using Beaumont oil for this purpose. The department says in part:—

"Many efforts have been made to discover a practical method for dipping cattle to destroy ticks without injury to the cattle, and the bureau has experimented for years with this object in view. Numerous kinds of dips have been used and many failures have been recorded, but apparently a successful one has been found in the crude oil—so called Beaumont oil—obtained from certain Texas wells. This oil has now been used on a rather large scale, and it has been very successful in killing ticks without at the same time materially affecting the health of the cattle when the proper precautions have been observed. In fact, it is distinctly superior to any of the other dips that have been tested. In these experiments it was found that a light oil heavily charged with sulphur is the most desirable for dipping cattle, as the heavy oils injure the animals dipped in them. An oil with 40 per cent. of its bulk capable of boiling between 200 degrees and 300 degrees C., having a specific gravity between 22½ degrees and 24½ degrees Beaume, and containing 1¼ to 1½ per cent. of sulphur is most desirable, and these requirements should be stipulated before purchase. In a recent dipping of 57,000 head of cattle on the Kansas and Osage Indian reservations the results were very highly satisfactory, both as regards the eradication of the cattle tick and the after results of the dipping, since the loss from all causes was less than 0.75 per cent. This loss represented in dollars and cents would amount to a very small portion (about one-twelfth) of the loss incurred by the sale of these animals as 'ticky' cattle in the stock yards of the North. Other cattle dipped in the same oil, but under conditions that can not be considered parallel, suffered more severely. In order to obtain the best results, the animals, after dipping, should not be unduly exposed to the hot sun nor driven any considerable distance, but should receive plenty of food and good water. They should be allowed to stand for four or more days after dipping and prior to shipment. Dipping should not be attempted until after they shall have shed their winter coats, as a large percentage of all cattle dipped before the heavy coat is lost suffer from a severe irritation of the skin. The method usually adopted in dipping cattle is to construct a narrow swimming tank with a chute at one end for the entrance of the cattle and a sloping exit at the other end where the cattle emerge after getting a uniform coating of oil in passing through the vat. A drip chute or floor, is connected with the exit where the excess of oil is allowed to drip off the animals and to drain into the vat. Plans and specifications for installing a dipping plant suitable for either small farms or large ranges are published in Farmers' Bulletin No. 152, which may be obtained from this department. It is relatively more expensive to dip cattle in the South, where the farms and plantations contain a small number of cattle, than in the range country of the Southwest, where this method of eradicating ticks becomes not only plausible and practicable, but also economical. When cattle have been properly dipped in Beaumont crude petroleum or any other approved petroleum under the supervision of a veterinary inspector and by him found free of infection, they may be shipped to any point above the quarantine line, subject only to such restrictions as may be imposed at the point of destination. Such cattle must be shipped in clean, disinfected cars and must not be driven through the quarantined area or be unloaded therein, except at those points designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. It is earnestly recommended that such shipments shall not occur earlier than four to eight days after the dipping is performed.

"Greasing the legs and sides of cattle with cottonseed oil, fish oil, or Beaumont crude petroleum will assist in preventing the ticks from crawling up on the body. In small herds, smearing the cattle with a mixture of one gallon of kerosene, one gallon of cottonseed oil and one pound of sulphur, or with a mixture composed of equal parts of cottonseed oil and crude petroleum, or with Beaumont crude oil alone, has proved efficacious when applied to the skin two or three times weekly during the tick season. For this purpose sponges, syringes, brushes, mops, or brooms may be used. This method not only kills the older ticks on the cattle by mechanically plugging up their breathing pores, but also makes the legs so slippery that the seed ticks are unable to get a foothold in order to crawl up on the cattle. Where a large number of animals are to be treated, but not sufficient to make it advisable to construct a dipping vat, spraying the infested animals has given very favorable results. The animals should be placed in a chute or a stall or tied to a tree, and then sprayed with Beaumont oil or a 5 per cent. solution of any of the standard coal tar dips. The solution may be applied by means of a force pump, such as is used by orchardists to spray fruit trees, or by placing the solution in a barrel upon a wagon or on a platform above the animals and allowing the fluid to gravitate through a hose, to the end of which is attached an ordinary sprinkling nozzle. The solution is then allowed to flow over the skin of the animal, especially upon the legs and under portions of the body. If the cattle are on tick-infested pastures, this treatment—either smearing or spraying—must be continued through the whole season, and if thoroughly done it will leave the fields free from ticks the following year."

Comparative Stocks of Lard.

The Cincinnati Price Current submits the following comparisons of stocks of lard on Feb. 1 for the years mentioned, held in Chicago and New York, and reported in European markets and afloat, with totals, represented in tierces:—

	Chicago.	New York.	Europe, etc.	Total.
1896.....	82,200	30,100	232,000	314,300
1897.....	233,800	25,600	259,500	518,900
1898.....	166,500	21,300	215,500	403,300
1899.....	134,600	18,400	174,500	327,500
1900.....	118,000	14,100	133,000	265,100
1901.....	44,200	11,800	112,000	168,000
1902.....	73,100	9,800	96,500	179,400
1903.....	31,000	4,900	108,700	144,600
1904.....	32,000	9,100	117,000	158,100
1905.....	86,600	7,000	165,700	259,300
1906.....	31,300	8,000	174,500	213,800

The above shows visible stocks of lard this season to be 45,000 tierces less than a year ago, and 60,000 less than the average for Feb. 1 for ten years previous to this season. Compared with a month ago there is an increase of 27,000 tierces.

The aggregate stocks of lard, as mentioned the first of each month for years stated, compare as follows, represented in tierces:—

	1902.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.
Jan...	212,000	134,000	105,000	163,000	159,000
Feb..	259,000	158,000	145,000	179,000	168,000
Mar...	301,000	208,000	138,000	198,000	175,000
April.	297,000	218,000	120,000	200,000	159,000
May..	302,000	222,000	133,000	157,000	137,000
June..	322,000	245,000	141,000	151,000	149,000
July..	373,000	274,000	184,000	170,000	175,000
Aug..	387,000	321,000	200,000	156,000	192,000
Sept..	342,000	276,000	187,000	130,000	182,000
Oct...	256,000	224,000	231,000	114,000	136,000
Nov...	226,000	180,000	175,000	72,000	126,000
Dec...	176,000	175,000	122,000	80,000	115,000

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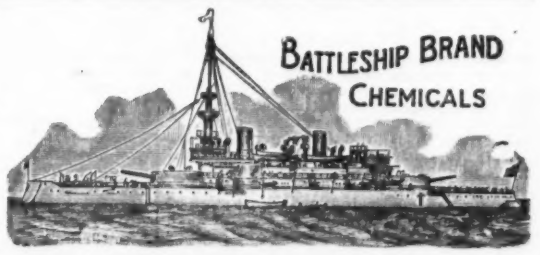

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FERTILIZER MATERIALS.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 33.

Saturday Noon, Feb. 17, 1906.

The demand particularly for the ammoniates for prompt and future delivery continues to be active, and large sales have been made, particularly of tankage and blood, for which producers are obtaining full firm prices. Quotations on dried blood here have been slightly advanced, and tankage 6 and 35 per cent. also shows a slight gain. Advices from abroad regarding the imposition of an export duty on potashes in Germany have been offset by cable advices noting that the German potash syndicate have made satisfactory arrangements with the independent mine owners to take over their output. Further details regarding the situation, will be found in the editorial columns of this issue.. The German syndicate will probably announce their new contract prices during the coming week. In the other materials trade has been fair and prices firm.

Ammoniates.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—Reports from markets abroad note a continuance of an active inquiry, but sales have been light at full prices in European countries, while at the various other ports quotations are still unsettled. There has been a fairly active demand and good sales of domestic at current quotations for prompt shipment. Parcels of foreign on the spot and for prompt shipment are selling at $3.12½@3.15 and futures at $3.15@3.18. Parcels of domestic on the spot and for prompt shipment at $3.10@3.12½ and futures at $3.12@3.15 per 100 lbs. are being traded in.

FISH SCRAP.—The usual dullness in between seasons is being experienced, and business remains at a standstill. Deliveries on contracts are being completed. Prices are quoted firm for parcels of domestic dried scrap at $2.60 and 10c. per unit, 10 per cent. ammonia and 14 per cent. bone phosphate per unit, and acidulated wet at $2.40 and 35c. for 6 per cent. of ammonia per unit, f. o. b. fish works. Imported fish guano remains firm at $2.80 and 10c. per unit, 10 and 11 per cent. ammonia and 15 to 17 per cent. phosphate per unit, c. i. f. New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia.

TANKAGE.—In response to an active demand large new orders covering parcels for prompt and forward shipment at current quotations have been booked on the basis of prices named by producers, namely, 15 to 16 per cent. at $2.25@2.30; 10-11 and 10-15 per cent. at $2.35@2.40 and 10c.; 9 and 20 per cent., $2.30 and 10c.; 6 and 35 per cent. at $17.50 per unit, all f. o. b. Chicago, according to time of delivery and terms of sale. The withdrawals on orders were heavy.

GARBAGE TANKAGE.—Further large contract sales covering supplies for delivery during 1906 at prices ranging from $10 and upward, according to terms of sale, have been booked. Withdrawals on unexpired contracts are about completed.

BLOOD.—Further large contract sales of supplies for prompt and forward deliveries at quoted prices are being booked. Withdrawals on old contracts are practically completed. Quotations remain firm and producers are obtaining $2.65@2.70 for high grade f. o. b. Chicago, and $2.70@2.75 for parcels, 12-13 per cent. ammonia per unit, f. o. b. New York, according to quantity and time of delivery, etc.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Prices continue to be very firm, with indications toward an upward tendency. Parcels for immediate delivery are quoted at $2.20 and lots ex steamers due here during March, April and May, $2.22½ per 100 lbs. is asked, but firm bids of $2.20 would have led to business. June to December deliveries are held at $2.17½, and the entire twelve months of 1907 at $2.10. The above prices may be probably shaded on firm bids, and sellers are quoting special quotations for any single month or combination of months desired. The future course of the market is rather problematical. The above quotations are for 95 grade. Ninety-six grade is quoted 2½@5c. higher. Parcels of 95 grade on the spot and for prompt shipment are quoted at $2.20@2.22½ and futures at $2.17½@2.20 per 100 lbs.

PYRITES.—Occasional sales of parcels to complete loading of steamers abroad at about current prices are being made. Deliveries on contracts of foreign and domestic ores continue on a good scale. Parcels of Spanish crude unwashed fines, averaging 48 to 50 per cent. of sulphur, are held at 9@10c.; lump ore, averaging 48 to 52 per cent. of sulphur, at 10@12½c.; lump non-arsenical high grade ore at 11@12c.; all per unit ex ship. Domestic is firm at 9½@10c. for fines, averaging 45 per cent. sulphur, and 10½@11c. for furnace size, averaging 45 per cent. of sulphur per unit, f. o. b. shipping port.

Phosphates.

ACID.—In response to fair sales prices rest on a firm basis at 60@67c. per unit, according to quantity and point of shipment. The withdrawals on contracts continue fairly good.

BONES.—In carload lots fair sales at current quotations have been made, embracing parcels of steamed ground bone, 3 per cent. ammonia and 50 per cent. bone phosphate, at $23 and upward, and 1½ per cent. ammonia and 50 per cent. bone phosphate at $19 and upward. Unground steamed $18 and upward, according to terms of sale. Carload lots of oil bone-black discards met with fair sales at $12 upward, and sugar discards at $16 and upward, all according to quality, quantity and terms of sale.

PHOSPHATES.—Prices for the various hard rocks show strength under a good demand and fair sales Additional sales embraced parcels of hot air dried Charleston rock at $4 per ton, f. o. b. Ashley River. The comparative exports on crude phosphate rock and acid phosphate from the port of Charleston from September 1, 1905, to February 9, 1906, were as follows:—

Shipments to—	1904—1905 Crude.	1904—1905 Acid.	1903—1904 Crude.	1903—1904 Acid.
Baltimore	3,906	....	7,269	8,338
Barren Isl'd, N. Y.	1,257	....	....	....
New York	....	....	1,500	....
Norfolk	....	....	....	14,545
Weymouth	....	....	3,645	....
Cartaret	....	....	5,715	....
Alexandria	....	....	....	2,375
Other ports	....	....	....	6,202
Total	5,163	....	18,129	31,460

Potashes.

Little interest was manifested in the report from Germany in reference to the probable movement to be made by the German agricultural council, which occupies an advisory position to the government in agricultural matters. The latter voted in favor of imposing an export duty on potash in order to prevent the sale of German potash in America at ruinous prices. The belief abroad that a dissolution of the potash syndicate was imminent, and that this would be the outcome of German potash being thrown on the American market in enormous quantities was ridiculed here. Cables to hand from the potash syndicate note that matters were finally straightened out with the independent mine owners. Further details regarding the matter will be found in the editorial columns of this issue. New prices for potash contracts will be probably announced by the German syndicate the coming week.

MURIATE.—Quotations remain unchanged for spot parcels of muriate of potash testing 80 per cent. have been quoted at $1.95@1.98 and futures at $1.90@1.93 per 100 pounds, according to point of shipment. Manure salt, 20 per cent. actual potash, is quoted at $14.75@$15.40 per ton of 2,240 pounds, and double manure salt, 48 per cent., at $1.16@$1.19½ per 100 pounds, according to point of shipment.

SULPHATE.—Quotations remain stationary for parcels, basis 90 per cent., testing minimum 90 per cent., have been quoted at $2.18@2.21½ per 100 pounds, according to point of shipment.

KAINIT.—Quotations remain stationary for supplies in bags at $9.50 and in bulk at $8.50 for shipment to the South or North, invoice weight per ton of 2,240 pounds.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Baltimore Fertilizer Market.

Baltimore, Feb. 15, 1906.

AMMONIATES.—The market the past week has been fairly active. Producers are claiming heavy inquiry for materials, and their views are firm, although the following quotations are to a great extent nominal:—Unground tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., $2.32½ and 10c.@$2.35 and 10c.; ground tankage, 10 and 20 per cent., $2.40 and 10c.@$2.45 and 10c. ground tankage, 11 and 15 per cent., $2.47½ and 10c.@$2.50 and 10c.; ground concentrated tankage, $2.32½@2.35; ground blood at $2.67½@2.70; hoof meal at $2.47½@2.50, all per unit, f. o. b. Chicago.

NITRATE OF SODA.—The market for spot and near futures is firm. Quotations are as follows:—Parcels on the spot at $2.20; March-June at $2.22½; July-August at $2.20; July-December at $2.17½; entire year 1907 at $2.12½, and entire year 1908 at $2.05, all per 100 lbs. 95 test.

☞For Fertilizer Reports from Chicago and Charleston see index on page 22.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

To Vote on Heyburn Pure Drugs and Food Bill.

Washington, Feb. 16, 1906.

An agreement was unexpectedly reached in the Senate during the past week to vote on the Heyburn pure food bill on the 21st inst. While it is true that when unanimous consent was secured for a ballot on this measure the most prominent of its opponents were not in their seats, yet it is believed that the leaders are entirely willing that the bill shall go to a vote, as it does not imply either that the measure will pass, or that if it should go through the Senate it will ever become a law.

There are now pending in the Senate a large number of amendments, some of which have been formally offered on the floor, but the majority of which will not be brought forward until the bill is taken up for action. Senator Money's elaborate substitute advocated by the National Food Manufacturers' Association, was recently described in this correspondence in detail. Senator Lodge has introduced a series of three amendments of far-reaching importance. The first of these proposes to permit the use of preservatives in food products subject to the following restriction:—

"Provided, further, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by an external application applied in such a manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically or by maceration in water or otherwise, the provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption."

The two other amendments prepared by Senator Lodge relate to the amount of alcohol used in the preparation of foods or beverages. These amendments are to be added to paragraph 5 of sub-division 2 of section 9 of the bill, which, as amended, will read as follows:—

"Fifth. An article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now, or from time to time hereafter, known as articles of food sold under their own distinctive names, and not included in definition first of misbranded articles of food in this section. Or in the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are mixtures, compounds, combinations, imitations, or blends: Provided, That the same shall be labeled, branded, or tagged so as to show that they are of such character, and the amount of alcohol, if any, contained therein; and, Provided, further, That nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary goods which contain no unwholesome added ingredients to disclose their formulas of production, except in so far as the provisions of this act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or imitation, and to show the amount, if any, of alcohol contained in them."

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association will no doubt make an effort through some friendly Senator to strike out that portion of the definition of the word "drug" in the Heyburn bill which includes products for which no standards have been provided in the U. S. Pharmacopœia. Many Senators have been fully informed with regard to the importance of this change and if properly presented, there is little doubt the desired amendment will be added. The real contest over the Heyburn bill will come on a motion to recommit the measure to the Committee on Manufactures. This motion will be pressed upon the strong ground that the bill was hastily reported to the Senate without the formality of hearings of any kind. All the opponents of legislation of this character, who number some of the most influential members of the Senate, as well as those who are opposed to the details of the Heyburn bill, will favor the motion to recommit, which will serve as a test of the strength of the pure food and drug proposition in the Senate.

While Senator Heyburn is thus engaged in the effort to force his bill through at an

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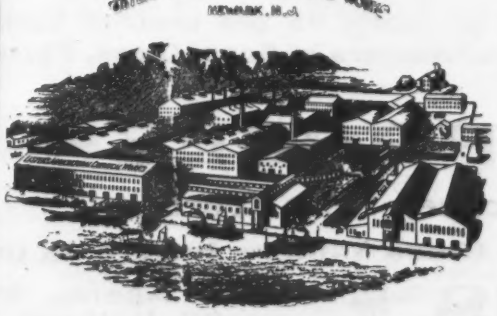

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SULPHATE OF AMMONIA AND OTHER CHEMICALS.

early date, the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has begun a series of hearings on the Hepburn bill. These hearings will continue on two days of each week for about a fortnight, when the Hepburn bill will probably be favorably reported without important change. The bill is now in the form in which it passed the House last year and it is the best opinion that it will again pass without material change. If in the meantime the Heyburn bill is passed by the Senate in any form, the two measures will then be sent to conference and their conflicting features harmonized. It is the best opinion here that the resulting measure will contain the more important features of the Hepburn bill rather than those of the Senate measure.

Petroleum Pipe Line Statements for January, 1906.

In the following tables are included the statistics of the pipe line companies handling the grades of oil included under the general designation of Pennsylvania crude:—

RECEIPTS.

The following table gives the receipts of each company from the wells during the months of December, 1905, and January, 1906:—

	December.	January.
Cumberland Pipe Line.	102,292.23	105,920.18
Emery Pipe Line.....	26,678.84	26,342.09
Eureka Pipe Line.....	890,357.08	795,228.49
Macksburg Pipe Line...	325,747.01	317,963.60
National Transit.....	422,075.45	430,650.61
Prod. & Ref. Co.....	212,182.07	214,625.25
Southwest Pa. P. L....	192,075.45	181,994.13
Tidewater Pipe Line...	147,918.66	146,760.07
U. S. Pipe Line.....	4,568.93	4,443.69
Totals	2,324,476.46	2,223,928.11

MONTHLY RECEIPTS.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts during each month in the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Jan....	2,621,892	2,269,168	2,255,333	2,223,928
Feb....	2,284,710	2,227,405	2,122,868	.....
March..	2,701,879	2,646,015	2,580,398	.....
April..	2,626,408	2,522,226	2,329,287	.....
May....	2,598,408	2,654,708	2,570,743	.....
June....	2,678,675	2,618,460	2,455,299	.....
July....	2,638,460	2,586,792	2,312,077	.....
Aug....	2,548,279	2,719,134	2,406,463	.....
Sept....	2,570,881	2,569,345	2,255,613	.....
Oct.....	2,583,319	2,482,721	2,261,861	.....
Nov....	2,281,533	2,469,459	2,169,498	.....
Dec....	2,485,664	2,560,897	2,324,476	.....
Year..	30,652,108	30,316,328	28,043,886	.....
Average	2,554,342	2,526,361	2,336,991	2,223,928

DELIVERIES.

The following exhibits the deliveries from each line during the months of December, 1905, and January, 1906:—

	December.	January.
Crescent Pipe Line.....	169,122.18	134,634.40
Cumberland Pipe Line..	13,833.61	27,735.08
Emery Pipe Line.....	25,958.67	29,521.23
Eureka Pipe Line.....	68,232.90	46,759.40
Macksburg Pipe Line..	7,699.06	9,318.27
National Transit.....	1,013,319.08	1,043,543.16
N. Y. Transit Co.....	101,976.52	80,109.95
Prod. & Ref. Oil Co....	179,876.66	224,501.58
Southern Pipe Line....	557,187.36	457,260.66
Southwest Pa. P. L....	67,285.16	67,085.71
Tidewater Pipe Line...	245,082.84	253,778.05
Totals	2,450,174.04	2,374,247.49

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.

The following is a comparative statement of the deliveries during each month in the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Jan....	2,885,789	2,481,933	2,475,028	2,374,247
Feb....	2,198,668	2,339,138	2,188,455	.....
March..	2,792,821	2,122,964	2,663,164	.....
April...	2,556,172	2,111,541	2,561,946	.....
May....	2,735,896	2,545,904	2,775,419	.....
June....	2,670,232	2,184,674	2,667,990	.....
July....	2,679,278	2,401,417	2,452,046	.....
Aug....	2,696,969	2,435,686	2,983,347	.....
Sept....	2,663,434	2,520,015	2,477,946	.....
Oct.....	2,623,539	2,574,532	2,704,159	.....
Nov....	2,529,180	2,642,309	2,616,001	.....
Dec....	2,552,745	2,653,735	2,450,174	.....
Year..	31,584,623	29,033,847	31,015,645	.....
Average	2,632,052	2,452,821	2,584,637	2,374,247

NET STOCKS.

The following shows the stocks held by each of the pipe line companies at the close of December, 1905, and January, 1906:—

	December.	January.
Crescent Pipe Line.....	65,404.87	103,721.28
Cumberland Pipe Line..	216,609.35	181,387.94
Emery Pipe Line.....	17,420.09	14,240.95
Eureka Pipe Line.....	887,078.57	859,926.46
Macksburg Pipe Line..	351,178.93	262,669.76
National Transit	613,805.26	691,464.38
N. Y. Transit Co.....	13,879.44	18,510.60
Prod. & Ref. Oil Co....	237,026.27	227,149.94
Southern Pipe Line....	389,012.75	400,075.81
Southwest Pa. P. L....	269,348.28	175,830.48
Tidewater Pipe Line...	306,283.63	332,138.92
U. S. Pipe Line.....	76,350.53	104,668.58
Totals	3,053,398.00	3,371,785.10

TOTAL NET STOCKS.

The following table exhibits the stock of all pipe lines on hand at the close of each month in 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Jan....	5,546,338	4,660,225	6,161,292	3,371,785
Feb....	5,639,351	4,568,107	6,134,445	.....
March..	5,560,082	5,103,130	6,071,722	.....
April...	5,161,195	5,501,113	5,774,521	.....
May....	5,547,229	5,644,065	5,570,633	.....
June....	5,566,926	6,104,292	5,340,470	.....
July....	5,553,525	6,322,564	5,222,223	.....
Aug....	5,107,611	6,620,389	4,703,531	.....
Sept....	5,262,887	6,662,774	4,442,376	.....
Oct.....	5,208,298	6,598,760	3,986,682	.....
Nov....	4,936,818	6,408,481	3,649,925	.....
Dec....	4,823,199	6,355,513	3,503,398	.....

OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

The following table exhibits the amount of oil held by the National Transit Company, represented by outstanding certificates and other vouchers, at the close of each month in 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Jan....	250,000	210,000	94,000	94,000
Feb....	233,000	200,000	94,000	.....
March..	232,000	198,000	94,000	.....
April...	233,000	183,000	94,000	.....
May....	237,000	157,000	94,000	.....
June....	175,000	150,000	94,000	.....
July....	172,000	152,000	94,000	.....
Aug....	172,000	142,000	94,000	.....
Sept....	172,000	142,000	94,000	.....
Oct.....	192,000	142,000	94,000	.....
Nov....	200,000	142,000	94,000	.....
Dec....	210,000	94,000	94,000	.....

NATIONAL TRANSIT COMPANY.

Summary of the report of the National Transit Company, at the close of business, Jan. 31, 1906:—

Gross stocks.....		1,324,457.60
Sediment and surplus.....		632,993.22
Acceptances, etc.....	94,000.00	
Credit balances.....	597,464.38	
Total liabilities.....		697,464.38
RECEIPTS.		
Runs from wells.....	430,650.61	
Other receipts.....	1,020,337.98	
Total receipts.....		1,450,988.59
DELIVERIES.		
Regular shipments....	1,043,543.16	
Deliv'd to other lines.	329,636.31	
Total deliveries		1,373,179.47

TIDEWATER COMPANY.

Summary report of the Tidewater Pipe Line Company at the close of business, January 31, 1906:—

Gross stock.....		423,365.10
Credit balances.....		91,226.18
Acceptances	.....	
Credit balances.....	332,138.92	
Total liabilities.....		332,138.92
RECEIPTS.		
Receipts from wells..	146,760.07	
Rcpts from other lines	78,671.33	
Total		225,431.40
SHIPMENTS.		
Regular	253,778.05	
To other lines.....	3,280.20	
Total		257,058.25

Ohio and Indiana Oil.

The following tables, giving statistics of Ohio and Indiana oils, are not included in the stocks and averages reported above. The first table shows the receipts during each month, in the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906.—

MONTH RECEIPTS.

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Jan....	1,641,859	1,470,215	1,809,337	1,335,241
Feb....	1,409,283	1,395,370	1,444,112	.....
March..	1,701,958	1,707,050	1,857,422	.....
April...	1,643,885	1,673,315	1,672,913	.....
May....	1,729,383	1,743,850	1,750,938	.....
June....	1,797,537	1,843,925	1,719,175	.....
July....	1,838,449	1,843,457	1,565,574	.....
Aug....	1,779,163	1,987,584	1,573,642	.....
Sept....	1,801,975	1,950,507	1,447,884	.....
Oct.....	1,806,779	1,943,372	1,392,801	.....
Nov....	1,614,184	1,896,954	1,348,955	.....
Dec....	1,694,568	1,885,459	1,361,794	.....
Year..	20,489,026	21,241,058	18,944,647	.....
Average	1,707,419	1,770,088	1,578,721	1,335,241

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.

The following table is a statement of the shipments during each month of 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Jan....	2,073,604	2,072,919	1,943,372	1,985,370
Feb....	1,845,381	1,875,919	1,939,428	.....
March..	1,991,423	2,043,115	2,080,406	.....
April...	1,993,908	1,891,234	2,023,839	.....
May....	2,080,010	1,853,922	1,837,004	.....
June....	2,071,015	1,867,930	1,904,914	.....
July....	1,995,694	1,988,838	1,899,736	.....
Aug....	2,059,466	2,000,477	1,862,090	.....
Sept....	1,886,596	2,162,539	1,883,512	.....
Oct.....	2,131,638	2,132,965	2,265,406	.....
Nov....	1,961,920	1,997,846	1,863,619	.....
Dec....	2,129,946	1,786,510	1,951,562	.....
Year..	24,220,581	23,656,299	23,444,888	.....
Average	2,018,382	1,971,358	1,753,741	1,985,370

TOTAL NET STOCKS.

The following gives the amount of the stocks of Ohio oil at the close of each month of 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906:—

	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Jan..	16,139,754	14,679,290	14,844,298	12,412,850
Feb..	16,489,631	14,207,963	14,426,414	.....
March	16,378,976	14,158,758	14,378,067	.....
April.	16,186,819	14,098,687	14,165,066	.....
May..	16,032,321	14,176,154	14,278,870	.....
June..	15,920,295	14,341,160	14,287,659	.....
July..	15,957,875	14,400,648	14,168,352	.....
Aug..	15,854,527	14,546,647	14,069,352	.....
Sept..	15,861,217	14,518,943	13,812,395	.....
Oct...	15,713,432	14,490,884	13,240,431	.....
Nov..	15,482,254	14,569,332	12,972,780	.....
Dec..	15,138,637	14,856,398	12,600,961	.....

BUCKEYE PIPE LINE COMPANY.

Summary of the report of the Buckeye and Indiana pipe line companies at the close of business, Jan. 31, 1906:—

Gross stock.....	15,160,939.80
Sediment, etc.....	2,748,089.37
Net stocks.....	12,412,850.43
LIABILITIES.	
Outstanding acceptances, etc....	3,000,000.00
Credit balances.....	9,412,850.43
Total	12,412,850.43
RECEIPTS.	
Runs from wells.....	1,335,241.40
Receipts from other lines.....	465,632.00
Total	1,800,873.40
SHIPMENTS.	
Regular	1,985,369.91
To other lines.....	.....
Total	1,985,369.91

Franklin Pipe Line Company.

The following table shows the runs during each month for the past five years of heavy oil in the Franklin district:—

MONTHLY RECEIPTS.

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
January ...	3,196	2,833	1,702	1,517	3,202
February ..	3,205	2,930	1,752	1,537	....
March	3,393	4,543	5,184	5,152	....
April	4,501	3,729	7,072	3,296	....
May	3,936	3,477	3,923	3,504	....
June	2,754	4,208	3,388	3,298	....
July	4,361	4,090	3,724	2,784	....
August	3,345	3,919	3,431	3,367	....
September .	4,232	3,791	2,978	2,940	....
October	3,579	3,571	3,920	3,568	....
November ..	3,549	2,825	2,765	2,768	....
December ..	2,863	2,475	5,503	2,946	....
Year	43,739	41,391	45,342	36,677	.....
Average ...	3,645	3,449	3,779	3,056	3,202

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.

In the following table are given the monthly shipments from Jan. 1, 1902, to date:—

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
January	5,348	11,402	4,693	10,816	10,511
February ..	3,212	6,853	4,097	5,191	....
March	65	2,090	1,005	....	....
April	445	289	598	976	....
May	....	289	300	854	....
June	....	890	498	1,433	....
July	588	434	155	262	....
August	479	144	311	....	....
eptember ..	4,679	4,521	3,486	....	....
October	5,196	1,032	4,103	7,185	....
November ..	7,133	11,902	7,290	4,997	....
December ..	9,143	12,516	7,132	7,898	....
Year	36,225	52,364	33,762	39,591	....
Average ...	3,010	4,364	2,814	3,299	10,511

TOTAL NET STOCKS.

The net stocks at the end of each month since Jan. 1, 1902, were as follows:—

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
January ...	34,833	33,028	28,525	30,786	30,429
February ..	32,886	30,004	26,179	24,053	....
March	36,217	32,457	30,350	32,285	....
April	40,279	35,897	33,883	34,902	....
May	44,209	39,083	37,456	37,571	....
June	47,983	42,295	40,246	39,436	....
July	51,538	46,051	43,815	41,958	....
August	54,405	48,827	46,935	45,999	....
September ..	53,958	48,066	46,427	48,525	....
October	52,400	50,646	46,244	44,918	....
November ..	48,777	41,559	41,715	42,689	....
December ..	42,497	31,516	40,056	37,738	....

Petroleum Exports for January

O. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, submits the fololwing statements of the exports of mineral oils from the United States during the month of January, 1906, and during the seven months ended January 31, 1906, to which we add tables giving the quantities exported each month since January, 1904, as also totals and monthly average exports:—

CRUDE OIL.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
January, 1906.....	8,900,424	518,771
January, 1905.....	6,797,181	388,851
Seven months, 1906.....	62,614,346	3,323,149
Seven months, 1905.....	58,908,185	3,434,645

	1904.	1905.	1906.
January	4,546,774	6,797,181	8,900,424
February	8,546,720	4,601,016	.....
March	5,267,602	7,085,425	.....
April	14,983,976	9,519,772	.....
May	3,367,236	10,175,702	.....
June	7,133,333	10,371,069	.....
July	8,680,842	8,759,884	.....
August	10,805,583	4,765,972	.....
September	8,657,896	12,004,753	.....
October	9,296,012	11,085,426	.....
November	7,713,991	6,774,534	.....
December	6,956,080	8,642,327	.....
Year.....	95,974,645	102,264,117	.....
Average	7,997,887	8,522,010	8,900,424

NAPHTHAS.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
January, 1906.....	5,163,970	363,667
January, 1905.....	1,249,984	125,027
Seven months, 1906.....	17,694,929	1,316,303
Seven months, 1905.....	16,096,848	1,422,851

	1904.	1905.	1906.
January	707,776	1,249,984	5,163,970
February	1,106,524	3,521,754	.....
March	1,395,915	2,360,476	.....
April	1,088,854	1,355,720	.....
May	784,066	3,407,519	.....
June	2,287,298	2,375,044	.....
July	2,878,771	1,439,078	.....
August	2,176,386	2,974,007	.....
September	1,522,925	4,012,557	.....
October	2,950,540	2,150,213	.....
November	881,005	1,684,977	.....
December	4,437,237	270,127	.....
Year.....	22,837,347	26,801,456	.....
Average	1,903,112	2,233,455	5,163,970

ILLUMINATING OILS.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
January, 1906.....	64,715,414	4,018,620
January, 1905.....	59,905,137	3,936,306
Seven months, 1906.....	508,846,313	31,590,873
Seven months, 1905.....	450,839,811	32,960,225

	1904.	1905.	1906.
January	54,643,527	59,905,137	64,715,414
February	53,236,124	47,855,650	.....
March	53,837,834	81,355,332	.....
April	71,405,889	76,277,920	.....
May	53,172,222	69,759,999	.....
June	68,511,701	79,701,776	.....
July	73,990,753	76,418,036	.....
August	65,640,774	86,214,175	.....
September	67,587,761	82,311,985	.....
October	67,342,450	75,325,167	.....
November	65,573,016	56,264,481	.....
December	53,790,920	72,242,967	.....
Year.....	745,742,071	858,839,713	.....
Average	62,145,173	71,569,976	64,715,414

LUBRICATING OILS.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
January, 1906.....	17,258,613	1,876,064
January, 1905.....	7,313,494	965,046
Seven months, 1906.....	79,941,691	9,448,136
Seven months, 1905.....	53,565,210	7,381,442

	1904.	1905.	1906.
January	7,081,559	7,313,494	17,258,613
February	6,611,041	7,640,028	.....
March	5,904,194	11,542,374	.....
April	7,086,774	8,620,011	.....
May	7,127,720	6,720,907	.....
June	6,776,478	7,399,439	.....
July	6,082,773	7,465,917	.....
August	5,682,545	8,788,436	.....
September	8,233,364	11,788,448	.....
October	8,162,562	12,092,958	.....
November	8,932,854	9,954,855	.....
December	9,157,618	12,599,294	.....
Year.....	87,439,482	110,901,506	.....
Average	7,286,623	9,241,792	17,258,613

RESIDUUM.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
January, 1906.....	4,615,347	129,899
January, 1905.....	5,917,926	184,618
Seven months, 1906.....	43,625,192	1,260,206
Seven months, 1905.....	25,072,506	810,864

	1904.	1905.	1906.
January	2,986,437	5,917,926	4,615,347
February	1,136,100	2,699,340	.....
March	658,644	3,998,862	.....
April	2,675,778	6,950,573	.....
May	4,967,123	5,826,050	.....
June	2,157,750	2,230,874	.....
July	5,255,113	10,661,188	.....
August	213,864	4,415,281	.....
September	2,503,074	6,109,623	.....
October	3,744,573	3,100,999	.....
November	5,601,464	7,585,530	.....
December	1,836,492	7,137,224	.....
Year.....	33,736,412	66,633,457	.....
Average	2,811,369	5,552,788	4,615,347

TOTAL EXPORTS.

	Gallons.	Dollars.
January, 1906.....	100,653,768	6,607,021
January, 1905.....	81,183,722	5,599,848
Seven months, 1906.....	712,722,471	46,938,757
Seven months, 1905.....	604,482,560	46,010,027

	1904.	1905.	1906.
January	70,566,073	81,183,722	100,653,768
February	70,654,500	65,317,813	.....
March	67,604,189	103,342,469	.....
April	97,241,371	102,723,996	.....
May	69,418,367	95,890,157	.....
June	86,946,560	102,078,202	.....
July	96,888,252	104,744,163	.....
August	74,519,152	107,157,871	.....
September ...	88,505,020	116,227,366	.....
October	91,496,137	103,664,763	.....
November ...	88,702,350	82,264,377	.....
December	73,187,947	100,891,939	.....
Year.....	985,729,957	1,185,440,240	.....
Average	82,144,163	97,120,021	100,653,768

Exports by Customs Districts.

CRUDE OIL.

Districts.	Jan., 1906.	Jan., 1905.
Baltimore	.....	.....
Boston and Charlestown.	.....	.....
Delaware	7,790,133	3,623,145
New York	.....	100,000
Philadelphia	415,717	1,077,147
Galveston	694,574	1,996,889
Total, gals.....	8,900,424	6,797,181
Districts.	7 mos.	7 mos.
Baltimore	.....	.....
Boston and Charlestown.	.....	.....
Delaware	46,822,098	35,448,676
New York	8,931	262,025
Philadelphia	5,288,956	14,121,238
Galveston	10,494,361	9,076,246
Total, gals.....	62,614,346	58,908,185

NAPHTHAS.

Districts.	Jan., 1906.	Jan., 1905.
Baltimore	.....	.....
Boston and Charlestown.	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....
New York	1,087,386	810,879
Philadelphia	1,076,584	349,105
Galveston	.....	.....
Total, gals.....	2,163,970	1,249,984
Districts.	7 mos.	7 mos.
Baltimore	2,500	1,083
Boston and Charlestown.	2,000	.....
Delaware	.....	117,937
New York	4,499,923	4,760,346
Philadelphia	13,190,500	11,217,482
Galveston	.....	.....
Total, gals.....	17,694,929	16,096,848

ILLUMINATING OILS.

Districts.	Jan., 1906.	Jan., 1905.
Baltimore	3,000	.....
Boston and Charlestown.	4,499	4,803
Delaware	.....	.....
New York	35,072,678	42,644,163
Philadelphia	28,557,430	17,256,119
Galveston	1,077,807	52
Total, gals.....	64,715,414	59,905,137
Districts.	7 mos.	7 mos.
Baltimore	16,502,300	20,148,784
Boston and Charlestown.	291,804	141,088
Delaware	89,889	1,000
New York	287,381,442	265,126,543
Philadelphia	187,733,729	158,369,742
Galveston	16,847,149	7,052,654
Total, gals.....	508,846,313	450,839,811

LUBRICATING OILS.

Districts.	Jan., 1906.	Jan., 1905.
Baltimore	407,207	237,500
Boston and Charlestown.	20,268	10,909
Delaware	.....	.....
New York	10,609,178	5,821,289
Philadelphia	6,221,960	1,243,796
Galveston	.....	.....
Total, gals.....	17,258,613	7,313,494
Districts.	7 mos.	7 mos.
Baltimore	1,945,252	1,629,045
Boston and Charlestown.	71,940	68,890
Delaware	.....	.....
New York	53,690,906	39,483,300
Philadelphia	23,369,883	12,375,711
Galveston	863,710	8,264
Total, gals.....	79,941,691	53,505,210

RESIDUUM.

Districts.	Jan., 1906.	Jan., 1905.
Baltimore	.....	.....
Boston and Charlestown.	.....	.....
Delaware	.....	.....
New York	.....	1,987,440
Philadelphia	3,731,344	3,101,700
Galveston	884,003	828,780
Total, gals.....	4,615,347	5,917,926
Districts.	7 mos.	7 mos.
Baltimore	.....	.....
Boston and Charlestown.	202,500	261,996
Delaware	1,506	.....
New York	7,003,373	7,349,202
Philadelphia	32,568,521	13,776,554
Galveston	3,849,292	3,684,754
Total, gals.....	43,625,192	25,072,506

TOTAL EXPORTS.

Districts.	Jan., 1906.	Jan., 1905.
Baltimore	410,207	237,500
Boston and Charlestown.	24,767	15,712
Delaware	7,790,133	3,623,145
New York	46,769,242	51,363,771
Philadelphia	43,003,035	23,117,867
Galveston	2,656,384	2,825,727
Total, gals.....	100,653,768	81,183,722
Districts.	7 mos.	7 mos.
Baltimore	18,450,052	21,778,912
Boston and Charlestown.	568,250	471,974
Delaware	46,913,493	35,567,613
New York	352,584,575	316,981,416
Philadelphia	262,151,589	209,860,727
Galveston	32,054,512	19,821,918
Total, gals.....	712,722,471	604,482,560

Goods in Bonded Warehouses.

The appended figures show the quantity of values of merchandise remaining in bonded warehouses on Dec. 31, 1904 and 1905:—

	1904.	1905.
Asphaltum	.....	.....
Argols, lbs.....	.....	2,553
Bristles, lbs.....	498,781	577,466
Cement, lbs.....	25,660,653	5,921,494
Chloride of lime, lbs....	.....	.....
Clays, tons.....	851	1,000
Coal tar colors and dyes..	$132,365	$210,343
Cocoa, lbs.....	16,415	10,190
Corks, mfs. of.....	$173,461	$169,266
Dyewoods extracts, lbs...	.....	63,006
Glass, bottles, vials, etc..	$100,547	$135,578
Glass, C., C. & W., unpolished, lbs.....	56,334	31,569
Glass, plate, cast, polished, unsilvered, sq. ft.	159,496	20,630
Glass, all other.....	$243,343	$277,850
Glue, lbs.....	383,347	313,600
Glycerine, lbs.....	96,339	.....
Grease	$2,082	$10,534
Gum, chicle.....	1,114,738	1,503,823
Hops, lbs.....	151,265	157,720
Lead in ore.....	22,962,984	16,296,391
Lead pigs, etc., lbs....	.....	112,000
Linseed, bu.....	.....	.....
Mineral water, gals.....	78,822	114,042
Oil, mineral, gals.....	.....	.....
Oil, whale and fish, gals.	22,562	59,026
Oil, other animal, gals...	8,184	3,445
Oil, essential.....	$41,896	$24,859
Oil, other fixed.....	48,569	44,268
Opium, crude, lbs.....	206,363	181,602
Opium, prepared, lbs....	19,453	32,011
Paints and colors.....	$36,361	$33,343
Perfumery, etc.....	$16,304	$16,864
Potash, chlorate of, lbs.	13,948	13,948
Soda, caustic, lbs.....	774,850	669,173
Soda, other salts of.....	263,212	129,119
Soap, fancy, perf'd, lbs..	157	142
Soap, all other.....	$4,495	$3,728
Spices, lbs.....	21,347	445,597
Spirits, proof gals.....	393,469	270,013
Sponges	$62,224	$73,222
Sumac, ground, lbs.....	336,274	25,499
Zinc, pigs and old, lbs...	55,254	208

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ACETIC ACID	BISULPHATE SODA	WOOL CARBONIZERS
TIN CRYSTALS	BISULPHITE SODA	NITRATE IRON
MURIATES OF TIN	HYPOSULPHITE SODA	NITRATE COPPER
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Lemon Juice, Gambier, Gum Tragacanth and Dyesticks.

DYE MARKET.

NOTE.—Our prices are for large lots except when otherwise specified, and buyers of small quantities must expect to pay an advance on these figures. Complete prices current will be found on page 33.

Saturday Noon, Feb. 17, 1906.

The week has brought little of particular interest, and while the demand for new business has not been especially active, jobbing requirements have been well up to expectations, and the movement on contract deliveries is of steady proportions. Foreign brands of chicken albumen are still scarce, but values unchanged. Aniline oil and salt continue steady, and prices well maintained. Antimony salts still retain their strong position. There is renewed inquiry for cochineal. Corn dextrine is firmly sustained. Gambier shows no abatement of strength under the lightness of stocks. Blue Aleppo nutgalls are unchanged. Tapioca flour retains its strong position, and sago flour shows a sympathetic upward tendency. Tin crystals are steady at the late advance.

ALBUMEN.—Superior Russian and German brands of chicken albumen are still scarce, and there is at present a shortage of the Chinese. Prices remain as yet unchanged from the basis of 54c. for Chinese to 70c. for choice European brands. Arrivals, however, are expected soon, which will tend to lower prices. Blood albumen remains unchanged at 20c. for the domestic to 27c. for the finer varieties of imported.

ANILINE OIL AND SALT.—Steady conditions continue to prevail, and prices are maintained at 9½@9¾c. for oil, and at 8½@8¾c. for salt. Arrivals, of the latter especially, are well absorbed on contract requirements.

ANTIMONY SALTS.—Late advices confirm the strong position of the markets abroad, the cost to lay down being estimated at practically the parity of lately prevailing quotations on spot.

COCHINEAL. — More inquiry has been noted of late, chiefly for gray black, and as spot stocks are rather light quotations are steadily maintained at 48@50c. for all descriptions.

DEXTRINE.—Corn dextrine is firmly sustained at 2.65c. in bags and at 2.90c. in bbls., and in some quarters an advance is believed to be warranted. The market for other descriptions is steady at 6@7c. for imported potato, and at 5½@6c. for domestic potato.

GAMBIER.—The arrival of the Schuykill with 375 tons has had no appreciable effect in checking the sustained position of the market, as the bulk of this lot is said to have been largely sold. Late advices from the East indicate that primary supplies are generally light, and the parity of approximately 4¼c. is named for shipment. Goods coming on the Ghazee, due about March 1, are obtainable at this figure. A limited quantity of freshly stored goods may be found at 4⅝c., but some older stored stuff has realized 4¾c. The shipments to this country during the first half of the month amounted to —— tons.

INDIGO.—Cable advices from Calcutta gave the public sales of vegetable dye during last week as follows:—In chests, London, 150; France, 60; Trieste, 80; America, 80. This brings the shipments to date as follows:—In chests, London, 690; France, 155; Trieste, 266; Germany, 105; America, 160. Total, 1,330 chests. The quantity out of the market is as follows:—Lower Bengal, 1,000 maunds; Behar, 11,000 maunds; Benares, 1,000 maunds. The following report has been received in the local trade on the new crop of vegetable indigo:—

The reports from Java on the new crop show a yield this season of only 2,768 chests, against 5,006 chests for the season of 1905; this is a falling off of nearly 50 per cent. in one year. In 1898 Java produced 12,580 chests of vegetable indigo. The present crop is therefore only about one-fifth of the crop of 1898. The decline from 12,580 chests to 2,768 chests shows very clearly that the Java planter has reached the conviction that the cultivation of indigo no longer pays in Java. The following table shows the decline of the industry in Java and points to the passing away of the crop in that country:—1898, chests, 12,580; 1899, 9,470; 1900, 8,722; 1901, 7,107; 1902, 6,920; 1903, 7,817; 1904, 6,907; 1905, 5,006; 1906, 2,768.

Corresponding to the decrease of production, the stocks of Java indigo in Amsterdam and Rotterdam this year are very much smaller, compared with former seasons, and the prices asked are admitted to be 40 to 50 per cent. over the present price for synthetic indigo, a condition which cannot long prevail.

The current price for synthetic indigo is 18@20c., according to quantity and terms of sale.

NUTGALLS.—Market for blue Aleppo galls shows no quotable change this week, values being sustained at 25c. on spot under the close concentration of available supplies. There seems to be no prospect for early relief from this high level by reason of arrivals. The market for Chinese galls is without new feature, but steady at 14@14¼c.

PRUSSIATES.—The range of prices for yellow prussiate of potash remains at 14@14¼c., but the demand is quiet and limited to very small proportions.

STARCH.—Cornstarch is still held firmly at 1.85c. in bags and 2c. in bbls. for pearl. The expectation of an advance at an early date is believed to be fully warranted.

TAPIOCA AND SAGO FLOUR.—Nothing is offered from primary quarters until April-June shipment, and spot stocks are exceedingly light, especially for the high grades, and a very firm tendency characterizes the market. Quotations range from 2½c. for the lower grades to 3½c. for the choice qualities in round lots. We are advised of a sale of two carloads of high-grade flour at 3½c. There is said to be a fairly good quantity of lower grade goods on the way, which will be offered at a slight concession from 2½c. The upward tendency of the market for tapioca flour has attracted buyers' attention more to sago flour, as a result of which stronger views are maintained for this variety, nothing being offered below 1.85c. on spot.

SUMAC.—The market is firm and the tendency is upward, but prices remain unchanged at $49@51 for high-test goods and $44@47 for goods yielding a lower percentage of tannin. There is a scarcity of goods on the market, according to reports from some of the dealers.

TARTAR EMETIC.—In some quarters higher views prevail at 23@25c., owing to the stronger position of the raw material, but we are in a position to repeat our lately prevailing basis of 22@24c. as to quality and quantity.

TIN CRYSTALS.—The strong position of the metal market holds crystals firm at the recent advance to 22½@23½c. in bbls., 23½@25c. in kegs and 24½@26c. in jars.

(Special Correspondence to the Reporter.)

Our Tariff Relations with Germany.

Washington, Feb. 16, 1906.

There have been some interesting developments during the past week in the situation with respect to our tariff relations with Germany and the more conservative leaders in Congress express the opinion that whether the maximum rates of the new German tariff are imposed on American products after March 1 or not, there will be no immediate retaliation upon German commerce. A variety of considerations have brought about this change in sentiment and while no definite determination has been reached, indications seem to justify the belief that a tariff war will be averted. The Administration is exceedingly anxious to reach an understanding with the German Government and has recently put forward a new contention as the basis for a claim to the minimum duties of the new German tariff. This claim is based on the most-favored-nation clause of our treaty with Prussia, concluded in 1828. This clause provides as follows:—

"No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any article the produce or manufacture of Prussia, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Kingdom of Prussia of any article the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like article being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation or exportation of any article the produce or manufacture of the United States, or of Prussia, to or from the ports of the United Stttaes, or to or from the ports of Prussia, which shall not equally extend to all other nations."

Here is a definite, specific declaration that no higher duty shall be imposed upon American products when imported into the Kingdom of Prussia than on like articles brought in from any other foreign country. The German Government is understood to hold that the treaty of 1828 with Prussia does not apply to the present German Empire in its entirety, but it is not believed that this contention will be stubbornly insisted upon. Under similar treaties with Great Britain and Belgium, Germany has already announced her intention of granting the minimum rates of her new tariff to the products of those countries. She will also grant them to France, but on the basis of a very specific most-favored-nation clause in the treaty of Frankfort.

The State Department will claim that what has been given gratuitiously to England, Belgium and France should also be freely extended to the United States, especially as the State Department is perfectly willing to continue in force indefinitely the minor reciprocity arrangement of 1900 under which German argols, or cream of tartar, wines, brandies, works of art, etc., are given special concessions. It is an interesting fact in this connection that the German Government has held in the case of Hawaii and Cuba that the concessions made by those islands to the United States should also be granted to Germany without compensation. The same principle applied in the present case would operate to extend to the United States the most-favored-nation treatment under the new German tariff.

An important consideration bearing upon the subject of retaliatory legislation that has been much discussed by the tariff leaders of the two houses during the past week has been the effect upon our trade with France of the passage of such a bill as has been presented by Representative McCleary. If the McCleary bill should become a law it would apply almost automatically as its provisions requiring the levying of additional duties are mandatory, the only executive discretion embodied being the proviso that "the fact of such discrimination shall be ascertained, determined and declared by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make all needful regulations for the identification of such articles and for the assessment and collection of such additional duties." The "discrimination" referred to is definitely described as the "levying thereon duties, imposts, excises or taxes in excess of those levied upon similar articles exported from any other country." Under these conditions it is difficult to see how the provisions of the McCleary bill could be applied to German products and not to those of France, which now levies maximum duties on the great bulk of our exports. Conservative men in Congress are very anxious to preserve our present friendly relations with France, for in spite of the fact that we are now paying the maximum rates of the French tariff on many articles, those rates are not relatively high ad valorems. In addition it is well known that the French Administration has used its powerful influence with Parliament to prevent the passage of bills levying prohibitory duties on numerous American products, including cotton oil and petroleum, that have been

pending in the Deputies or the Senate since the Dingley act went into force.

Mr. McCleary's frank admission that his bill would operate against French as well as German commerce, has raised the question as to whether it would not be wise in the event of retaliatory legislation of any kind to enact such a law as would leave the application of additional duties discretionary with the Executive. Such a provision would be constitutional, it is believed, in view of the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the case of the Blaine reciprocity treaties, and in practical operation the government would be saved much embarrassment. It seems quite likely that this suggestion will be adopted if a retaliatory measure is enacted, as it would leave the Administration free not only to limit the imposition of additional duties to a single country but in the case of Germany to suspend the operation of the retaliatory law until every method of settling the pending controversy has been exhausted.

At this writing the Administration is working for delay in the imposition of the maximum rates of the new German tariff rather than for their indefinite suspension. The treaty of 1828 provides that a year's notice shall be given whenever either party desires to terminate any of its provisions; thus the most-favored-nation clause above qouted could not be abrogated for another twelve months, as no notice has thus far been received, although the German ambassador formally denounced the minor reciprocity convention of 1900 last August to take effect March 1 coincidently with the going into force of the new German treaty. If the German Government shall acknowledge the validity of the treaty of 1828 a year will be gained in which to negotiate a new basis for our tariff relations.

In view of the fact that the new German tariff will go into force in a fortnight, an important announcement from the State Department may be expected almost daily. While the situation is far from satisfactory, the impression is gaining ground that a tariff war will be averted and that even should a retailiatory measure be enacted by Congress, it will be so safeguarded as to leave its application discretionary with the Administration. It is also believed that the amplest provision will be made in any such legislation to prevent the application of retaliatory rates to goods which may be either in transit to the United States or ordered under such conditions as would involve loss to the importers should the additional rates be applied.

Petroleum in India.

Consul Fee, of Bombay, reports on the illuminating oil trade of that part of British India as follows:—

Of the 22,500,000 gallons of kerosene oil imported into Bombay during the year 1904-5, Russia was credited with over 17,000,000, valued at nearly two million dollars gold. She has never been able to meet the competition of America in the higher grades of oils, but for some years has substantially controlled the market in India for low-grade and low-priced oils. Other oils have lately come into the Indian markets that are proving themselves strong competitors of the Russian oils in low grades as well as in cheapness. Dutch Borneo has within three years increased her exports of kerosene to Bombay from 500,000 to 3,500,000 gallons. The fusion of the interests of Shell Transportation and Royal Dutch companies in the combination known as the Asiatic Petroleum Company has resulted in the development of the oil fields of both Borneo and Java. Burma oil shows a wonderful advance, and the first shipment of its oil to Bombay was recorded last year. Burma, being politically a part of British India, imports its oil into Bombay duty free, and while the effect of this new and undeveloped factor can scarcely be gauged as yet, this must undoubtedly be the principal cause of the decline of prices in kerosene.

The Standard Oil Company has lately been giving its attention to the importation of Russian oil. It is thought that with the aid of her advanced methods of refining, here system of bulk transportation and installations, she will be able to successfully meet the competition of both Borneo and Burma in the kerosene markets of India. The Russian oil imported into India is produced near Baku, on the western shore of the Caspian Sea. From there it is carried across Trans-Caucasia, a distance of some 500 miles, by railroad by way of Tiflis, to the port of Batoum on the Black Sea, in tank cars holding 10 tons each, after the manner of those used in the Pennsylvania oil fields over thirty years ago. The cost of railway freight is $6.50 per ton, the cars having to return empty, causing serious impediment to railway traffic. The oil is then loaded on oil steamers, which transport it across the Black Sea, through the Bosphorus and Dardanelles down the Ægean Sea, across the Mediterranean through the Suez Canal, through the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea to Bombay, some 6,000 miles, although Bombay is only about 2,000 miles in a straight line from Baku. However, something is being done to lessen costs of transportation.

A pipe line to unite the oil wells at Baku with the port of Batoum has been completed and will not fail to have a most important and far-reaching effect on the industry of Russian oil. The length of the line is 570 miles. It crosses the watershed of the province and will carry crude oil from Baku to be distilled and shipped at Batoum. At intervals along the length of the line are large tanks and pumping stations which provide the power to propel the oil through the pines. The line supplies its own fuel and the tanks enable the oil to accumulate in case of accident or necessary alteration on any part of the pipes. The total capacity of the tanks and pipes of the line is roughly 112,507 tons, and the cost of the installation is said to be $4,000,000. Much of the distillation and manipulation of the oil will now take place at Batoum. The saving in freight by pipe line is estimated to be equal to one-half of the old car freight, and this fact will doubtless be made use of in competition in the oil markets of India. The increase of exports is estimated to amount to over one-half million of tons per year and a lessening of costs of oil of about 2 cents per gallon by reason of the new pipe-line transportation.

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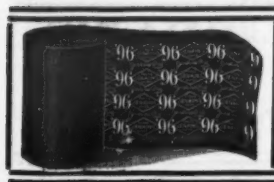

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